"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair; cooler; northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,173. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅛c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Telegrams were exchanged between President Faure and the Czar yesterday, it being the anniversary of the Frenchman's visit to St. Petersburg. Reports that Great Britain is preparing a naval demonstration against Russia are denied in London. Steps are to be taken in Germany to prevent the importation of American wheat flour mixed with corn. A large bank failure is reported in Berlin, and, it is said, the bankers have disappeared.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Lord Salisbury has resolved to demand recognition of spheres of influence in China instead of an open-door policy. British relations at Pekin are strained almost to breaking. England and Russia are said to have reached an understanding.

Secretary of War Alger passed through this city on his way from Montauk Point to Washington, and talked for publication regarding his efforts to make the soldiers comfortable. He expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the conditions at Camp Wikoff, and said he would take the President there next week. He told of his talk with Col. Roosevelt.

Page 2.

Gen. Wheeler has written President McKinley that his purposed visit to Camp Wikoff will do great good.

Arrangements were made to land the Seventy-first Regiment at the Battery from the trains at Long Island City, and for a march up Broadway to the armory. The day has not been fixed.

Page 4.

Gov. Black went to Washington yesterday to confer with the President and Secretary of War on the condition of the New York State troops, and to urge on him the acceptance of Health Officer Doty's plan to send the sick volunteers to Fire Island.

Alexander Kent, Red Cross field agent at Jacksonville, charged that deaths from typhoid fever were directly attributable to the prejudice of the medical department against employing female nurses, the only sort obtainable. His letter to Stephen E. Barton was referred to President McKinley. Gen. Sternberg replied, denying the truth of the charges.

Page 5.

The Universal Peace Union's Convention was in session the third day at Mystic, Conn.

Señor Vicuña, the new Minister from Chile, presented his credentials to President McKinley, in Washington.

Page 7.

The Sullivan County delegates to the Democratic State Convention were instructed for Elliot Danforth for Governor.

The Arbitration Commissioners at Quebec held separate meetings yesterday. They express confidence of achieving some result, in spite of the Canadian preferential tariff.

Mr. Platt yesterday denied the alleged statement of Mr. Quigg that Col. Roosevelt was to be the Senator's candidate for Governor. Gov. Black's friends claim that he can be renominated.

Page 10.

All the favorites but one won prizes at the grand circuit races in Glens Falls. Timbrel stumbled and fell with his driver.

Fioronso easily captured the Dolphin Stakes yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. The other races were won by Firearm, Tender, Kinley Mack, Fleeting Gold, and King T.

The results of the League baseball games yesterday are as follows: New York, 8; Cleveland, 1. Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 2. Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 0. Chicago, 8; Boston, 2. Louisville, 5; Philadelphia 3. Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.

Page 12.

Dr. S. J. Kennedy was committed to the Tombs without bail for the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel.

The Williamsburg police heard of an attempted burglary near the De Witt home which occurred on the night the De Witt baby was murdered.

Alexander Scott, the pugilist who collapsed after a fight in Brooklyn on Thursday night, died yesterday morning, and seven participants in the affair were held.

A Brooklyn girl of fifteen years brought suit for an annulment of marriage, saying that she was compelled by force to wed her husband, who, she says, was already married.

The application of Zimmermann & Forshay for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to award them city bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 was argued before Justice Cohen.

The Merchants' Association decided to undertake the task of furnishing food and supplies to the sick and neglected regular army soldiers at Camp Wikoff. A boat is to be loaded to-day.

A woman with a nineteen days' old infant in her arms was arraigned for larceny in Brooklyn, after having spent an entire night in a police station. She declared it was a case of mistaken identity and many witnesses appeared in her behalf.

A suit for 5 cents brought by a Richmond Borough resident against the Midland Electric Company was decided in his favor. It was to test the question of the right of citizens to demand transfers carrying them to any point on the line on one fare.

The torpedo boat Morris and the tugs Uncas and Wampatuck arrived at the navy yard from the south. The New York may go to the yard to-day. The Yankee is expected from the south this morning. She will anchor at Tompkinsville. Commodore Philip was ordered to take command of the squadron on Admiral Sampson's departure.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
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SPANIARDS MAKE CHARGES.

Officers Who Return Home Say the Prisoners Were Starved and Cruelly Treated at Santiago.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says the officers and soldiers who have returned from Santiago de Cuba bitterly accuse the Americans of unfulfilled promises made at the time of the capitulation of Santiago. The Americans, they say, forced the Spanish troops to encamp on a spot where hundreds of corpses of the Spanish defenders of El Caney were buried. The rains almost unearthed the bodies, the stench from which produced an epidemic. The Americans, the Spaniards assert, kept the latter without food, and the officers received only tinned sardines. Most of them returned seriously ill from the effects of prolonged hunger. Several die daily.

"The Government has resolved," the correspondent says, "to appoint the former Spanish Consul at Key West as diplomatic agent at Washington until peace shall have been signed."

TIRED OF HIGH INTEREST.

Northwestern University Trustees Decide to Refund a Debt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Trustees of Northwestern University have decided to pay off the loan of $475,000 on the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank property, and to renew the loan at a lower rate of interest. The loan is held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 4½ per cent.

The trustees believe they can do better than this, as money is plentiful. By the terms of the loan the Trustees have the privilege on ninety days' notice of paying off the whole amount. It is understood the formal ninety days' notice will be given to the Equitable Society on Sept. 1.

Only 5 Hours to Washington: Leave New York 1:00 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 5:06 P. M. Arrive Washington 6:00 P. M. "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R.—Adv.

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Justice White Has Agreed to Serve and the Body Is Now Complete.

LEANINGS OF THE MEMBERS

Majority, Composed of Senators Davis and Frye and Whitelaw Reid, Are Annexationists—Secretary and Assistant Secretary Selected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Day this evening announced that Justice White of the Supreme Court has agreed to serve upon the Peace Commission and that the latter is now complete. Justice White is the only Democratic member.

This failure to procure more than one Democrat to serve on so important a business will not, it is asserted by a gentleman acquainted with the efforts of the President to give a larger proportion of the commission to that party, be made the subject of Democratic complaint. Invitations were extended to many Democrats, not all of the "gold" variety, but for many reasons the Democrats found excuses to decline the offer to become associated with the negotiations that are bound to be historic.

Secretary Day, probably, is of all the Commissioners the least disposed to retain conquered territory. If he was averse to the taking of Puerto Rico, the decision by the Administration that to take that island would be the best way to assure a better form of government than that accorded by Spain removed all objections on his part, at least officially.

Senator Davis, it is pretty well known, is an annexationist, having favored the annexation of Hawaii, and being now disposed to hold not only the Ladrones, but a very considerable territory in the Philippines group. But he will be governed by the degree of conservatism adhered to by the Administration, and, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, will be solicitous to secure such a settlement by treaty as will be accepted by two-thirds of the Senate when the treaty comes to be passed upon in that body.

Senator Frye has always been a positive man, and he is very thoroughly convinced of everything he holds an opinion about. He will be a supporting force in the commission whenever propositions to acquire and hold land are brought forward. He has never resented being called a "jingo," and he is rather counted on in this matter by those who know him to secure to the United States about all that can be held.

Whitelaw Reid is also counted upon as favorable to keeping the Philippines, in whole or in part, with a strong tendency to keep all, in consequence of the manifold embarrassments that would follow the retention of part of the group and the release of the remainder to Spain or to a number of European powers.

Justice White is opposed to annexation of new territory or to annexation of anything except the Island of Puerto Rico. He and Mr. Day will be the minority of the commission, in favor of holding on to the least that we can decently keep, rather than to take all that can be profitably or safely retained out of the wide area over which it would be possible to establish a claim to rule.

It is said that there is not to be any difference of opinion upon these subjects when the commission meets. The representatives of the United States will present their views after full instructions from the President and as a unit, and any modifications that may be suggested by Spain, after the Commissioners have exchanged notes about the proposed convention, must be submitted to Washington before being decided.

If any influence is to be exerted by the personal leanings of the members of the commission, it is assumed, therefore, by the people at the Department of State, that it will be exerted before the commission leaves for Paris to perform the work assigned to it by the President.

Col. John J. McCook and Representative Lemuel E. Quigg of New York were among those who saw the President to-day. Mr. Quigg had a long talk with Mr. McKinley over the selection of Whitelaw Reid as a member of the Peace Commission. While Mr. Quigg would not discuss his visit, it is supposed from his relations with Senator Platt that he protested against the proposed appointment. The President told Mr. Quigg he had determined upon the appointment.

Senator Davis, who has been selected as Peace Commissioner, also saw the President, but the interview was very brief. The Senator left here this afternoon for New York.

Senator Frye, another of the Peace Commissioners, also went to New York to-day and will visit his home in Maine before returning here.

Secretary Day arranged to leave for Canton to-night or to-morrow in order to make his personal preparations for the trip to Paris. He will be accompanied abroad by Mrs. Day, who has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

ATTACHES OF THE COMMISSION.

John Moore Secretary and J. R. MacArthur Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The following attachés of the Peace Commission have been selected and will be appointed by the President:

John Bassett Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, to be Secretary of the commission, and J. R. MacArthur of New York, to be Assistant Secretary.

Mr. MacArthur was formerly the first Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, and is now on special duty at the State Department. He has had considerable experience in work of a diplomatic nature.

Assistant Secretary Moore to-night said he had not decided when he would resign his position as Assistant Secretary of State, but that it probably would be within a fortnight. He had a long conference with the President this afternoon, at which some of the plans of the commission were discussed.

OUR PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Careers of the Men Appointed to Settle the Details of a Peace Treaty with Spain.

William R. Day had had no prominent part in the country's history previous to his appointment as Secretary Sherman's first assistant on April 23, 1897. Since then, however, he has been one of the President's strongest advisers and has cared for the diplomatic phase of this country's history almost entirely alone.

He was born at Ravenna, Ohio, April 17, 1849, and comes from a distinguished line of Judges. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870, and, after taking a law school course in the same university, entered into the practice of law in 1872.

In 1886 he was elected to the bench of the Common Pleas Court in Canton by both political parties, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, but failing health compelled him to retire before entering on his duties.

After being appointed Secretary of State to succeed John Sherman, who resigned on April 26 last, he conducted the important and delicate negotiations that were intrusted to him with an ability that elicited the approval of the country.

Whitelaw Reid.

Whitelaw Reid has been prominent as an orator, politician, statesman, and journalist since the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

Descended from early settlers in the Western country, he was born in Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1837. He was prepared for college by an uncle, and was graduated from Miami University in his nineteenth year. After his graduation he became Principal of a school at South Charleston, Ohio, and in one year had saved enough money to pay his father his college expenses and to purchase The Xenia News. This journal, outside of Illinois, was the first to support Lincoln.

After Lincoln's election he became the Legislative correspondent for several Ohio dailies, and soon after became city editor on The Cincinnati Gazette, which position he left to become a war correspondent on McClellan's staff.

In 1867 he came to this city, and was appointed managing editor of The New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley. He subsequently gained control of The Tribune and brought it out of financial embarrassment to a sound basis. Since that time, under his direction, The Tribune has supported all Republican candidates. For journalistic support of the party, he was offered the position of Minister to Germany under Presidents Hayes and Garfield, which he refused, but accepted from President Harrison the appointment of Minister to France. In this office he surprised the diplomatic world by the elegance of his receptions. He returned to New York in 1892, becoming the candidate for Vice President of the Republican Party on President Harrison's second nomination, but was defeated.

He was for several years the President of the Lotos Club, and is also a member of many prominent social organizations.

Justice Edward D. White.

Justice Edward Douglass White has been in active public life since he was a young man. He was born in Lafourche, La., in 1845, and is descended from a notable line of barristers and Judges.

When a young man he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and afterward transferred to Georgetown College, being there at the commencement of the civil war. Leaving college, he entered the Confederate ranks as a private and served througout the four years, being a prisoner for part of the time.

In 1868 Mr. White was admitted to the bar in New Orleans, and in 1874 was elected a State Senator, serving four years. At the close of his Senatorial career he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and served his position two years, when a new court was created.

After following his practice for several years, he was elected United States Senator in 1891, and served until he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Cleveland.

He is the owner of extensive sugar plantations in Louisiana, and has the reputation of being the wealthiest member of the New Orleans bar.

Cushman K. Davis.

Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis of Minnesota, one of the first to be named for the Peace Commission, has been in the higher house since 1887.

He was born in Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838, and the same year his parents moved to Wisconsin. He entered Carroll College, at Waukesha, where he prepared for the University of Michigan, from which place he was graduated in 1857. In 1860 he began the practice of law, and two years later enlisted in the Northern army, resigning in 1864 on account of ill-health.

In 1866 he was elected to the Minnesota Legislature, having moved there after the war, and in 1868 was appointed United States District Attorney, serving five years.

In 1873 he was elected Governor of Minnesota by a majority of one vote, and twenty years afterward, by a strange coincidence, received the same majority for the United States Senate.

By a unanimous vote he was nominated for United States Senator in 1887, and was elected by a large majority. Soon after his advent into the Senate he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and was also a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. His second election to the Senate was very narrow, one vote deciding it in his favor.

Since John Sherman's retirement from the Senate Mr. Davis has been Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator William P. Frye.

Senator William P. Frye was born in Lewiston, Me., on Sept. 2, 1830. Graduating from Bowdoin College in 1850, he soon sprang into prominence, and in 1861 was elected to the Maine House, serving three terms. In 1864 he was a Presidential elector, and in 1866 and 1867 was Mayor of Lewiston. During the latter year he was elected Attorney General of the State, and during the three terms he administered the duties of that office he conducted several cases and won a reputation not confined to the limits of his own State.

In 1871 he first took his seat in the National House, and in 1889 was elected United States Senator to succeed Mr. Blaine, and has been a member of the Senate ever since.

John B. Moore.

John Bassett Moore, who has been selected as Secretary to the Peace Commission, has been Assistant Secretary of State since Mr. Day's promotion to the Secretaryship. Previous to that he was Professor of International Law at Columbia College, and gained a reputation by his knowledge on the subject.

He was born in Smyrna, Del., in 1860, received a preliminary education in the private schools of Felton, Del. In 1877, at the age of sixteen, he entered into the University of Virginia, and was graduated in 1880. He was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1883, and began the practice of law in Wilmington.

In July, 1885, he received a temporary commission as a clerk in the Department of State. This commission was made permanent in January following, and he was associated with Mr. Adee, the Third Assistant Secretary. Upon Mr. Adee's appointment to the Second Assistant Secretaryship, Mr. Moore was made his successor, and held the position up to the time of his appointment to Columbia.

He was Secretary of the American side of the fisheries conference in 1887, and continued in that position until February, 1888. He participated in the Samoan conference between the Secretary of State and the British and German Ministers in Washington in June and July, 1887, and prepared all the protocols of that conference.

He is a well-known writer on international law.

Edw. Marshall, the War Correspondent, who dictated a dispatch after being shot, gives his personal recollections of that day in the September Scribner. Now Ready.—Adv.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

Believed that the President Favors a Policy of Expansion.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Times this morning, referring editorially to the American Peace Commission, says:

"The commission is strong in personnel and in policy, and must be taken to represent President McKinley's concurrence in the inclination of the Republican Party toward a policy of colonial expansion. The nomination of Mr. White may be due to the President's resolve not to ignore the interests and susceptibilities of the Church of Rome in the final settlement of the Philippines.

"If it be true that President McKinley is, as he seems to be, resolved to hold something more than Manila, the logic of the situation will probably lead him in the end to the occupation of the whole archipelago.

"Moreover, bereft of Manila, the Philippines would obviously be nothing but a costly burden which Spain would soon probably attempt to relieve herself of in a manner little acceptable to the United States, especially looking to the immense war bill Spain has to pay and the absolute necessity for retrenchment."

The Daily News publishes an editorial based upon its New York correspondence, in which it takes the same view as that held by The Times regarding the policy of the American Peace Commission.

NO SPANISH COMMISSION YET.

Cortes May Have to be Called Upon to Make Nominations, It Is Said.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—El Heraldo asserts that in view of the existing difficulties regarding the appointment of the Peace Commissioners, it is possible the Cortes may be called upon to make nominations.

Interpreter of Cuban Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Capt. Juan S. Hart, First Regiment, United States Volunteers Infantry, has been detailed to duty as interpreter to the American Military Commissioners in Cuba, and has been ordered from Galveston to Washington, reporting to Major Gen. Wade.

SCHLEY SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Enthusiastic Reception to the Admiral at Washington and Stations Along the Line.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley reached Washington at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was quickly noticed at most of the stations along the line, and throughout the trip he was greeted with cheering crowds.

When the train pulled into the station here he found a compact mass of spectators, which overflowed out into the train shed. The Admiral and Mrs. Schley, when they appeared, were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley!" Everybody joined in the shouting, and the station attachés crowded about the Admiral and insisted on a handshake.

At the gates the crowd increased, and, amid deafening cheers, the Admiral and his wife, the former with hat off, passed through two solid lines of people. A Lieutenant and squad of police with difficulty cleared a passageway to a cab which was in waiting. Through a mass of vehicles that had been drawn up by curious drivers the hansom pulled into Pennsylvania Avenue and proceeded directly to the Shoreham Hotel. There were groups of cheerers all the way, and a cavalcade of cyclists formed a voluntary escort.

The Admiral staid only a few minutes at the hotel, and then drove over to the Navy Department, where, without any preliminaries, he reported to Acting Secretary Allen. The latter accompanied him over to the White House, reaching there at 4:50. The President gave him a most cordial reception. He thanked the Admiral, on behalf of himself and the Nation, for his brilliant services during the memorable engagement on July 3, and asked him to describe the battle, which the Admiral did at length.

The President then entered into a discussion of the work of the Puerto Rican Commission, to which the Admiral has been appointed. He went over the general instructions which will guide the body in arranging for the evacuation of the Spanish forces from the island, and other work. During most of the conference, which occupied about an hour, Assistant Secretary of State Moore was present.

Many of the friends of Admiral and Mrs. Schley learned of their presence at the hotel and called during the evening. Although considerably better, the Admiral is not yet well, and said to-night he expected to leave here to-morrow to visit relatives in Maryland, which probably will consume several days, after which he will go to Connecticut to remain until about time to start for Puerto Rico. Some ship other than the Brooklyn, he said, would be selected for this purpose, as the flagship was about to undergo repairs.

NOT AFRAID OF DIRTY HANDS.

Schley Heartily Shakes Those of Enginemen at Philadelphia Station.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 26.—Admiral Schley passed through this city this afternoon on the Pennsylvania Railroad train en route from New York to Washington. During the few minutes the Admiral was in Broad Street Station, a number of railroad employes and others crowded around him and greeted him enthusiastically.

All were anxious to shake the hand of the naval hero, but some of the engineers and firemen hesitated about offering him their hands, saying they were too much soiled. "That makes no difference," said the Admiral, and all received a hearty shake.

WAR'S HEAVY COST TO SPAIN.

Cortes May Be Asked to Continue the Suspension of Guarantees.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"An official telegram from Gen. Blanco states that several famished Americans who had been maltreated by the insurgents under Gen. Maximo Gomez have arrived at Havana and presented themselves to the Spanish authorities.

"According to the latest calculations, the total cost of the war is 3,000,000,000 pesetas.

"The delight which the press exhibited over the convocation of the Cortes has been somewhat dampened by the rumor that the Government would introduce at the first sitting a bill to continue the suspension of the constitutional guarantees and the press censorship. There is reason to believe, however, that the question has not yet been decided."

BRITISH STAND IN CHINA

Salisbury Resolves on a Policy of Spheres of Influence, Says a Daily Mail Dispatch.

RELATIONS NEAR A RUPTURE

Pekin's Refusal to Concede Demands Will Be a Casus Belli—Fleets Assembled to Support Sir Claude Macdonald.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The situation has suddenly become acute. The relations between the Tsung-li-Yamen and Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude Macdonald has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a casus belli.

"In support of Sir Claude Macdonald the fleet has been concentrated at Wei-Hai-Wei and Hankow, and all the warships under 5,000 tons have been mobilized in the Yang-tse River. The naval demonstration is solely directed against China, as it is semi-officially stated that the existing relations with Russa are cordial. Lord Salsbury has abandoned the policy of the open door, substituting for it a policy of spheres of influence.

"Diplomatic conferences have been of constant occurrence within the last few days. Lord Salisbury insists upon the recognition by the other powers interested in China of the boundaries of Great Britain's sphere of influence. In the same instrument whereby Great Britain recognizes Russia's position in Manchuria, Russia is require to acknowledge the paramountcy of England in the Yang-tse Valley and guarantee that our territorial requirements shall be permanently respected.

"Great Britain is willing to drop her protest in respect to the New-Chwang Railway, but Russia is required to cancel her agreement with China that the country having the largest financial interest should arbitrate in disputes connected with the Pekin-Hankow Railway.

"The negotiations are confined to Pekin. The British Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Pekin are in close communication."

A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, and M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, owing to the latter's commanding the Tsung-li-Yamen to break its agreement with the Hongkong Bank under pain of the Czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to obey M. Pavloff, seeing that the British confine themselves to verbal protests.

"The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei-Hai-Wei and Chefoo. Extreme activity prevails ashore at Port Arthur.

"The action of the Russians at Niu-Chwang indicates an intention on their part to remain there in strong force whether they build the Tien-Tsin Railway or not."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMPROMISE.

A Copenhagen Report that the Relations of the Two Countries Are Very Satisfactory.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that he is in a position to confirm the statement he recently made that a compromise has been arrived at between England and Russia, in accordance with which Russia gets her way on the railway questions, and England gets concessions in other directions.

"The relations between England and Russia," the correspondent says, "are very satisfactory, the Russian concessions fully meeting English wishes."

FRENCH TALES ABOUT ENGLAND

Beresford's Mission to China Said to Include Offensive and Defensive Alliance with Japan.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The London correspondent of the Paris Patrie informs his paper that the special mission of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford to China in the interests of British commerce includes the "conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Japan, by the terms of which, in case of complications with Russia, Japan undertakes to invade Korea and to place the Japanese fleet at the disposal of the British Admiral."

According to the same most questionable authority, Lord Beresford has been "furnished with the means necessary to cause the downfall of Prince Li Hung Chang," and is also a "bearer of an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Empress Dowager of China."

All this is regarded in London as utterly improbable, but it is a fair sample of the fairy tales now in circulation regarding movements in the Far East.

AMERICANS IN PERIL IN CHINA.

Missionaries Rescued from the Rebels and Pirates in the Hoi-How District.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent telegraphs:

"The British Consul at Kiung-Chau, Hainan, has asked the American Consul at Canton to urge the Viceroy to send soldiers to Nodoa, near Hoi-How, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries there, who have been obliged to flee for their lives from Nodoa and seek the protection of the British Consul at Hoi-How.

"To-day the American Consul at Canton notified the Viceroy of the state of affairs and requested him to immediately telegraph peremptory orders to the officials of the disturbed district to disperse the rioters and protect the lives and property of the Americans.

"Reports just received from Hainan indicate renewed successes on the part of the Triad Society, who, strengthened by a horde of pirates, looted and burned a number of villages in the Hoi-How district on Aug. 19. The British Consul appealed to the Taotai to protect the threatened Americans, and soldiers were dispatched, who succeeded in rescuing them and escorting them from Nodoa to Hoi-How.

Pavloff Minister to Korea.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Times's Pekin correspondent says that M. Pavloff, Russian Chargé d'Affaires in China, has been appointed Russian Minister to Korea.

With reference to the sensational Chinese dispatches to The Daily Mail and to a news agency here, it should be observed that The Times's Peking correspondent, Dr. Morrison, who has been conspicuously alert throughout, always getting information ahead of the Foreign Office, has thus far telegraphed nothing on the subject.

The appointment of M. Pavloff as Russian Minister to Korea would seem to indicate better relations between England and Russia, since M. Pavloff has been the active agent in all Russia's advances in China."

Royal Blue Line to Washington. Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY.

He Will Spend a Few Days in Cleveland, Ohio, After His Visit to Abner McKinley.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—President and Mrs. McKinley will arrive in Cleveland for a few days' visit next Tuesday or Wednesday. They will come from Somerset, Penn., where they intend to stay with the President's brother, Abner McKinley. While in Cleveland Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will be the guests of their friends Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick.

Senator Hanna will probably return from the West next week, in which event President and Mrs. McKinley may make a short visit at his Summer home on the bluff of the lake west of the city.

NORTON GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

The Husband of a Sister of Garfield's Assassin Sentenced in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—At Coldwater, Mich., yesterday, W. A. Norton, husband of the Chicago authoress, Mrs. Guiteau Norton, was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction, having pleaded guilty to a charge of assault.

The case grew out of the trouble between Norton and his wife, who is a sister of Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, and which culminated in divorce proceedings. At one time Norton published a paper in Englewood and later was interested in small publications in other suburbs. His domestic life was not happy, however, and Mrs. Norton entered suit for divorce.

MATTHEW W. JACK DEAD.

He Was the Oldest Member of the Tippecanoe Club in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—Matthew W. Jack, who died to-day at 294 East Sixtieth Street, was the oldest member of the Tippecanoe Club, and had passed his ninetieth year. Mr. Jack was a pioneer of the West. He carried on business at Muncie and Indianapolis. In 1890 he came to Chicago to spend his decling years.

Mr. Jack was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Tippecanoe Club, and as he had been for many years the oldest member he had gained the title of "Father of the Tippecanoes." He left six children. His wife and four children are dead.

CHICAGO CATHOLICS PLEASED.

Glad to Hear a Prediction of Archbishop Ireland's Elevation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A report that the Pope has decided to make Archbishop Ireland a Cardinal, was received with pleasure in Chicago. The Church could not confer honors upon any man and have the action meet with greater popular favor here, if the expressions of prominent Catholics of Chicago are an indication.

It is feared by some of these, however, that the appointment would widen the breach between Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan of New York. The recognition both of Ireland and Corrigan would prevent any controversy, but the raising of Ireland to the Cardinalate, it is thought, may cause the renewal of all the bitterness growing out of the last controversy.

REPORTERS MADE POLICEMEN.

The Novel Step Taken by St. Joseph, Mo., Police Commissioners.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 26.—The Police Commissioners of this city have decided to assist the newspaper reporters in their efforts to obtain the news by making every one of them a policeman. Each reporter will be given a star, and will be clothed with all the authority of a full-fledged bluecoat, even to the power to arrest.

The object of the Commissioners in appointing reporters as policemen is that the newspaper men are about the city at all hours of the day and night, and it is believed that if they have the authority they can be of great assistance to the department.

AUSTRIANS AND PHILIPPINES.

A Newspaper Thinks Spain Might Sell Them or We Exchange Them.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—The Fremdenblatt suggests that Spain, for financial reasons, might eventually sell the Philippines to her creditor, France, while America, if she retains the Philippines, might exchange them for British territory in Central America.

Other Austrian papers think that if America demands the cession of the Philippines she will inevitably come into conflict with Russia and Europe.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and lower lake region. The temperature has fallen in the lower lake region, New England, in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys, and has risen in the Red River of the South Valley.

The high pressure area has moved from North Dakota to Lake Superior. A storm of considerable intensity has developed to the north of Montana, Medicine Hat reporting a barometer reading 29.48. The pressure continues high off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts.

Thunderstorms and rain and cool weather may be expected to-day in the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Warmer weather may be expected to-morrow in the upper lake region and Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	Times. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	70	73
6 A. M.	65	67	72
9 A. M.	68	71	75
12 M.	73	75	78
4 P. M.	75	77	82
6 P. M.	73	76	80
9 P. M.	71	74	77
12 P. M.	68	72	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....76½
Weather Bureau....72
Corresponding date 1897....70
Corresponding date for last 20 years...70

The highest temperature yesterday was 78 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the lowest 67 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 59 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

Richard Harding Davis describes the famous ROUGH RIDERS' fight at Guasimas in the *September* Scribner. Now Ready.—Adv.

ALGER TALKS OF HIS WORK

The Secretary Passes Through This City on His Way to Washington.

HIS WORDS WITH ROOSEVELT

The General Expresses Himself as Perfectly Satisfied with the Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Will Take the President There.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, arrived in this city at 7 o'clock last night from Montauk Point, where he has been for several days inspecting the soldiers' quarters at Camp Wikoff.

The Secretary was accompanied by Major George H. Hopkins, his aide, and Col. Hecker, Chief of Transportation in the Quartermaster's Department. The party left here at midnight for Washington.

Gen. Alger, when seen last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, talked freely and enthusiastically of his visit, gave most reassuring accounts of the condition of the big camp on Long Island, and expressed himself as satisfied that as a result of his visit there will be no further serious fault to be found with the arrangements there for the care of both the sick and well.

"I was, in fact, greatly surprised to find the conditions at the camp so much more favorable," said he, "than I had been led to expect. From a sanitary standpoint, with some minor corrections that are being made, such as the filling of sinks, applying disinfectants, &c., I think that if I were at the camp to-morrow night I should be thoroughly satisfied with its condition. There are 16,000 men there to-night, but I should say that within two weeks the number in the camp will begin to diminish rapidly, as, beginning to-morrow, the men will be given furloughs just as soon as they are released from the detention camps, and will never return to the camp.

Sixty-Day Furloughs.

"I have obtained the President's permission by telegraph to grant sixty-day furloughs to all the men from neighboring States who have seen service in Santiago, and these at the expiration of their furloughs will be mustered out at the camps in their respective States where they were mustered in.

"In the case of the Rough Riders, who were recruited from many different States and Territories, they will be mustered out at Camp Wikoff next week, and then be given sixty days' traveling rations and pay rations, amounting to about $1.50 per day. They can then spend their time where they like. We think this only just in view of the hard service the men have performed. The Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts will leave the camp to-morrow, and I have arranged for the Seventy-first to be landed at the Battery at 1 o'clock, so that they may march up Broadway to their armory. They will be mustered out at their armory at the expiration of their furlough. What disposition will be made of the regular troops, especially those whose station are in the Far West, has not yet been finally decided."

Speaking further of the arrangements made for the care of the men at the camp, the Secretary said:

"There have been ordered for the camp 2,000 gallons of milk per day, besides sufficient palatable food of all kinds, such as fresh meats, fresh vegetables, fruits, and delicacies, as well as cots, &c., for all the soldiers.

"The water there I found to be as clear as crystal. It tastes as sweet and palatable as any I ever tasted, and analyzes well. I think by to-morrow night every regiment will have a pipe running to a well from which can be pumped 750,000 gallons of water per day. Another well is being rapidly bored, and will be in use within a few days.

The Hospital Accommodations.

"I think now there is sufficient hospital accommodations for all the men at present there and to be received. I received telegrams to-day from Brooklyn and Manhattan Hospitals offering to take 300 patients, and the steamer Olivette will probably bring 200 typhoid patients to the city to-morrow."

When asked why an adequate supply of fresh milk and of food fit for the palates of invalids was not furnished to the camp weeks ago, Gen. Alger said that orders had been given to furnish everything needful, and that he had no official knowledge that milk and other articles for the sick had not been furnished.

"Why! Milk is not a part of an army ration, anyhow?" exclaimed Major Hopkins.

"But the purchase of milk and any delicacies required was authorized by the department," corrected the Secretary, "and if it has not been furnished it is due to some oversight on the part of those in authority at the camp."

"How do you account for the alleged confusion and lack of facilities at Camp Wikoff?" was asked.

"Did you ever go into camp with 100, or even 50, men?" he responded. "If so, you know there is much confusion with that number of men. What do you suppose it must be, then, with thousands?"

"Then you cannot see that there is any justification in the complaints that have been made?"

"None," was the reply. "If there was any lack of medicines or necessary supplies, the blame should be on those whose duty it was to order these things."

Tells What He Has Done.

"The Secretary of War cannot be supposed to be everywhere and give his personal attention to every detail," exclaimed Gen. Alger, petulantly. "Before the arrivals at the camp began, for instance, there were ordered by the department 10,000 bed sacks. These were later supplemented by an additional 10,000. The other day I found a body of troops sleeping on their blankets on the ground. I said to them: 'You have plenty of hay and straw in camp. Why don't you fill these bed sacks with it and add to your comfort?' They said they didn't know about them. The Secretary of War can't run around looking up these things.

"But after hearing all the talk about the starvation and misery at the camp I was surprised to find the men themselves so well contented.

"During the first day of my visit I went through the detention camp containing 300 men, and spoke to every man except those asleep. I also visited the large hospital, and asked all the patients about their condition. In all my rounds I got not a single complaint.

"To a person who knows nothing of soldiering it looks at the camp as if all was confusion, but to men who have roughed it in the military and lumber camps as I have

the conditions at Camp Wikoff are satisfactory. Of course, I do not claim that Camp Wikoff is like the Fifth Avenue or Waldorf Hotels, but the men are as comfortable as they can be made, and as for supplies, there will be plenty of everything.

"As far as the site of the camp is concerned, it is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. The air is the finest that was ever breathed. It is like being at sea without the rolling of the ship."

Saw Some Discomfort.

"It is true," continued the Secretary in a lower voice, "that of nights I found 200 or 300 men lying around on the floor. These men were not very sick, however, and cots had not been provided for them. But it was found in every instance that they had arrived late at night, and in such instances and in such cases it was simply impossible to provide for them before morning. There will yet be at times some congestion in the camp under such conditions, but I repeat that the arrangements there will by tomorrow night be as near perfect as they can be."

The Secretary was asked concerning a difference which he was said to have had with the President of the Long Island Railroad over the insistence of the latter upon an alleged clause in its transportation contract with the Government, providing that nothing should be sent to Camp Wikoff except over the Long Island Railroad.

"I have had no personal difference at all with the railroad officials," said Gen. Alger. "The company, however, made a very low passenger and freight rate for the Government transportation, and, besides, it's a question with which the Quartermaster General is more familiar than I."

Secretary Alger said that he would accompany President McKinley to the camp some day next week, when the President would not review the troops, but would simply make a thorough tour of inspection. The President, he said, had expressed a willingness to come just as soon as the officers at the camp were ready to receive him. Speaking of the general prevalence of typhoid fever in the military camps all over this country, as well as in the tropics, the Secretary said that the disease was simply unavoidable where large bodies of men were encamped, and was not due to lack of diligent sanitary precautions.

"I can't account for it," said the Secretary, helplessly.

The Miles Interview.

Gen. Alger was asked about the alleged interview given out last week by Gen. Miles, in which he severely criticised the actions of the Secretary of War.

"I don't believe a word of it," said Gen. Alger. "Nothing has been done except in accordance with his wishes. He had absolute authority in Puerto Rico. He expressed a desire to go to Santiago, and said that he would not interfere in any way with Gen. Shafter. We talked the matter over beforehand, and there was a perfect understanding between Gen. Miles, the President, and myself."

When asked concerning his recent conferences with Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Alger admitted that the Colonel had come to see him on two occasions at Camp Wikoff.

"Our talks had very little to do with politics, however," said the Secretary. "I did ask the Colonel if he was going to be the next candidate for Governor. He replied that that would depend upon whether or not he was nominated. His first business, he said, would be to attend to his regiment."

When asked whether Col. Roosevelt's regimental business would be wound up before the date set for the Republican State Convention, Gen. Alger said that it would without a doubt.

The attention of Secretary Alger was called to the newspaper rumors that he might be willing to resign his position in the Cabinet to accept a chair in the Senate, provided the President could place Senator McMillan of Michigan in a good berth, such as the mission to the Court of St. James, thus paving the way for Gov. Pingree to fill the vacancy acceptably. Gen. Alger's only reply was:

"I have but one job on my hands now, and am going to stay there until it is finished."

CANCER PROVES FATAL.

Carter Harrison's Successor in Business Dead in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Thomas Kearney died of cancer to-day at his home, 3,803 Michigan Avenue. Mr. Kearney was born fifty-two years ago near Limerick, Ireland. In 1871 he entered the real estate firm of Harrison & Weeks as bookkeeper. When Carter H. Harrison was first elected Mayor the firm was reorganized, Mr. Harrison retiring, and Mr. Kearney succeeded him as the partner of Harvey F. Weeks. The firm dissolved five years ago, since which time Mr. Kearney had conducted a real estate agency of his own. He amassed a fortune.

LUETGERT STILL HOPEFUL.

Sausage Maker Expects to Resume His Business in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Lawyer Max J. Riese, who recently had a conversation with Adolph L. Luetgert in the penitentiary at Joliet, says the sausage maker hopes to resume business in Chicago before very long, and that he had much faith in his ability to make money. Luetgert thinks the Supreme Court will grant him a new trial, and that he will be found not guilty of the charge of killing his wife.

"Luetgert is hopeful," said Mr. Riese. "He thinks the courts are going to help him out, and that he will be able, after all, to save some of his property here. He sees a chance for gain in the notoriety he has received through being convicted of the murder of his wife."

MADRID VIEW OF OUR FUTURE.

Intrigue Expected to Extend to Canada as It Did to Cuba.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, referring to the rumors of a Jamaican movement for annexation to the United States, says:

"The Spanish papers predict that the American intrigue in Jamaica will ultimately extend to Canada and result as similar intrigues in Cuba have resulted, and will prove the beginning of a Nemesis to punish Great Britain for encouraging imperialism in the United States."

The President to Visit Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—President McKinley has accepted the invitation to attend the Peace Jubilee to be held in Chicago in October. He will possibly be accompanied by Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, and John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Congratulations on Ending of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Marquis Santo Thryso, the Portuguese Minister, and Señor Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica, have expressed to the State Department the satisfaction of their respective Governments on the termination of the war with Spain.

Care of Chicago Waifs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Rev. A. S. Ome of Syracuse, N. Y., who, for twenty-five years has been studying poorhouses, jails, and reformatories, and who has for twelve years devoted himself to the rescue of juvenile waifs in Chicago, has a new plan for the care of dependent children. He purposes to have built in Illinois an institution for the care of dependent children similar to the State institutions maintained in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Connecticut. In these States the dependent children are placed in a separate asylum, and are not put in the workhouses and poorhouses, as in Illinois. Mr. Ome considers the average State institution a breeding place for criminals, and wishes to remove the children from their corrupting atmosphere.

ALGER'S APOLOGISTS TURN

Are Now Condemning Him for the Miserable Conditions Existing at Montauk.

MAY BE AN INVESTIGATION

Belief in Washington Universal that There Will Be an Inquiry to Fix Responsibility for the General Muddle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Very generally and even in quarters where he has hitherto been free from censure, the Secretary of War, as the man responsible for the mismanagement of the department that is starving the soldiers at home quite as badly as they were at Santiago, is being condemned for the miserable conditions reported to exist at Montauk Point.

At all times there have been persons about the War Department, but not connected with the army, who have encouraged the idea that newspaper criticism of the Secretary and of the bureaus of the War Department was ignorant and impertinent. Private and uninstructed persons could not, it was suggested, be expected to understand the difficulties attending the clothing, feeding, moving, and doctoring of great masses of men. These people have sneered at newspaper criticisms, have suggested that the trouble would be cured by letting the press "run the army," and have assumed a great many things very much after the manner reported to have prevailed in the army where Quartermasters were gathered together.

But some of these apologists for Alger and his bureau chiefs have turned and are admitting that there must be something wrong about the management of a department that cannot provide one instance to show that it is capable of assembling or dispersing an army in orderly manner and without subjecting it to great and totally unnecessary hardships.

General indignation is being expressed right in the War Department because of the total inability demonstrated to make of Camp Wikoff a place of rest and comfort for the sick army that is arriving there. The general opinion is that "red tape" is killing men at Montauk, and that the man at the head of the War Department is so incompetent to do the cutting that the situation must continue to prevail until the last possible victim is dead or a new head is found to grapple with the problem.

There can be no improvement at Montauk, it is asserted by officers of experience, from subordinate officers. A Quartermaster who is told to issue rations can no more venture to buy or issue rations not authorized by regulations than he can venture to disobey the direct commands of his superior officer, unless he chooses to incur the risk of court-martial and punishment.

The Quartermaster General is subject to the same regulations that bind the lowest officer in his service, and before he would venture to depart from regulations, even to save the lives of an army of 15,000 men, he would have to consult the Secretary of War. He, in turn, might feel bound to consult the President, and in the meantime men without stomachs that will hold harsh food will continue to fall ill and die.

Everybody laughs at Secretary Alger's sole panacea for relieving the sick and weary at Montauk. His wholesale distribution of furloughs to men who want good food, good beds, and medicine ordered by competent physicians is considered about as good an illustration of the capacity of the man as could have been asked for; but the responsibility, it is suggested, cannot be furloughed.

While there is no one about the War Department to say that there must be an investigation to fix the responsibility for the deplorable conditions that are described from day to day as existing at the different camps, many of which are being abandoned as plague spots, the belief that there will be an investigation is universal, and it will not depend upon the request of the Secretary of War.

Some fear is expressed that with accumulating complaints the Secretary may weary of office and resign. That will be a disappointment to many who hope to see the responsibility for bad management fixed before any resignations are offered or accepted. It is recalled that a former President had a Secretary of War who was subjected to severe criticism. An examination was begun, but before it was concluded the Secretary resigned, the President accepted his resignation, and when the censure of the Congress was passed the offending Secretary was beyond the reach of the Congress to administer its rebuke.

Along with an investigation to put the blame as high up as it must lie will come a lot of unseemly personal quarrels between officers of the army. That is believed to be inevitable. Both the army and the navy will have something about this war to remembers besides the Maine.

LONDON SPECTATOR ON ALGER.

It Thinks Not All of the Suffering Was Due to Him.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Spectator will to-morrow say:

"The United States is learning with indignation the details of what its troops had to endure before Santiago and is inclined to make a scapegoat of Mr. Alger. Obviously Mr. Alger is not a Carnot; but it is hardly fair to put all the blame on him. The real cause of the misery and muddle was the absurd belief so widely entertained in America that you can make war without preparation. Amateur soldiering, especially amateur transport and commissariat, is cruel work."

Alger Will Not Be Present.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Alger will be unable to attend the war celebration at Atlantic City to-morrow. He telegraphed from Montauk Point, however, that an officer of the army who took part in the battles at Santiago has been ordered to go there as the representative of the War Department. The name of the officer was not given.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

What the Plans for Its Reorganization Are Said to Involve.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—It is generally believed that the plans for reorganizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railway will be carried into effect before the end of the present year. Under the reorganization Receiver Cowan will be President and Receiver Murray will be First Vice President, in charge of transportation and traffic. Mr. Murray is understood to be the representative of the new blood which is being injected into the system, and is said to have made up a slate which involves several important changes among the employes of the road.

W. M. Greene, now General Manager, will have the additional dignity of a Vice Presidency. L. R. Brockenbaugh is to become General Freight Traffic Manager, as successor to C. S. Wight, who will be retired. H. M. Matthews, now Division Freight Agent at Pittsburg, will be made General Freight Agent at Pittsburg, and the vacancy thus created will be filled by Harry Rogers, now the company's commercial agent at Cleveland. It was with this change in view that Mr. Rogers, accompanied by Mr. Matthews, recently made a tour of inspection of the eastern terminals of the road. Andrew Stevenson, now Assistant General Freight Agent, will become General Freight Agent at Baltimore, in place of T. W. Galleher, who will be retired.

THE SOLACE OVERDUE.

Anxiety in Boston as to Safety of the Hospital Ship, Which Was Expected Tuesday.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—The hospital ship Solace, with sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago, was due here Tuesday, the same time as the Olivette, but no tidings have been heard of her from the time she left Santiago.

The number of men aboard is not given, but it is estimated at 140.

It was announced last Tuesday that the Solace was expected at the navy yard at Charlestown that morning. As the days have slipped away and the Solace has not yet arrived, or even been heard from, grave fears have arisen concerning her safety.

NEW YORK TROOPS ARRIVE.

First Section of Second Regiment Reaches Jersey City.

The Second New York Regiment, first section, arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this morning, and after being transferred to a West Shore train resumed the journey to Troy shortly afterward. The other sections were not expected to arrive until 4 o'clock.

VOLUNTEER LEAVE EXTENDED.

Men Off for Thirty Days May Remain Away for Sixty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—An order has been issued by the War Department extending the furlough of volunteers on leave of absence from thirty to sixty days.

Camp Poland Filling Up.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Camp Poland, near this city, is rapidly filling up with troops from Chickamauga. The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Second Ohio, and First West Virginia have arrived. All troops are unloaded from side tracks within a short distance of the camp and not brought into the city. The health of the 7,000 men now here is excellent, and those sick in the hospital are improving, owing to the change of air. Gen. Rowe commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, who is now here, will tender his resignation to Secretary Alger at once, wishing to retire to private life.

Two Soldiers Die in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—Arthur M. Messiter of the Seventy-first New York, United States Volunteers, died late this afternoon at the City Hospital, and an hour or two after William Parish of Company C, Twentieth Infantry, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, also fell a victim to the Cuban fever. Parish came from Muncie, Ind.

Gunboat Newport at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 26.—The gunboat Newport, Commander Tilley, arrived here to-day and tied up at the Naval Academy wharf. It is not known whether or not the Newport was sent here for the purpose of transferring the Spanish prisoners to another point.

JAPANESE MISSIONARY KILLED.

Fatal Result of a Collision in Yokohama Harbor.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 26.—Yokohama advices received here to-day state that Maud E. Simons, from Delaware, Ohio, was killed, and Harriet S. Allen, of the same place, injured in Yokohama harbor July 29.

They had been out to the steamer Empress of Japan in a steam launch, to bid farewell to friends. While returning to shore a Japanese cargo boat collided with the launch, running its prow among the passengers on the launch. The life was crushed out of Miss Simons. She died before shore was reached, though the doctor and others on board endeavored to aid hed respiration.

In endeavoring to save her companion, Miss Allen had her face and ear cut so terribly that they had to be stitched up. Miss Simons was buried at Yokohama. Both ladies were missionaries belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Union of Tokio and Yokohama. They graduated together at Wesleyan University at Delaware. Miss Allen was instrumental in securing Miss Simons's conversion there, and later in getting her to enter the Japanese mission field, where they labored together nine years.

Miss Simons's father died recently in Ohio. She was to have returned this month to visit her mother, whom she had not seen in ten years. American Consul Gowey held an inquest at Yokohama, finding that the collission was due to carelessness in navigating by the steamers, particularly the launch.

FLOUR SHIPPED TO CUBA.

Minneapolis Firm Sends 10,000 Barrels to Santiago.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—The first shipment of flour to Cuban ports has just been made by the Washburn-Crosby Company of this city. The flour was consigned direct to Santiago, and the shipment consisted of 10,000 barrels. About ten days after the fall of Santiago Messrs. Washburn and Crosby received a letter from Santiago merchants inclosing the order and asking that the goods be shipped on the first steamer possible.

The order was immediately hurried forward to the seaboard, and the firm has been notified of its safe arrival. Messrs. Washburn and Crosby are greatly pleased over the fact that they were the first to enter the island, and are confident that a big and profitable trade will soon spring up between that country and the United States.

NEW STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Prof. Mark V. Slingerland Appointed to Succeed Dr. Lintner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Prof. Mark V. Slingerland of Cornell University has been appointed State Entomologist, in place of the late Dr. J. A. Lintner.

TO REGULATE FLOUR RATES.

General Freight Agents Meet in Minneapolis to Consider Pooling.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26.—There was a meeting of general freight agents this afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the formation of a pool which shall have as its chief object the fixing of stable rates on flour shipments. The rate was not fixed, but plans were adopted for arranging a sheet, to go into effect in the near future.

It is probable that the new pool will provide for a heavy guarantee deposit and severe fines for rate cutting, and it will be operated in close conjunction with the Lake lines pool, which went into effect yesterday. Business will be distributed from Minneapolis after the old-fashioned percentage method, and millers will no longer make the rates. If the new basis can be maintained rates will be about double what they have been.

Saratoga Golf Tournament.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—To-day was the third day of the second annual tournament of the Saratoga Golf Club. Forty-four players started, only thirty-five finishing. The event of the day was the Grand Union Hotel Handicap Cup. The winner was John Smith of the Powellton Golf Club, whose score was 204, less 18, net 186. H. M. Livingston, Jr., the second winner, won the Consolation Cup offered by Jasper Lynch of Lakewood, N. J. He scored 201, less 14, net 187. John Reid, Jr., of St. Andrew's Golf Club of Yonkers, won the gross score prize offered by Wharton Meehan of Saratoga, the score being 190.

Aid for Depauw University.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 26.—At a council of the presiding officers of the Methodist Church held last evening it was decided to saddle an endowment of $500,000 upon the churches of the State for maintaining Depauw University. It is proposed to raise this fund during the year of 1899 and 1900, and it is to be known as "The Twentieth Century Gift of Indiana Methodism to the Permanent Endowment of Depauw University."

The demands are to be apportioned to the three Indiana Conferences, about $150,000 to each one.

CAMP WIKOFF BREAKING UP

Second Massachusetts Leaves for Home To-day and Seventy-first New York Will Be Next.

GEN. ALGER LEAVES CAMP

The Doctors Are Not Greatly Worried by the Importation of Diphtheria on the Harvard—A Quarantine Rigidly Maintained.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The breaking up of Camp Wikoff will begin in the morning, when the Second Massachusetts will march down to the pier and take a transport. The regiment will take its full equipment, and every man who is able to bear moving will probably be sent away. The troops will go by way of New London.

The Seventy-first New York will be the next regiment out of the camp. It may go to-morrow and may not get away until Sunday or Monday. Things are badly tangled and the wires between the camp and Washington are hot. The question of furloughs is mixed. Yesterday it was announced that the men of the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York would have thirty days before muster out. This morning word came that it would be sixty days.

The different commanding officers have been hard at work all day signing furlough papers, and the men are leaving camp as rapidly as possible. The hospitals are being relieved by the sending home of all who are fit to travel.

Gen. Alger left here on the mid-day train after spending the morning in the hospitals and inspecting the camps. He had nothing to say, and did not appear greatly worried over the present condition of the camp.

The effects of his visit cannot be felt for several days, until the extra supplies he authorized have begun to arrive in sufficient quantities.

President McKinley will not come to the camp for at least a week, according to advices from Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

The doctors are not greatly worried over the appearance of diphtheria on board of the Harvard. The men who have been exposed will be kept carefully isolated from all others in camp, and tents for this purpose were raised to-day.

The new disease is not an easy one to fight, but, by rigorous methods, the doctors hope to hold it in check. They think they can easily maintain the quarantine, for they find the men are afraid of the disease. The yellow fever suspects had no terrors for the men who had been in Cuba, and knocked elbows almost daily with sick men. With diphtheria it is different, as it is new to the soldiers.

The transport D. H. Miller arrived to-day with a portion of the First Infantry on board. She reported 376 on board, with twenty sick. There were no contagious cases, and there had been no deaths on the trip. The gunboat Marietta also arrived and anchored.

The hospital report showed, on its face at least, a better condition of affairs than yesterday. The general hospital had 1,080 patients, and in the detention hospital were 236 men. The typhoid cases numbered 150. Those who died were John Quilly, Company C, Seventy-first New York, of dysentery, and John Dorm, Company E, Twentieth Infantry, dysentery.

PRAIRIE ASHORE AND FLOATED.

The Auxiliary Cruiser, Carrying Troops to Montauk, Grounded Near Amagansett in a Night Fog.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., Aug. 26.—The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which was pressed into service at Santiago to carry soldiers to Montauk Point, and which grounded on a sand bar at Napeague Beach, half a mile from the mainland and two miles east of this village, at 10 o'clock last night, was pulled out of the sand by two tugs shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded to Montauk Point. There was a slight fog prevailing when the Prairie struck. She was feeling her way slowly, intending to drop anchor in Fort Pond Bay, twelve miles from where the mishap occurred, when her nose struck the sand bar. The ocean was calm and many of the men on board were not aware of the accident until this morning.

The Prairie was manned by about 100 of the Massachusetts Naval Reserves, under Commander C. J. Train. She had on board 210 men of the Seventh United States Infantry in command of Captain Hendrick, and about 200 men of various other regiments in command of Major Sherman.

As soon as she struck, the Prairie blew her whistle, which attracted the attention of the life-saving crew and the villagers. Capt. John S. Edwards of the Napeague Beach Life-Saving Station, informed the Wikoff Camp officials. Gen. Wheeler gave instructions for tugs to be sent to aid the Prairie. As the weather was pleasant this morning and as there was no sea on, it was decided to land the sick without waiting until the Prairie was floated. About 150 men were taken ashore in small boats.

The Rough Riders aided in taking them to the land. The sick remained on the beach until afternoon, and then C. H. Dickerson of Detroit, Mich., who is staying at the Sea View House here, chartered a special train to take them to Camp Wikoff.

When the Prairie floated, the men left on board were conveyed to Fort Pond Bay, where the Prairie dropped anchor. She was not injured by grounding.

DIED TELLING OF NEGLECT.

Corp. Clark's Ante-Mortem Charges Will Be Investigated—His Mother's Death of Broken Heart.

When Corp. Alexander Holley Clark of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, marched away to the front his mother, who was recovering from a long illness, begged him to stay at home for her sake. Young Clark, an only son, had been his mother's favorite; but he explained to her, as gently as possible, that he could not desert his regiment, and went away. He had been with her much of the time during her convalescence. When he left her she faded away and, on July 11, died of what her physician said was a broken heart. Corp. Clark was at Santiago when he heard of his mother's death. He had been one of the gayest and most active spirits in the regiment, but he began to brood and fell at last into a camp fever. He rallied for a time, and was brought to Montauk Point. There he suffered a relapse. His comrades thought a visit to his home would do him good and procured him a furlough.

On Tuesday Corp. Clark's father and sister were sitting in their home, 240A Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, when they saw a soldier stagger up the street and fall almost in front of the house. It was Clark, and he was tenderly taken into the house and cared for. When he became able to talk he said that he had been almost totally neglected at Camp Wikoff, and, notwithstanding his illness, had had no milk in three months. The only medicine given him was thirty grains of quinine a day.

Dr. Palmer of Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was called, but Clark continued to grow worse, and died yesterday morning. His father, who was a Captain in the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and an officer in the Seventy-first Regiment during the civil war, will take legal action in the case of his son, and will have the charge of neglect thoroughly investigated. Corp. Clark, before the war, was a bookkeeper for Sherman, Read & Co.

WILL LOOK AFTER THEIR COMFORT

District of Columbia People to Send Food for Their Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The District of Columbia does not intend that the regiment of its volunteers that is to arrive at Montauk to-morrow or Sunday shall become subjects of comment in consequence of neglect upon its arrival.

A public meeting has just been held to arrange a great welcome for the regiment when it reaches Washington, but the accounts of the suffering of the regulars and the volunteers who have arrived there have stimulated a determination that if the District "boys" cannot eat hardtack and bacon when they arrive they shall have something more palatable, that their sick shall be attended to by private physicians if the Government cannot attend to them, and that generally they shall feel that they have come back to friends.

The former Quartermaster of the regiment was sent over to-day to make arrangements, and several other representatives from Washington prepared to pay some expenses have hurried toward Montauk.

HOME COMING OF THE 71ST.

The Regiment Will March Up Broadway to Its Armory—The Day Not Yet Fixed.

Col. A. S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, has been ordered to make arrangements for the reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, which is to come home from Camp Wikoff in a few days. The regiment is to come to Long Island City on trains, and then be transported to the Battery. From that point the men will march up Broadway to their armory, and be dismissed. Col. Kimball at once made arrangements with the Long Island Railroad Company to have ferryboats ready to take the men to the Battery, where they are to be landed at one of the ferry slips. Col. Kimball said yesterday that he had no idea when the regiment would arrive here. He was sure, though, that it would not be to-day, as was reported in some newspapers, but thought that it would be early next week. No time is mentioned in his orders. The arrangements were made at the request of Secretary Alger, who telegraphed from Camp Wikoff.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Homer of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association telegraphed to Camp Wikoff yesterday asking the probable time of departure of the regiment, and received answer that it may not leave before next Monday.

Col. De Witt Ward of the Veteran Association said: "When the regiment arrives at the Battery, a band will be ready to escort it up Broadway. We shall engage the band, as the regiment has none at present, and this, with the regimental drum corps, will furnish the music for the march to the armory. Many of the boys will be too weak for the march, having just recovered from tropical fevers, and for their benefit we have hired a number of Central Park stages."

FOURTEEN DIE ON TRANSPORTS.

The Yucatan, Hudson, and Catalina Reach Montauk Point from Santiago with Several Hundred Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The transports Yucatan, Hudson, and Catalina arrived at Montauk Point to-day with several hundred men from Santiago. The arrival of the ships was reported to the War Department to-night by Gen. Wheeler, in command of Camp Wikoff. During the voyage four deaths occurred on the Yucatan, one on the Hudson, and nine on the Catalina. Gen. Wheeler's dispatch is as follows:

Yucatan arrived with six companies, Seventh Infantry; 487 men; 110 sick, 4 deaths; no contagion. Hudson arrived with 514 troops, consisting of Second and Third Battalions, District of Columbia, 95 sick, no contagion; McDonald, Second Battalion, died on voyage. Catalina, 401 men, various commands, arrived; following died on voyage: Ralph Lahland, private, Company G, First Illinois; Joseph McGlery, Corporal, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; Charles Wheaton, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; R. A. Jones, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; Fred P. Huston, Company B, First Illinois; Guy Thorn, private, Company H, First Illinois; John R. Guy, blacksmith, Troop G, Ninth Cavalry; C. B. Crubaugh, private, Company A, Eighth Ohio; Major George McCreery, Surgeon, United States Army.

GLAD McKINLEY WILL COME.

Gen. Wheeler Says His Visit to Montauk Will Do Great Good.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The President has received the following letter from Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, in command at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

"I was very glad to hear that you would visit Montauk Point very soon. The visit of the Secretary of War has accomplished more than I can express. He has promptly corrected evils, made valuable suggestions, and given directions regarding administration. In addition his personal visit to 1,500 sick soldiers in the hospitals has cheered them up, and it is difficult to adequately convey to you the change for the better since the Secretary's arrival. The announcement that you will visit the soldiers has already added to this improvement, and your presence here for even a single day will accomplish good, the great extent of which you can realize only after you have made your visit."

War Correspondent Dies of Fever.

Sydney G. Tovey, who was one of The New York Journal's Cuban correspondents, died at the New York Hospital Thursday night of typhoid fever. Mr. Tovey was born in 1873, and after his graduation at Cambridge, England, about five years ago, came to America. He taught school in the West until the outbreak of hostilities. He was stationed near Admiral Sampson's squadron. Mr. Tovey was brought home a fortnight ago. There were present at his deathbed his fiancée, Miss Anita Willson, her sister, her mother, and W. R. Hearst. His fiancée, an actress, was to have danced in "Yankee Doodle Dandy" at the Casino next Monday night. Her wedding was planned to take place on Mr. Tovey's return from Cuba.

Gilded Sword for Lieut. Williams.

The whole Steinway section of Queens Borough turned out last night to welcome home Alexander S. Williams, First Lieutenant of Company I, Seventy-first New York. Lieut. Williams is a nephew of ex-Inspector A. S. Williams of the police force. About 1,000 men were in the parade, which was headed by a brass band. The Grand Army of the Republic post and the Knights of Pythias were in line, as well as the men employed in Lieut. Williams's father's factory. At the Williams residence 3,000 persons had gathered. Along the line of march all the houses were illuminated and fireworks were set off. At the house Lieut. Williams was presented with a gold-mounted sword, purchased by public subscription.

What to Send to Montauk.

A Rough Rider, who is a member of the University Club and who has come to this city from Camp Wikoff, has asked THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that the food articles principally needed by the men in camp are butter, milk, eggs, and fresh vegetables and fruit. He says that articles are received which are of little value to the men in their present condition, and that the generous givers could spend their money with better results.

400 Recruits to Montauk.

Four hundred recruits of the Second United States Infantry reached Jersey City last night on the way to Montauk. They came from Camp Hobson, Lithia Springs, Ga., and were under command of Lieuts. L. S. Upton and R. M. Brookfield. They traveled in two trains. The first arrived at 10:30 o'clock and the second at 11 o'clock. The men are all in good health. They expected to resume their journey this morning.

Second and Ninth Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Gov. Wolcott this morning received a telegram from Secretary Alger, who is at Montauk Point, to the effect that the Second and Ninth Massachusetts Regiments will receive sixty days' furlough and then be mustered out. The Ninth may be delayed by quarantine regulations after its arrival at Camp Wikoff. The Second will be sent home at once.

Government Sanitarium in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 26.—The Government has acquired the Broadwater Hotel and Natatorium for use as a permanent sanitarium. It is an ideal spot for sick soldiers and sailors.

New Haven Man Held Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Levi W. Brown, a merchant of 166 Nichol Street, New Haven, Conn., after he had been in Chicago but half an hour, was held up by two negroes named Daniel Teller and Walter Johnson at Harmon Court and Wabash Avenue, and a revolver was pointed at his head. The Eastern man handed over all he had—$39 in money, a gold watch, and a magnifying glass. The robbers were subsequently captured, and the money and jewelry recovered.

SUPREME LODGE OF PYTHIANS.

Adjournment at Indianapolis After Officers Are Elected—Prizes Are Awarded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, adjourned this evening, after having elected the following officers: Supreme Chancellor—Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Penn.; Supreme Vice Chancellor—Ogden H. Feathers, Wisconsin. The other officers will be elected to-morrow.

Vague rumors were floating about among the representatives as to the condition of the endowment bank. The statement of the Board of Control shows resources of $523,278. It is charged that $91,798 is entangled in the affairs of a defunct National bank of Fort Worth, Texas, and nothing but a judgment against the bondsmen represents this money; also that the $266,127 invested in a hotel building property at Chicago, which is now in the hands of a receiver, is nothing more than a fifth lien on the property.

The last formality was the award of prizes to-day as follows:

Class A.—First prize, $1,500, John Barr, Glen Company, Eau Claire, Wis.; second prize, $1,200, Terre Haute, Ind., Company No. 3; third prize, $1,000, Kalamazoo, Mich., Company No. 9; fourth prize, $800, Yellow Cross, No. 85, Alliance, Ohio; fifth prize, $600, Friendship Company, No. 25, Covington, Ky.

The general prize, value $100, for the best company commander of this class, was awarded to Capt. Con Terge of the John Barr Glen Company.

Class B.—First prize, $500, Coeur De Lion Company, Lancaster, Ohio; second prize, $400, Vigo Company, No. 88, Terre Haute; third prize, $300, Alpha Company, No. 45, Louisville; fourth prize, $200, Jeffersonville, Ind., Company.

The Jewel prize, valued at $500, for the best company commander in Class B, was awarded to Benjamin F. Gray, Captain of the Louisville company.

The prize for the best troop of cavalry was awarded to the Burns Huzzars of St. Joseph, Mo., it having no competitor. The prize of $100 offered by Major Gen. Carnahan for the company of the uniform rank having the largest percentage of its members in the parade, and in the inspection and review was awarded to Company No. 43 of the Missouri Brigade.

PRINTERS' DAY'S WORK.

United Typothetae Declines to Recommend a Change at Present.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—After struggling through three long executive sessions, during which the nine-hour work day was the subject of long debate, the United Typothetae of America to-day disposed of the question, for the present, at least, by the passage of a resolution declining to recommend at this time any change in the hours of labor which constitute a day's work, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five, to which the question is to be referred for further action, and which was to be authorized to confer with the unions upon the subject.

The following officers were elected: President—C. S. Morehouse, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary—J. S. Cushing, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer—R. R. Donnelly, Chicago; Executive Committee—J. J. Little, New York, Chairman; W. J. Dornan, Philadelphia; C. W. Hornick, St. Paul; J. H. Bruce, Nashville; Amos Pettibone, Chicago; Charles A. Wenborn, Buffalo, and Franklin Hudson, Kansas City.

The committee of five to meet representatives of unions on nine-hour day is as follows: J. J. Little, New York; Edward Treegard, St. Louis; J. R. Morgan, Cincinnati; A. J. Aikens, Milwaukee, and Amos Pettibone, Chicago.

The next convention will be held in New Haven, Conn.

The open session was taken up with receiving routine committee reports, the most important being that of the committee on use of the union label, which reported that it believed the enforced printing of the union label on public printing matter, National, State, and municipal, a violation of Constitutional rights of the individual and class legislation.

A resolution passed authorizes the Executive Committee to institute and prosecute a test case on the printing of the union label to a court of last resort.

The convention was brought to a close to-night by a banquet given at the Hotel Pfister by the Milwaukee Typothetae to the visiting delegates, covers being laid for 200 guests.

DR. PICKETT LEFT A FAMILY.

Letter from a Son Reveals Fact Physician Kept Secret.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 26.—When Dr. John H. Pickett died at his home on East Jersey Street Aug. 9, it was supposed that he had no relatives. Now a letter has been received here from one of his sons announcing that the doctor left five children, four sons and one daughter. He had also married twice, and one of his wives is living. The doctor's second wife was a widow named Mrs. Amanda Shipman, née Little, who now lives near Philadelphia. They were married in Jersey City on Columbus Day, 1892, the bride remaining in Jersey City, where she owned a house, while the doctor came back to Elizabeth.

A few days before Dr. Pickett died, he assured a friend that he had no relatives living, and this announcement was made at the funeral. Dr. Pickett's second wife attended the funeral, but was not recognized. Two sons and one daughter of Dr. Pickett live in Buffalo, N. Y.; one son lives in Nashville, Tenn., and another in Brooklyn. None of them knew of their father's illness until his death was announced in the newspapers.

Dr. Pickett, after his discharge from the army, went to Buffalo, but, owing to domestic troubles, suddenly left his wife and children and came to Elizabeth. He never afterward held any communication with his wife, although he wrote one letter to his son Harry, who lives in Buffalo.

Rochester Lawyer Arrested.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 26.—Lawyer John H. Keef of this city was arrested to-day upon the complaint of his sister-in-law, Nettie Hendricks. She says he kidnapped her and imprisoned her at his home, while his wife was in the West. The lawyer denies the charge.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Northville House, one of the largest hotels at Northville, a Summer resort eighteen miles north of here, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was owned by Robert Brownell and was conducted by Washburn & Harris. The fire originated in a bedroom on the third floor, probably from the explosion of a lamp. The guests all escaped safely. The building was the oldest in Northville, having been erected over sixty years ago. It will be rebuilt immediately. The loss is estimated at over $5,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 26.—Miller & Miller's packing establishment, 12 and 14 North Paca Street, was partially destroyed by fire to-day. Harry Siebert's livery stable in the rear and ten horses were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $45,000; fully insured. Spontaneous combustion is the supposed cause of the blaze.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:20 A. M.—174 Avenue D; C. Engle; damage, $10.

7:30 A. M.—240 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6:20 P. M.—38 Macdougal Street; Peter Meghelsen; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—48 Canal Street; Aaron Simon; damage slight.

9 P. M.—633 Broadway; Julius Robinson; damage, $50.

9:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue; Bacon Brothers; damage, $50.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

MISS BARTON IN HAVANA.

Red Cross Society's Help Not Needed in the Cuban Capital—Distress in the Provinces.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—The steamer Clinton arrived to-day with Miss Clara Barton, Dr. Elwell, Mr. Cottrell, the Misses Grau, and a number of others belonging to the Red Cross Society on board. Miss Barton, accompanied by three other members of the party, visited the Civil Governor, Fernandes de Castro, and had a long conversation with him regarding the condition of the poorer classes and the means employed for their relief. In reply to a remark of Miss Barton's, the Governor said that outside relief for Havana's poor was not needed, as what was supplied by the Colonial Government and the people was sufficient for their necessities.

"As to the interior towns," said the Governor, "that is another matter. The suffering classes have increased in number in consequence of the war and there is a scarcity of provisions among them to which you can attend, since you are animated by a high spirit of charity."

Miss Barton replied, expressing her appreciation of the Governor's remarks showing that he realized the importance of the Red Cross Society's humanitarian services.

Yesterday the free kitchens in Havana distributed over 36,000 rations. Last night a bazaar was inaugurated, having for its object the raising of funds for the relief of the poor. The Civil Governor was one of the patrons of the bazaar. The building in which the affair was held was filled to its utmost capacity, and a large crowd had assembled outside. An American merchant has given twenty-five barrels of potatoes, and Miss Clara Barton has offered fifty barrels for use in the three kitchens.

Miss Barton, accompanied by several of her party, went this morning to Matanzas. The remainder of the Red Cross delegation remained on board the Clinton at Havana.

El Noticiero, a Spanish evening paper, publishes a biographical sketch of Miss Clara Barton, in which it speaks in laudatory terms of the services she has rendered humanity.

Gen. Pando will shortly leave the island. He will be succeeded as Chief of Staff to Gen. Blanco, by Gen. Solano.

The schooner Pedro arrived to-day from Key West. The Danish steamer Tyr, with provisions and cattle from New Orleans, arrived to-day. The Spanish steamer Pio IX., from Vera Cruz, also arrived. She brought a quantity of provisions and 172 passengers, including many of good social standing in Havana. The Haitien schooner Emanuel A. Roul, with provisions from Key West, has arrived at Isabella Sagua. The British steamer Ardenrose will carry 12,000 bags of sugar on her return to New York.

OUR REFORMS AT SANTIAGO.

Archbishop's Salary Cut Down and Changes in School, Police, and Harbor Usages.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 26—7:30 P. M.—Several changes in the civil Government relating to schools, police customs, and mercantile and harbor regulations are in process of preparation by Gens. Lawton and Wood, and a proclamation carrying them into effect will probably be issued in a few days. The police force is to be increased with a view of enabling the withdrawal of the military from patrol duty. The changes will aid the shipping, mercantile, and industrial interests. The port duties and salaries of many officials, civil, ecclesiastical, and provincial, will be reduced.

The salary of Archbishop Crespo, which was formerly $18,000, will be reduced to $6,000. The proposed changes meet with the approval of the better classes.

Gen. Castillo this morning had a brif interview with Gen. Lawton in reference to the disbandment of the Cuban Army. Gen. Castillo returned to Marcia this afternoon. The arrangements were not completed. The visit excited little demonstration.

The steamer Orizaba sailed to-day with pay for the troops at Ponce.

Dr. Eugene Wasden of the Marine Hospital Corps has arrived here for the purpose of experimenting with the Sadrolli serum for yellow fever. The death rate among civilians is increasing, despite the better facilities for sanitation.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced here about 11:55 o'clock this morning.

WRECK OF THE STRICKEN CHIEF.

Confirmatory News of the Loss of Forty-three Persons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—News has been received here confirming the loss of stern-wheeler Stricken Chief. A letter from Juneau, dated Aug. 10, says that the disaster was doubtless caused by an explosion and that the crew and passengers, numbering forty-three persons, were unquestionably lost.

The Dora saved a dog which was floating on a piece of wreckage. That it was an explosion that caused the loss is inferred by the Dora's crew from the fact that most of the wreckage was broken into small bits. The wreck was found in latitude 38.38 north, longitude 142.13 west, on Aug. 6.

KLONDIKER ROBS HIS PARTNER.

Arthur Pearce Charged with Stealing $20,000 from Alexander McDonald.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Stanley Pearce, a mining engineer of Denver, who has just returned from Alaska, tells of the arrest of Arthur Pearce, the partner of Alexander McDonald, the so-called "King of the Klondike," for the theft of $20,000; half the amount taken from a claim owned by the men.

Pearce is said to have escaped on the steamer Governor Stoneman. He was captured and taken on board the steamer Monarch by a Canadian official. The miners on board the vessel threatened trouble, and Pearce was quickly transferred to another vessel and sent back to Dawson.

Klondike Steamer's Ill Fortune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The steamer Dawson City, which departed from here for St. Michael more than two months ago, had a very bad time of it, and when last heard from had not yet reached her destination. She was the smallest steamer that ever left here carrying passengers for Alaska, and was intended to go up the Yukon, dredging the river to make it navigable and also to scoop up gold. A letter from the steamer dated at Dutch Harbor says that it took her thirty-five days to reach that port, which her commander expected to make in ten days.

RESPITE FOR JOHN ANDERSON.

Murderer of Mate Saunders Has One More Chance for Life.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 26.—John Anderson, who was to have been hanged to-day for the murder of Mate Saunders of the schooner Olive Pecker on the high seas in 1897, has been granted another lease of life by Judge Waddill of the United States District Court.

P. J. Morris and Hugh G. Miller, attorneys of this city, yesterday, without the knowledge of Anderson, applied for a writ of habeas corpus. Morris was originally Anderson's attorney, but District Judge Hughes refused to appoint him because he represented some of the men accused with Anderson. The contention to-day was that Judge Hughes erred in not allowing Anderson to select his own counsel. Judge Waddill denied the application, but granted an appeal to the Supreme Court, to be heard Oct. 12.

Anderson was in his cell with his spiritual advisers ready to march to the gallows, when some one shouted from the window that the Judge had granted a stay. Anderson broke down and expressed regret that the end would be delayed.

"Quint" Youngs Found Dead.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Quinton M. Youngs, better known as "Quint" Youngs, was found dead in bed in the hotel which he conducted between Canajoharie and this village this morning. Youngs was one of the best known horsemen in the country and was an owner as well as a trainer of many trotters and pacers. He came here from Utica last Spring, and at the time of his death was conducting the Palatine Driving Park and a hotel owned by the West End Agricultural Association of Canajoharie. Youngs was quite well-to-do, and owned considerable valuable real estate in Utica.

HORRORS OF CHICKAMAUGA

The First Maine Regiment Returns with Tales Resembling Those Told of Andersonville.

200 OF THE MEN BEDRIDDEN

The Command in Worse Condition Than Some That Returned from Cuba—Bad Water, Unfit Food, Brutally Stupid Treatment.

Among all the regiments, volunteer and regular, which have reached Camp Wikoff from the burning, fever-breeding coast of Southern Cuba, there was none, perhaps, in more pitiable condition than the First Maine Volunteer Regiment when it passed through this city yesterday morning, homeward bound from the camp at Chickamauga. There was certainly none from which such bitter complaints were heard as were voiced by the men from the Pine Tree State. The members of the army of invasion realized that a certain amount of hardship and privation could scarcely be prevented in their case, and they bore everything with cheerful patriotism. Not so the Maine men. They knew that some one had blundered, and they could find no excuse for the man or men through whom it came about that, of the 1,000 men who came north from the camp at Chickamauga, one-fifth were fit only for bed. Stories of bad food and water and disease-breeding quarters which brought the men into the hospital, were supplemented by descriptions of the hospitals, which explained why the men preferred to suffer in their tents unattended, rather than enter the hospitals. From officers and men alike came the same complaints. They were willing to fight and die at their country's call, they said, but that they should suffer and die through stupidity and brutal neglect, was more than the most cheerful patriot among them could find it in him to justify.

The volunteers came into Jersey City from Washington on a Pennsylvania train of three sections. The first section bore the sick, 197 men, in all stages of disease and convalescence. Two privates died on this section soon after it left Chickamauga last Tuesday morning. On this section, too, was Col. Kimball, commander of the regiment, who thought that his presence there might enable him to secure more speed and better accommodations for the invalids. The first section got into Jersey City at 8:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It left an hour and a half later for Mott Haven, the men remaining in the cars while they were ferried across the Hudson River. The cars were then run off upon the New York, New Haven and Hartford tracks to continue their journey northward. The second section reached Jersey City about midnight, and left at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The third came in at 5 o'clock, and left after the men had had breakfast. Fifty men were left in hospitals at Chickamauga.

Not One in Perfect Health.

They were a yellow and thin-faced lot that arrived—the best of them. Scarcely a face bore the ruddy hue of health which one would expect to find among men who had spent months in the open air, with opportunity for plenty of exercise and sound sleep. Except for their uniforms, it would have been impossible to recognize them as the same lot of hearty, high-spirited men who passed through Jersey City eight or ten weeks ago, eager for a chance to thrash five times their weight in Spaniards. These men seemed scarcely able to withstand the charge of a pushcart man. Great, broad-shouldered fellows among them bore themselves as if their weight was a burden. They hadn't the energy to hold up their heads, most of them. Some were mere skin and bones.

And yet, when Jersey City was reached, and it was realized by the men that they were on the last stage of their homeward journey, the men became almost cheerful. The blessed release from the long nightmare of suffering put heart even into the invalids in the first section. They had caught their first glimpse of a better land in Washington, where the sedate clerks of the Pension Office, stirred, perhaps, by the contrast between their own safe, monotonous life and the experiences which were painted on the faces of the Maine men, had given them a fine supper. All were feeling better in body and mind when they reached Jersey City and smelled, in anticipation, the odor of their own pine woods. At Jersey City the men on the last two sections of the train found waiting for them ample supplies of milk and edible food, ordered by the Government authorities for their consumption. Their sicknesses, if they had weakened them in every other way, had spared their appetites.

What Men and Officers Said.

It would be injustice to the Maine men to say that they made public outcry of their complaints. In fact—whether it was because the attentions shown them at Washington and Jersey City had made them forget, or because a feeling of generous shame forbade them to speak ill of the men who, incompetent and brutal though they deemed them, were still American officials—the men would not yield to the systematic reportorial efforts made to draw out their story, although they had said much before they were put on their guard.

"Look at me and my men and recollect what we were when we went South," said one Captain when asked for a statement. "Isn't that story enough?"

"Get out your history of the civil war and read of the sufferings of the men at Andersonville," said a lanky, yellow-eyed Sergeant, who refused his name.

Others, too, declined to be quoted, but from scattered remarks and admissions it was possible to glean the distressing facts. They amounted to this:

The camp is a hotbed of malaria. It is in a fearfully unsanitary condition. The water is not fit to drink, and causes the illness filthy water always causes. The food was bad in many instances. Sometimes the men were forced to subsist on hardtack for days at a time, and often they had not even coffee. During the last month the regiment was in camp the men could not drink of the water at all, and they had to collect money among themselves and buy other water. Then, as they could not get ice, they had to buy ice also.

The hospital for the men had only one attendant for forty patients, and the men said that it was a good deal better to be out of it than in it. Every man in the regiment lost from one-fifth to one-fourth of his weight since he left Maine. Instead of being allowed to camp among the trees, the men were forced out into the hot Georgia sun, where they were tortured. When they found the water in the camp bad and unfit to drink, they took to drinking Georgia whisky, which was "rank," they said, but much better than the water. Many of the men were kept from serious illnesses, they claimed, by whisky, bad as it was.

Cars Reeked with Filth.

When the men left the camp they were marched with their equipments to the railroad station, fourteen miles away. They had to carry from seventy to eighty pounds each. A quarter of the men dropped out on the way and joined the regiment later. The cars they were put into were vile. The men thought they must be rejected cars, resurrected by the company for the army. They could not mend because of the bad stenches and poor fittings.

One Corporal, who said he weighed 200 pounds when he left home, now weighs 150 pounds. He said it was owing to Georgia water. He took to Georgia whisky and felt a little better afterward. He berated the cars, the water, the ice, the hospital, and the camp.

A few of the officers and men had friends awaiting their arrival in the Pennsylvania Road freight yard. The greetings were affecting. Several of the sick were thought to be dying as the trains passed through Jersey City. One man was delirious.

The first section, the hospital train, was in charge of Lieut. Dr. G. M. Elliott. When the train was near Fayetteville, N. C., Private James F. Haggerty of Company I succumbed to typhoid fever. His body was left at Fayetteville to be embalmed and sent home to Lewiston on a later train. Dr. Elliott had the assistance of ten hospital orderlies, but he was the only doctor with the train. Two of the sick with Dr. Elliott, Privates Heald and Scribner, were in a very low condition, and were not expected to live to reach their homes. Scribner had been delirious for two days, and a close watch had to be kept upon him to prevent him from jumping from the train.

Chaplain Esterbrook said that the condition of the men was owing principally to inaction and the very unhealthful section in which they were quartered.

"I don't think there is any section of the United States more dangerous to the health of human beings than Chickamauga Park," he said. "The men had nothing to occupy themselves with, and lay around seeing their friends die. They seemed to become fascinated with the idea of fever, and soon were taken with it themselves. Something else to occupy their minds beside sickness and death would have kept many of them from being sick."

One of the officers, who asked that his name be not used, said that the food was not good, but he would not have cared much about that if the hospital service had been what it should have been. There was a deplorable lack of surgeons.

"The hospital arrangements were damnable," he said.

Col. Chauncey Home on Sick Leave.

Col. Henry W. Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, has arrived in this city from Chickamauga on sick leave. The Colonel, who is more than 6 feet in height, and who weighed 240 pounds when he entered the United States service, weighs now only 170 pounds. He attributes his illness to the climate at Chickamauga. Col. Chauncey leaves for the mountains to-day in the hope of regaining his health.

"FAKIRS" AND "SHAMMERS" MOST.

How Capt. Quinby Accounts for the Sick Reports from Chickamauga.

Capt. Frederick J. Quinby of Company C, Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, now at Chickamauga, came to the city a day or two ago on leave. Capt. Quinby said yesterday: "There has been a great deal of 'faking' of reports of sickness by the men themselves. I received letters, hundreds of them, from relatives of men at camp who had received letters from privates telling of the awful sickness they were suffering from and their great need of fruit and delicacies. In nine cases out of ten I found that the men who were writing letters home were not sick at all, and were merely painting those awful pictures to get money from home. This was true not only of my company, but of others."

"I am prepared to say that nearly the whole of the illness was brought on the men by their own carelessness as to eating, drinking, and dampness. They would drill for hours in the hot sun, and then rush to a fruit vender's and fill up with bad fruit or watermelon, then drink to excess and go and lie down under the shade of the trees where the ground was damp. Less than 12 per cent., counting shammers and all, of my company, were sick, and I do not think that my company was especially healthy. The death rate, I am frank to say, has surprised me by its lowness."

DISCONTENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Frank Tries to Raise the Morale of the Men Who Cannot Go Home.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Gen. R. T. Frank, commanding the First Division, Third Corps, here, has issued an address to his men which promises to have a very beneficial effect. He urges the men not to weakly yield to present depressing influences or to waste time complaining over the prospects of being ordered on active service or being mustered out. He expresses confidence that the command will soon do garrison duty in Cuba, a work which, he declares, is as honorable and of as great importance as any yet done.

There is much dissatisfaction in all the regiments which have poor prospects of being mustered out, but the wise counsels of the officers prevent any trouble.

EVACUATION OF CAMP THOMAS.

Movement Proceeding Slowly Owing to Lack of Facilities—Third Corps Not to Go to Huntsville.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Aug. 26.—The movement from Camp Thomas is progressing much more slowly than Gen. Breckinridge and his officers anticipated, and much complaint is expressed on all sides. The regiments are ready to move, but they are unable to secure transportation. The roads seem unable to handle more than two commands a day, while the army officers desire to send at least four daily.

If the present rate of progress is maintained all the regiments cannot be gotten away for several weeks.

The Ninth Pennsylvania loaded on trains at Rossville to-day for Lexington. The Second Missouri and the First New Hampshire marched to Ringgold, Ga., where they loaded for Lexington. These three regiments compose the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps. Gen. Andrews's Brigade command with his staff left to-day for Lexington. The First West Virginia and the Sixth Ohio are making preparations to leave for Knoxville to-morrow.

The First Illinois Cavalry, which was marched to Rossville Wednesday night, failed to get away for Chicago until 1 o'clock this morning.

It is announced that it will be practically impossible to maintain the Third Army Corps at Huntsville, where it has been ordered to proceed from Chickamauga.

The indications are that the corps will be sent in its entirety to Anniston, Ala., a place said to be admirably adapted for camping a large body of troops. The officials here have agreed upon the change in plans, and only await indorsement from the War Department.

The reason for the change is scarcity of water at Huntsville. Gen. Frank, commanding the Third Corps, who returned to-day from Huntsville, states that the water supply there would not be sufficient for the men already on the ground, and his corps and that the only way out of the difficulty would be to put in a pumping station. This would cause a delay of about a month, and Gen. Breckinridge deems a delay at present very poor policy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It is stated at the War Department that Gen. Boynton, in command at Chickamauga, has been ordered to make a thorough and complete investigation of the hospitals at that place, to ascertain how the men have fared, and report all the facts to the department. If there has been any shortcomings he is instructed to ascertain who is responsible and to include the names of those found faulty in his report.

PRESIDENT WANTS NO REVIEW.

His Visit to Camp Meade at Middletown, Penn., Will Be Informal.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 26.—Adj. Gen. Corbin notified Gen. Graham to-day that the visit of President McKinley to Camp Meade to-morrow will be entirely informal, and that he does not desire any review. The President will be escorted through the camp by Gen. Graham and staff, after which he will visit the division hospitals and examine the system of feeding the troops. The order for a marching review in the President's honor has been revoked at his request.

The First Battalion of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania arrived in camp this morning from Alliance, Ohio, and was followed later by the Seventh Illinois from Thoroughfare Gap. The Twenty-second Kansas is scheduled to arrive to-morrow, accompanied by Gen. Davis and staff. The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana will be in Sunday, and the First and Third Battalions of the Third New York Monday.

After the troops have been moved from Thoroughfare Gap the movement of the First Division from Camp Alger will begin.

Mustering Out at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 26.—Col. William J. Elliott of Philadelphia has been detailed to muster out the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. He will at once have the muster-out rolls prepared, after which the regiment will be ordered to Mount Gretna to be mustered out. Orders were received this morning to muster out the First Rhode Island and Twenty-second Kansas.

Third Appeal for 1st New Hampshire.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 26.—Gov. Ramsdell to-day sent a message to Adjt. Gen. Corbin asking for the third time that the First New Hampshire Regiment be discharged from further duty. The action was prompted by the receipt of a telegram from Councilor Cummins, who is at Chickamauga, looking after the New Hampshire soldiers, that sickness is increasing.

A Reception for Troop C.

Gen. James McLeer called yesterday upon President Edward M. Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn with reference to the reception proposed for Troop C when that organization returns from Puerto Rico. It was decided to cable Capt. Clayton and learn, if possible, the exact time when the troopers will reach New York. President Grout will announce to-day the names of the Committee of One Hundred which will arrange for the reception. The sentiment is for a reception to the soldiers as soon as they land and before they have any opportunity to prepare themselves. Gen. McLeer says that the people of Brooklyn will wish to see their soldier boys just as they looked in Puerto Rico.

PEACE REIGNS IN MANILA

Local Business Being Resumed, Water Works in Operation, and the Pasig River Opened.

A REBEL EXPEDITION SAILS

Six Hundred Priests Will Leave for Hongkong—Merchants All in Favor of Permanent Occupation by the Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Friday, says:

"The military government is working efficiently in all departments. Local business is being actively resumed, the water works are in operation, and the Pasig River is open.

"Stringent measures have been taken to insure the sanitation of the citadel, which is crowded with prisoners. The abominably filthy condition of the Spanish barracks is a menace to the general health, which at present, however, is excellent. Among the American troops there have been only seventeen deaths from illness since landing.

"Twenty-three thousand stands of arms, 10,000,000 cartridges, and an immense quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered, with nearly 15,000 prisoners.

"The insurgents recently dispatched an armed steamer with 500 soldiers on board for an unknown destination. Consequently, coastwise steamers manned by Spanish sailors were afraid to venture out until assured of the protection of the American fleet.

"It is impossible to obtain information from the interior, except along the railways, where everything is quiet. The rumors concerning insurgent activity in the southern part of the island are credited here.

"Six hundred priests, including 110 prisoners among the insurgents, will depart for Hongkong in charge of the Belgian Consul as soon as the transport can be procured.

"There is undoubtedly practical unanimity among merchants, irrespective of nationality, in favor of the permanent occupation of the archipelago by the Americans. Nobody conceives the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty possible."

FILIPINOS KILL OUR TROOPS.

Encounter Due to a Trooper's Firing a Revolver in Fun in the Streets of Cavite.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 26.—On Wednesday a Corporal and two troopers of Battery B of the Utah Artillery, after disembarking at Cavite, were sent on an errand.

While passing through the streets Trooper Hudson discharged his revolver. It was all mere fun; but the natives in the immediate locality were much alarmed for the time.

The natives immediately began firing. Dismounted cavalry were sent to quell the disturbance; but the natives misunderstood the movement and the firing became general.

Trooper Hudson was killed and Corp. Anderson mortally wounded. Troopers Laydon, Nachbar, Conolly, and Doyle of the Fourth Cavalry were wounded. Four natives were killed and several wounded.

Gen. Aguinaldo has expressed his regret at the encounter and promises to punish the offenders.

No further trouble is expected.

AUGUSTIN'S FLIGHT A MYSTERY.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"The papers here publish the official text of the terms of the capitulation of Manila. It merely confirms the American reports, and does not refer to Governor General Augustin's sudden departure, which is still a mystery.

MANILA SHUT OFF BY LAND.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Official reports from Manila are to the effect that all the officials residing in the capital are in good health. There is no communication between Manila and the provinces.

$1,000,000 FOR MERRITT'S MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The War Department has ordered the transport Arizona, now at Honolulu, to proceed to the Philippines in company with the transport Scandia, which will sail for Honolulu to-morrow. The troops which are to go on the Scandia, composed of two and a half companies of New Yorkers, a battalion of California heavy artillery, and 150 men of the Medical Corps, went on board the steamer to-day. The Scandia will also carry $1,000,000 for the Paymaster of Gen. Merritt's army. The Arizona has one million round of ammunition on board, and it is supposed that this is needed at Manila.

WEALTHY FILIPINO OUR FRIEND.

Senor Cortez Anxious to Recover Property Which Was Confiscated.

HONGKONG, Aug. 26.—The family of Señor Cortez, one of the wealthiest Filipinos, will return to Manila to-morrow, and Señor Cortez will strive to recover his property there, which was confiscated by the Spaniards, owing to the aid which he is alleged to have given to Aguinaldo.

Señor Cortez assured President McKinley of his allegiance to America, through Consul General Wildman, on May 6, and he now trusts, with the aid of the Americans, to recover all his property. He states that the family mansion is occupied by the Spanish commanders, and denies that he gave aid, as alleged, to Aguinaldo.

FATE OF SPANISH TROOPS.

Madrid Cabinet Not in Favor of Bringing the Men at Manila Home.

MADRID, Aug. 26—6 P. M.—The Cabinet was in session again to-day. Señor Sagasta said the Government was principally occupied with the position of the troops that had capitulated at Manila. It would be better, he thought, to transport them to the Visayas Island than to bring them home, but the question must be decided by agreement with the American Government. It depended upon whether or not the troops were considered prisoners of war.

SPAIN'S DARE ABOUT MANILA.

Threatens to Send More Troops There If the Americans Do.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"In consequence of inquiries as to the situation in the Philippines since the capitulation of Manila, the Government has decided to resume hostilities in the event of native opposition being continued.

"If the Americans send further reinforcements to the Philippines Spain will do likewise."

Last of the Mines Exploded.

The last of the mines guarding the Sound entrance to New York Harbor were set off yesterday. Two contact mines were exploded by tipping, the plans being the same as used during the first explosion. Sergt. Carroll, who has had the handling of the mines at this point, did the work. Forty observation mines were fired by electrical connection.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' NECKWEAR—
The balance of Summer Pique and Fancy Silk Stocks and Ties, To-day until noon at
12c, 19c & 28c Each.

SHAFTER AND STAFF SAIL.

Left Santiago on the Mexico Yesterday—Troops En Route on the Berkshire.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 26.—Gen. Shafter and his staff sailed this afternoon on the United States transport Mexico. His departure was not marked by special incident. On arriving at Montauk Point he will go, with Major Miley, to Washington to meet President McKinley and Secretary Alger, afterward proceeding to San Francisco.

The Berkshire, with 350 convalescents from Siboney, also sailed for Montauk Point to-day. She was soon followed by the Berlin, with Gen. Bates and his staff and the First Illinois Infantry.

Col. Green of Gen. Shafter's staff, and Chief of the Signal Corps, will remain here for another ten days, until he is relieved by Capt. Leigh, who, with fifty-nine men of the Signal Corps, is expected on the Seguranca. Maps and charts have been prepared for a military telegraph and telephone service between Santiago, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo, and San Luis, all garrison points, and Capt. Leigh will begin the work of stringing the wires as soon as he arrives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty at the Department of the East and ordered to report at Santiago as Adjutant General of that department.

PUERTO RICANS HAPPY.

Inhabitants of Ponce Learn and Sing American National Airs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—William Senn, son of Dr. Nicholas Senn, who has just returned from Ponce, Puerto Rico, says:

"There is nothing but joy among the Puerto Ricans. They are the happiest people I ever saw. Before I left they had learned many of our National airs and were singing them. It was nothing unusual to see a group of them together humming 'Yankee Doodle,' 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' 'Marching Through Georgia,' and 'America.'

A great portion of the good feeling is due to the treatment which these people have received at the hands of Gen. Miles. He has been kind to them and shown them as many privileges as his own soldiers. All these things are deeply appreciated by the inhabitants.

"The Spanish soldiers also seemed to glory in the close of the war. They spoke kindly of the American soldiers, and before our hospital ship sailed for New York a number of them came on board and expressed the hope that our voyage would be made without mishap. A Spanish clubhouse and a girls' school were turned into hospitals, and these, aside from the Relief, were filled with sufferers."

FLOOD IN PUERTO RICO.

Several Camps Washed Out and the Bridge at Ponce Destroyed.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 26.—A deluge from the mountains to-day flooded the rivers, and the bridge between the town and port was destroyed.

This will prevent Gen. Miles attending a reception given in his honor by Puerto Ricans at the leading club to-night, and will probably cause much inconvenience in the transportation of troops who are returning home. Several camps were washed out.

Silvia Arrives from Ponce.

The British steamer Silvia, Capt. Clark, arrived yesterday morning from Ponce, Puerto Rico. She brought thirty-eight cabin passengers. Among the passengers were Judge William D. Dickey and Frank R. Dickey, his son; Capt. W. S. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Webb C. Hayes, First Ohio Cavalry; Lieut. P. E. Pierce, Thirteenth Infantry, who is ordered to West Point for Academy duty; Dr. John B. Haden, Twelfth New York, who was assigned to staff duty in Puerto Rico; Corp. John H. Iselin and Private Robert C. Barclay, both of Troop A, New York Cavalry, and Capt. A. Paget, Naval Attaché of the British Army.

Cincinnati Surveys Culebra Harbor.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 26.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati has made a survey of the harbor of Culebra, off the east coast of Puerto Rico, and returned here on Wednesday. The neutrality laws prevent her securing further coal here until final peace has been arranged between Spain and the United States.

BREAKING UP CAMP ALGER.

Troops at Thoroughfare Gap and Dunn Loring Preparing to Move.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Camp Alger, at Falls Church and Dunn Loring, is rapidly being broken up, and soon will be a thing of the past, leaving only a record of much discomfort and many deaths to men who were victims of army mismanagement.

Part of the Second Corps is at Thoroughfare Gap and part is at Dunn Loring preparing to move away. That part of the Second Division that is at Thoroughfare is under orders to move for Middletown, Penn., at once, and as soon as the Second has gone, the First Division, at Dunn Loring, will follow. This will take the Sixty-fifth New York to the Pennsylvania camp.

Capt. Abraham Benedict, who has been on service as Commissary at Dunn Loring, has been ordered to proceed to Middletown when the First Division goes to that camp and to take charge as Chief Commissary. This is regarded as a very great indication of confidence, as he has been advanced to the position which a Major would occupy after only a few weeks of service in that branch of the army.

Capt. Benedict went out as Sergeant of the Third New York, and was appointed by the President to be Captain and Commissary.

HURRAHS IN BANKERS' SANCTUM

Three Cheers Greeted Sergt. Pidgeon's Return from the War.

A rousing welcome was given Frank D. Pidgeon, a Sergeant in Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment, when he went into his old office yesterday at the Chase National Bank, where he has been clerk. He is in New York on furlough. His home is at 151 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

When Sergt. Pidgeon walked into the bank, and was recognized, each of the hundred and twenty-five clerks left his work and with a bound and the whole staff joined in three hearty cheers for their comrade. The noise filled the street and rivalled a lively day on 'Change for intensity.

OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

Illinois Commanders Charged with Violating an Article of War.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 26.—Col. Castimer Andel, commanding the Fourth Illinois Regiment, has ordered the arrest of Lieut. Col. McWilliam and Majors Bennett, Lang, and Elliott on the charge of violating the Sixty-first Article of War by "conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen."

The particular thing charged is that the officers mentioned sent to Gov. Tanner and Senator Mason telegrams saying that all of the officers, with two or three exceptions, and 90 per cent. of the men desire to go to Cuba, and asking that influence be used to send the regiment there.

The Biggest Bicycle in the World.

A German has just completed a bicycle that has one wheel nine feet in diameter. Two people ride it—one on each side of the monster wheel. It runs as easily as a smaller bicycle because of its scientific construction. The scientific formula of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the reason of its great virtues in making the weak strong, and in curing most of the every-day ailments of men and women. If your health is poor, try a bottle.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Their Final Game with the Clevelands by Good Batting.

MEEKIN WAS A PUZZLE

Brooklyns Score a Victory in Pittsburg and Cincinnatis Win from Baltimores and Get Back Into Second Place—Bostons' Case Again.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	31	.689
Cincinnati	69	41	.627
Baltimore	64	39	.621
Cleveland	64	44	.593
New York	61	46	.570
Chicago	61	49	.555
Pittsburg	55	55	.500
Philadelphia	50	55	.476
Brooklyn	40	64	.385
Louisville	42	68	.382
Washington	40	68	.370
St. Louis	32	79	.288

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Cleveland, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 0.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The game to-day was probably the last that will be seen in Cleveland this season. The series which was to have been played here next week with Boston has been transferred to Boston. The home team goes from here to play the Brooklyn team at Rochester, N. Y., and then to Boston and Cincinnati. The Clevelands were unable to bat when men were on bases to-day, while the New Yorks hit Wilson freely. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	4	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	1	6	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	2	2	7	1	Tiernan, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Joyce, 1b.	1	2	6	3	0
McKean, ss.	0	0	4	1	0	Seymour, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	3	3	4	3	1
O'Connor, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	Doyle, ss.	0	2	2	1	0
Criger, c.	0	2	1	1	2	Hartm'n, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Blake, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Warner, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Wilson, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Meekin, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Total	1	7	27	17	3	Total	8	11	27	10	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
New York	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	—8

Earned runs—New York, 3. First base by errors—Cleveland. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; New York, 5. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Meekin, 5. Struck out—By Wilson, 1; by Meekin, 1. Three-base hit—Joyce. Two-base hits—Tebeau, Joyce. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Criger. Stolen base—Gleason. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant umpire—Mr. Hunt.

CLOSE GAME IN PITTSBURG.

Brooklyns Win by Good Batting in the Last Three Innings.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—The Brooklyns won a close game here to-day by good batting in the last three innings. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Gray, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
McCar'y, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	1	0	8	0
O'Brien, cf.	0	2	0	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	4	4	1
Padden, 2b.	0	1	1	8	0	Lacha'e, 1b.	1	1	13	0	1
Bowerm'n, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Ely, ss.	1	1	2	6	0	Grim, c.	0	0	2	1	1
Hart, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Total	2	9	27	14	0	Total	3	5	27	17	4

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3

Earned run—Brooklyn. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Jones, Sheckard. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. Stolen bases—Padden, Hart. Double play—Hallman, Magoon, and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Hart, 1; off Kennedy, 5. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A base on balls, two errors, and McCormick's hit scored three runs and gave the Chicagos the third straight victory from the champions. Infield errors gave Boston one run, a single and Nichols's long hit the other. Collins's fielding and a stop back of second base by Lowe were features. Score:

Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Earned run—Boston, 1. Basehits—Chicago, 4; Boston, 7. Errors—Chicago, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Donohue; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 0.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The visitors could not hit Hill to-day, and were beaten as badly as they beat the Cincinnatis yesterday. Both McJames and Nops were unsteady. Score:

Cincinnati	0	4	3	1	0	2	0	0	..	—10
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4. Basehits—Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Peitz; Baltimore, McJames, Nops, and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Cunningham kept the Philadelphias' hits scattered, while the home team hit Orth rather freely. Score:

Louisville	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	..	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Basehits—Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Orth and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Taylor was hit hard to-day, and the home team gave him poor support. The Washingtons' heavy batting won the game. Score:

St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Washington	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 3. Basehits—St. Louis, 10; Washington, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Kinslow; Washington, Dineen and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SMITH GETS THE DECISION.

Matthews Is Defeated in a 25-Round Bout at Lenox Athletic Club.

"Mysterious" Billy Smith and Matty Matthews met in a twenty-five-round bout at the Lenox Athletic Club last night, and Smith was awarded the decision at the end of the fight. From beginning to end Smith had the better of Matthews, but could not put him out. The fighting at times was foul on the winner's part, and rough tactics were often adopted by both men.

Smith knocked Matthews down in the seventeenth round, but the latter got on his feet before Charles White, the referee, could count the prescribed ten seconds. Smith repeated the dose in the twenty-third round, and in the twenty-fourth tried his best to put Matthews out, but was unsuccessful.

The attendance was large and the decision was popular, although Smith's foul fighting at times brought forth hisses and groans.

Boston Caring for Sick Soldiers.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Two hundred sick soldiers of the Eighth Massachusetts and First New Hampshire Regiments, from Camp Thomas, Ga., arrived at the Park Square Station at 11:40 o'clock this forenoon. They were met by a detail of surgeons and ambulances from the different hospitals, and those who were seriously ill were transported to the various institutions in this city.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Col. Richard Comba, Santiago, Cuba.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States battleship Iowa.

BUCKINGHAM—Capt. E. S. Haskell, Camp Wikoff.

FIFTH AVENUE—Russell A. Alger, Washington; Col. Frank J. Hecker, United States Army; Major George H. Hopkins, United States Army; ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, St. Louis, Mo.; and Judge Charles D. Hoyt, Denver, Col.

GRAND—Capt. H. L. Ripley, United States Army; Major J. S. Powell, United States Army; C. P. George, United States Army; B. H. Mechan, United States Army, and Thomas J. Lloyd, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Judge John Woodward, Jamestown; James A. Pearce, Ponce, Puerto Rico; Henry P. Fletcher, United States Navy, and D. N. Bash, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Chester Blow Smith, Topeka, Kan.

IMPERIAL—Sir Adolph Caron, Ottawa, Ontario.

MANHATTAN—Bishop Matthew Harkins, Providence, and C. H. Maxwell, British Consul, Guatemala.

MURRAY HILL—Judge Richard Pendergast, Chicago, and Major J. P. Forbes, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Capt. Paget, Royal Navy, London, and Signor Grimaldi, Italy.

PLAZA—William Gillette, New York.

PARK AVENUE—Col. R. H. Harned, Davenport, Iowa.

ST. CLOUD—William R. Gill, United States Navy.

VENDOME—Miss May Buckley, San Francisco.

WALDORF—E. Bainbridge, Member of Parliament, London.

WINDSOR—H. Lusk, Queen's Councilor, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Andoe, R. E. & Co., Gainesville, Ga.; George B. Byers, general merchandise; Hotel St. Denis.
Ayres, L. S. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. A. Shaffer, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street.
Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coates, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Bendheim, D., Sons, Greensborough, N. C.; S. Bendheim, dry goods; 49 West Thirty-third Street.
Crager Brothers, Orange, Texas; H. Crager, dry goods.
Callender, McAusland & Troup Company, the, Providence, R. I.; Miss Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 86 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dickson, L. F., Opelika, Ala.; general house furnishings; 42 East Tenth Street.
Erie Fire Insurance Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. L. Drescher, Assistant Secretary; Hotel St. Clair.
Frankel, Frank & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; D. F. Frankel, millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Field, L. H., Jackson, Mich.; L. H. Durant, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Freedman, A., Bellaire, Ohio, notions; Hotel Albert.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods; Hotel Gerlach.
Flippin, J. H., & Co., Covington, Tenn.; J. H. Flippin; Broadway Central Hotel.
Grunsfeld Brothers, jobbers, Albuquerque, N. M.; Alfred Grunsfeld; Hotel Savoy.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Godfrey, upholstery goods; 79 Grand Street; Everett House.
Harned & Von Mour, Davenport, Iowa; C. J. Von Mour, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hughes, B. J., North Baltimore, Ohio; dry goods; Astor House.
Hunt, A. B., Pulaski, Va.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Joseph, Philip, Connersville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Klein, S. Chicago, Ill.; J. Jirau, notions and laces; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Knowlton, E. A., Rochester, Minn.; dry goods; 42 East Tenth Street.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, notions; 450 Broome Street.
Mills Adams Dry Goods Company, the, Topeka, Kan.; W. W. Mills, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. A. Parker, domestics; A. H. Parker, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Jones, fancy goods; H. W. Grant, furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. L. Young, upholstery goods; Westminster Hotel.
National Biscuit Company, Dayton, Ohio; O. W. Bauman; Hotel St. Denis.
Progress Tailoring Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Murganroth, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Quackenbush, G. V., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild, S., Orange, Texas; J. Rothschild, notions.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothschild, white goods, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear, 422 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Raleigh & Clark, Helena, Mon.; W. B. Raleigh, notions and furnishing goods; Gilsey House.
Saginaw Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. F. B. Hannon, cloaks and suits; William Tanner, woolens; Westminster Hotel.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. W. Gilliland, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Snook, G. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. L. Wilkie, notions and furnishing goods; G. M. Snook, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Siegel & Hallmoss, St. Louis, Mo.; Bertha Simon, notions.
Silberburg, F., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. M. Silberburg, clothing, 377 Broadway.
Silbsburg, R., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Bradford.
Simon, A. & Brother, Monticello, Fla.; F. L. Simon, general merchandise; Morton House.
Sampson Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. S. Sampson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Steinburg, M. J., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. C. Reinach, hats, furs, &c.; 117 East Sixtieth Street.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics, notions, and fancy goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Young, Joseph E., Lake City, Fla.; F. H. Young, general merchandise; Hotel St. George.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:22	Sun sets	6:41	Moon sets	12:28

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:20	Gov. Isl'd	3:16	H. Gate	5:05
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:48	Gov. Isl'd	3:58	H. Gate	5:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Boadicea, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Idaho, Hull	....	....
La Gascogne, Havre	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	....	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, AUG. 29.		
Karthage, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, Belize, &c.	3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 30.		
Cherokee, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	....	9:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.		
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	....
THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.		
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Oneida, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.		
City of San Antonio, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.		
Alexandra, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	....	....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Francisco, Hull	....	....
Galileo, Newcastle	....	....
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mails close at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 27.

Croft, Dundee, Aug. 18.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 23.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 20.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 14.
Nardkyn, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince, Aug. 21.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 24.

SUNDAY, AUG. 28.

Galileo, Newcastle, Aug. 14.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 16.
Vega, St. Michaels, Aug. 17.

MONDAY, AUG. 29.

Alexandra, London, Aug. 18.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Aug. 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 18.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

Evelyn, Guantanamo, Aug. 23.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 24.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 19.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

Europe, London, Aug. 18.
Pennland, Southampton, Aug. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 20.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 18.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 25.
Alfreda, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 19.

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 26.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Aug. 20 and Queenstown 21, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Reported south of Fire Island at 11:50 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) Bang, Santa Marta Aug. 19, with fruit and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Laura, (Br.,) Streeting, Rotterdam Aug. 9, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Jones, Para Aug. 14 and Barbados 19, with mdse. and passenger to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Silvia, (Br.,) Clark, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 20, in ballast, with passengers, to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro Aug. 5, Bahia 9, Pernambuco 11, and St. Lucia 19, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg Aug. 14, with mdse and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

Ship Kynance of Greenock, Gilmore, Iquique 119 days, with nitrate of soda to W. R. Grace & Co.

SS British King, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, (Nor.,) Kjerland, Barbados Aug. 18, with sugar to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans Aug. 21, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Avala, (Br.,) Langworthy, Penarth Aug. 13, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Rotherfield, (Br.,) Cox, Perth Amboy, N. J., to W. D. Munson.

SS Ardendearg, (Br.,) Kinley, South Amboy, N. J., to Norton & Son.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 26, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, blowing a light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS New York, for Haiti, &c.
SS State of Texas, for Brunswick.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Capri, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Manhattan, (Br.,) for Belfast.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Carib, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Fort Salisbury, (Br.,) for Adelaide, &c.
Bark Olwyd, (Br.,) for Hongkong.
Bark Herbert Fuller, for Pernambuco.
Brig Telos, for Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, New York for Liverpool, passed Queenstown at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, New York for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapleton, arr. at Rio Janeiro from New York via Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New York Aug. 24.

SS Susquehanna, sld. from Southampton for New York yesterday.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, Hamburg for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, New York for Gravesend, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Anna Moore, (Br.,) Capt. Wetherill, arr. at Port Natal from New York via Port Elizabeth, &c., July 29.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, arr. at Port Natal from New York via Algoa Bay, &c., Aug. 1.

SS Powderham, (Br.,) Capt. Prout, arr. at Port Natal from New York via Cape Town, &c., Aug. 1.

SS Strahord, (Br.,) Capt. McIntyre, arr. at Port Elizabeth from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., Aug. 12.

SS Octavia, (Ger.,) Capt. Lemme, arr. at Shanghai from New York via Singapore Aug. 23.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, arr. at Rotterdam from New York yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, Genoa, &c., for New York, arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Aug. 24.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:55 P. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, New York for Liverpool, passed Hol. Head at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton to-day; passed Hurst Castle at 7:15 P. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Genoa, sld. from Naples for New York via Gibraltar at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg and Southampton, sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:25 P. M. to-day.

Miscellaneous.

The yacht Truant, before reported sunk off Fort Schuyler, was raised Aug. 24 by the Baxter Wrecking Company and delivered to her owner at Bay Ridge on Aug. 25.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Aug. 26.—The British ship Philomene, Capt. Haswell, from Baltimore for Honolulu, which put in here on Aug. 15, with her cargo of coal on fire, has been recommended to discharge half the cargo, owing to its being heated, and then resurvey.

HAMBURG, Aug. 26.—The British steamer Consols, Capt. Roberts, which arrived at this port on Aug. 21, from Norfolk Aug. 3, reports that a vessel capsized, having a copper bottom, was passed on Aug. 6 in lat. 39, long. 61.

BREMEN, Aug. 26.—The German ship Emilie, Capt. Oltman, from Hamburg, has been towed into Nordenham, with rails, rigging, and upper deck damaged by collision with a steamer belonging to Elsfleth, on the Weser.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The British steamer Ranza, which was in collision with the British steamer Gloaming, and ran aground near Goodwin Sands, with bow submerged, as before reported, is in a more critical condition than at first supposed. Her starboard side is so extensively damaged that a patch 27 by 12 feet will be required, her deck is much crumpled, and the vessel is severely strained amidships.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 26.—The Cunard Liner Campania, Capt. Walker, from New York Aug. 20 for Liverpool, passed here at 5 o'clock this morning without making the usual stop to land mail and passengers, owing to the fog prevailing.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.
Rich, Mellow and Pure.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.
Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

Wanamaker's

Closed at Noon.

How to Get Away From Town

IF you are at our store on your way out of town, note the following:

To railroads running out from the Grand Central Station, and to the ferry of the Long Island Railroad, take Fourth Avenue cars north.

To the Coney Island trolleys and Brooklyn bridge, take Fourth or Third Avenue surface, or Third Avenue Elevated cars south.

To the Bay Ridge and N. J. Central Railroad ferries take the Third Avenue Elevated cars south.

To the ferries of the Pennsylvania Railroad take Broadway cars south and transfer at Prince Street, or north and transfer at Twenty-third Street.

To the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad take Eighth Street cars west.

All of the foregoing lines of communication are directly at our doors or only one minute away. Is not the Stewart store at the centre of Greater New York?

Men's Clothes.—Serge Suits at $10, the sort for which you generally pay $12 and $15. Linen Suits at $5—values in the offering up to $10. Fancy Worsted Trousers at $3.50,—the $5 and $6 kinds.

Men's Shoes.—Tan colored shoes of kidskin and willow and Russia calfskin. $1.90 for these, though they should be $3 and $3.50. Sizes, 6 to 8.

Children's Shoes.—Of dark tan colored kidskin for girls and small boys—just introducing them, and thus these prices represent no profit. Sizes 11 to 2, $1; 8 to 10½, 90c.; widths, B C D and E.

Men's Collars.—10c. or $1 a dozen. They're all in late styles, and wear as well as those for which you pay 25c. All sizes.

Men's Neckwear.—Silk puffs, tecks, imperials, four-in-hands at 25c. Good styles and worth double.

Men's Madras Shirts.—In golf style, with detachable cuffs; well made and actually worth $1. Price, 50c. Good patterns and all sizes.

Handkerchiefs.—Men's all-linen, hemstitched and laundered, 3 for 25c.; some very fine ones at 3 for 65c. Women's all-linen, hemstitched and embroidered at 10c.; others, fine, sheer, embroidered, scalloped and hemstitched, 2 for 25c.; some fine handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered initials at 3 for 25c.

Women's Underwear and Stockings.—White lisle thread vests, some with pink or blue stripes—25c. goods—take two for that price. Light weight stockings, fast black, elastic, durable, and good value at 50c., but here at 38c. or 3 for $1.

Candy.—Chocolate covered cream cherries, and chocolate-covered nougats, at 20c. a pound. You've paid much more for equal qualities. Assorted chocolates and bon-bons are 60c. here; 80c. is the price to which you've been accustomed. Grape juice, a refreshing and palatable Summer drink, 50c. quart, 25c. pint, 15c. half pint; sold by the case at a liberal reduction.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GOVERNMENT LINE TO CUBA.

The Seneca to Start New Steamship Service to Santiago and Puerto Rico Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The first of the steamers of the newly established Government Line between New York and Cuba and Puerto Rico to start from the United States will be the steamer Seneca, which will sail from New York next Monday.

It is proposed to have a steamer leave New York in this service at least once a week. On each trip the United States mails and the stores of Quartermasters and other supplies necessary for the island will be carried. The following official announcement was made to-day at the War Department:

"The Quartermaster General states for the information of the bureau of the War Department that the steamer Seneca will sail from New York on Monday next at noon, going first to Puerto Rico, and then to Santiago, Cuba, then returning to New York."

Duty on Butter Sent to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the Cuban and Puerto Rican tariffs. It was intended that the rates promulgated some days ago should be subject to change if inconsistencies were found or if any injustice had been done the people of the islands, or if any particular trade or industry had been discriminated against. The particular question discussed to-day was that of butter and butterine. It was decided to admit butter, butterine, and oleomargarine to Puerto Rico at 8 cents a pound and to Cuba at 1 8-10 cents per pound. This is a material reduction, the Spanish rate having been 6 cents on butter, while butterine was not admitted.

Bank of Exchange for Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 25.—On the recommendation of Washington, a bank of exchange will be established here. The scarcity of small coin is a great inconvenience and a cause of much trouble among the soldiers and local merchants. One result is exorbitant prices.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS THANKED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—President McKinley has written the following letter congratulating the Army and Navy Christian Commission on its work among the soldiers during the war:

Executive Mansion, Aug. 26, 1898.

To John J. McCook, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee Army and Navy Commission, New York City:

My Dear Sir: I have noted with much pleasure the admirable work that the Army and Navy Commission, organized by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been accomplishing for the physical and social welfare of our soldiers and sailors. Hoping that the good work may be continued, I am faithfully yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.12	.11
Best & Belcher	.12	.18
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.20	.19
Challenge Con	.13	.12
Chollar	.13	.14
Confidence	.37	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.32	.31
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.11	.12
Exchequer	.02	..
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Justice	..	.13
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.10	.11
Occidental Con	.52	.52
Ophir	.15	.15
Overman	.03	.02
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.10	.10
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.51	.51
Standard	1.50	1.45
Union Con	.15	.15
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15

Silver bars, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

Austrian Agent at Hazleton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Johann Nemeth has been recognized by the President as Consular Agent of Austria-Hungary at Hazleton, Penn., for the Counties of Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming, Columbia, Wyoming, and Sullivan.

MUST DIE FROM NEGLECT

Serious Charges Brought Against the Medical Department by Red Cross Agent.

FEVER PATIENTS SACRIFICED

Mr. Kent Says Deaths at Jacksonville Result from Barring of Female Nurses, the Only Ones Obtainable—Gen. Sternberg's Reply.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Red Cross, received a letter last week from Alexander Kent, field agent at Jacksonville, Fla., in which Mr. Kent said:

Reports this morning reveal a startling mortality among the typhoids; thirteen in the last twenty-four hours in the Second Division alone. Most of this, in my judgment, is due to the want of proper nursing. In the first place, the number of nurses is insufficient and their hours are too long. In the second place, most of them are not skilled nurses; they are having their first experience in the care of typhoids. Effort has been made to remedy this, but the only way it can be remedied is one contrary to the view of the Surgeon General, and one, therefore, which his subordinates do not feel at liberty to take. The Red Cross has on several occasions offered to furnish skilled nurses at its own expense; but has met uniformly with the reply, "We are abundantly supplied with such nurses now." Since that reply was made to Mr. Cobb, however, the Surgeon in Chief has dispatched a gentleman to New York to secure 150 nurses; but the opposition to female nurses continues, and as no adequate supply of trained male nurses can be found, our boys must continue to die for want of intelligent, skillful nursing.

Mr. Barton at once mailed a copy of this letter to President McKinley, and yesterday received an answer from Surgeon General Sternberg, at Washington, to whom the letter was referred. Gen. Sternberg said:

Mr. Kent is laboring under a misapprehension with reference to my views. I have never objected to sending trained female nurses to our general hospitals, or to field hospitals in which typhoid fever cases are treated. We have now in service more than 500 trained female nurses. The health of the command at Jacksonville has been reported to me as excellent, until very recently, when, as I understand, a considerable number of typhoid fever cases have developed. On Aug. 20 the Chief Surgeon applied to me for 50 trained female nurses. Immediately upon receipt of this application I requested the committee through which I obtained female nurses, and of which Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is Chairman, to send as soon as possible 50 trained female nurses to Jacksonville to report to the Chief Surgeon at that point.

We have already many Red Cross nurses in service at our various hospitals and camps. These have been obtained through the operation of a committee of ladies in this city, of which Dr. McGee is Chairman, and of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses' Auxiliary to the American National Red Cross Relief Committee. The arrangements made have been entirely satisfactory to me, as they insure a supply of properly trained nurses of good character, and all applications from Jacksonville or elsewhere for assistance of this kind have received prompt attention.

Gen. Sternberg said also that he had referred Mr. Kent's letter to the Chief Surgeon at Jacksonville for a report, which, when received, would be sent to Mr. Barton.

Mr. Barton acknowledged the receipt of Gen. Sternberg's letter and thanked him for the interest he was taking in the matter. He also sent a copy of Gen. Sternberg's letter to Mr. Kent. When asked for a statement about the matter, Mr. Barton answered that there was nothing for him to say.

The same views as those now expressed by Surgeon Gen. Sternberg with reference to the employment of female nurses were set forth by him in a letter written last month to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Secretary of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses; yet in several instances, notably at Fort McPherson and Fort Monroe, the offers of the Red Cross to furnish nurses and supplies were declined. There were so many hitches and haltings on the part of Surgeons in charge of the camps, that finally the whole nurse question was referred to the Secretary of War, who decided in favor of the Red Cross about two weeks ago. Since that time the society and the Medical Department have been on terms more or less harmonious.

TOOK DELICACIES TO THE SICK.

Miss Julia H. Chadwick Tells of Suffering at Camp Wikoff.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 26.—Miss Julia H. Chadwick of this town has been devoting nearly all her time to relief work at Camp Wikoff, and has succeeded in doing much good among the sick soldiers. In a long letter in The Easthampton Star Miss Chadwick describes her experiences. Three times each week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, she has driven to the camp in a large buckboard, and has distributed delicacies. In her letter she says:

"I took over a load of good things; about fifty bottles of milk, cooked chickens, bread, and eggs. I stopped at the end of the company street of the Seventy-first, and the men fell into line as I began to give out what I had. As soon as I said I had things for those who had been sick, the well men moved away at once."

After distributing in the Seventy-first company street, Miss Chadwick went to Company I, Sixteenth Infantry. Here she found men so weak and ill that they could not help themselves, and had to be fed. The First Sergeant, Meador, had studied medicine before the war, and, although haggard and worn, devoted himself to the care of his men. He did not know the day of the week or month.

Miss Chadwick continues as follows:

"These starving men whom we are feeding, who are so reduced that they come to me and beg, and who burst out crying when they get more than they can eat, who are they? Paupers reduced to want through their own fault? No! but the members of one of the finest armies the world ever saw, the men who have commanded the admiration of the civilized world for their valor, the victors of Santiago, come home to die from want of food.

"It appears there is a rule in the army that food requisitioned for must all be used up before more is issued; and this accounts for the fact that all the men of the Sixteenth Infantry had to eat for the first two days they were in the detention camp was moldy bread and rancid bacon, which had probably made the trip to Cuba and back."

Miss Chadwick praises the work of the Red Cross, but says it is overburdened, and needs more help and money. She says that since the arrival of the Red Cross nurses, the French nursing sisters of Bon Secours, and other sisters at the General Hospital, the men are washed, and things in general are better, but there are still hundreds of sick in camp for whom there is no room in the hospital, and who are on the grass on blankets.

TO AID VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES.

Women's Relief Association Will Own Glen Island on Monday.

Monday has been set aside at Glen Island for the Women's Patriotic Relief Association, and for the time being the women will practically own the pleasure grounds and everything on them. The money derived from the sail up the Sound, the donkeys, the boats, the shore, and clam bakes, the dairies, and, in fact, everything will be donated to the patriotic cause of the association.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association was organized for the purpose of caring for the families of the soldiers and sailors who enlisted and went to the war. At the present time there are 800 families to be cared for. Each case has been investigated and found to be worthy of the assistance of the association. So far the funds have been expended without stint, and the constant drain upon the treasury has been more than it could bear. This was the condition of affairs when Mrs. Howard Carroll, the President, laid the matter before John H. Starin, who at once tendered the association the use of Glen Island for Monday.

The committee having the arrangements in charge includes ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Seth Low, Elliot Danforth, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, J. Hull Browning, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. Frank C. Loveland, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. H. Gardner Wetherbee, Mrs. George W. Powers, Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Miss Emma A. Egan, Miss Margaret Du Bois, and Mrs. J. de la M. Lozier. Their first move was to make all soldiers and sailors guests for the day at Glen Island. No invitations will be required for them.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

More Money Needed to Continue Work of Furnishing Trained Nurses to Camp Hospitals.

The Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses has issued the following appeal for funds:

The work begun by this auxiliary in June has been prosecuted with vigor and increasing success. Trained nurses are now maintained at Tampa, Charleston, Chickamauga, Fort Monroe, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, Governors Island, and Montauk. The new Sternberg United States Hospital has been fitted up at Chickamauga, where there are hundreds of typhoid fever and other patients and more than fifty nurses. Both male and female nurses are being sent, as called for, to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk. With the great numbers of sick and wounded that are arriving from Cuba, the need for competent nurses is daily increasing, and our resources are being taxed to the utmost in maintaining and distributing those who have been accepted by the Government. The auxiliary is in entire accord with the Surgeon General of the army, and nurses are examined through the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, Dr. N. M. McGee, director, and placed in active service as rapidly as their careful selection and transportation to the different camps and hospitals will permit.

The appreciative generosity of the public has already been manifested in the gift of a large sum to the auxiliary. But more money is needed if the work is to be continued effectively. The amount of suffering among the sick and wounded is frightful to contemplate, and not only may much of this be prevented, but many lives may be saved if we are able to meet promptly the constantly growing demands for skillful nurses.

We urgently need your aid. All gifts, however small, will be welcome. Contributions should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Edmund E. Baylis, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Contributions to Red Cross.

Contributions received yesterday by Treasurer Tappen of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee were as follows: William King, $10; Mrs. John R. Thayer, $25; Miss Minnie H. Pierce, from citizens of Winchester, N. H., $128.30; National Meter Company, $100; Mrs. E. B. Southworth, $2; G. F. Bailey, $5; Mrs. Edward Reeve Merritt, $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 90 of Lyons, N. Y., $40; Henry A. Robinson, $25; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 4 of Yonkers, N. Y., $100; from people of Sagaponack, N. Y., $19; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 24 of Princeton, N. J., $60; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 1, $200; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, $200; Prof. James Douglas, $100; Mrs. William T. Wardwell, $25; from the women of Ridgewood, N. J., $56.14; Joseph Lehmann, $5; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 68 of Cranford, N. J., $455; guests of Monohotto Inn, $51.60; Cash, $2; John K. Cilley, $50.

Car of Lemons for Sick Soldiers.

A carload of lemons, sent by Ira E. Belnett, an officer of the fruit raisers' State organization of California, who lives near San Diego, arrived at Weehawken yesterday. It is consigned to the soldiers at Montauk Point. Some time ago Mr. Belnett telegraphed to Miss Helen Gould asking if a carload of lemons would be acceptable to the soldiers at Camp Wikoff. Miss Gould communicated with Major Brown, who asked Mr. Belnett to send the carload along. Upon its arrival, the carload was transferred by ferry to the Long Island Railroad without breaking bulk, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon left for Montauk Point.

Miss Barton in Havana.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, yesterday received a telegram from Chief Operator Pierson of the War Department, at Washington, saying that he had received a cablegram from Miss Barton announcing her arrival in Havana, where she had found the condition of the Cubans better than had been reported. Miss Barton said that she would visit Matanzas yesterday. Mr. Barton has arranged to charter a steamer, and as soon as Miss Barton directs, he will send 1,000 tons of food and clothing to her for distribution.

Patriotic Fete at "Cragside."

Through the kindness of Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, a patriotic fête was held at their residence, "Cragside," Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, on Thursday afternoon and evening. The grounds were beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns and flags, and a large platform for dancing and a stage for tableaus had been erected by the carpenters in Cold Spring free of charge. The proceeds of this entertainment will be equally divided between the Red Cross Society and the War Relief Association to be applied to the relief of the suffering soldiers.

Large Sum Realized from Fete.

Owing to the generosity of James L. Breese, who paid the expenses of the vaudeville entertainment held Aug. 20 for the benefit of the Red Cross Cot Equipment Society, the sum of $2,000 was realized from this part of the fête alone. The profits of the fête champêtre, held in the afternoon, were approximately $1,900. The committee, however, will receive a check for $2,000, owing to the kindness of Robert M. Thompson, who promised to give any sum necessary to make up this amount.

SPANIARDS LEAVE SANTIAGO.

Over 4,500 Soldiers on Three Transports—Dead Checked Off as Passengers—Toral's Farewell Address.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 25.—The Spanish transports San Francisco, San Augustin, and Colon left this afternoon for Spain with 4,568 Spaniards, including fifteen officers and their families and four priests. Eight men died on the way to the ships. Their corpses were "checked off" as passengers.

It appears that there have been many instances of this during the embarkation of the Spaniards, the transportation company thus being enabled to collect the passage money, a thing readily managed under the easy inspection of the Americans.

Gen. Toral, when bidding adieu to the Spanish officers and men who were leaving, said:

"Conquered, we yield with honor to ourselves and to Spain. Whatever may be the future of Cuba, history will preserve the story of your heroic and noble deeds in this country. We regret our failure and its cost in treasure and in blood, but you have nobly fought and nobly lost."

Spanish Officers Welcomed Home.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—The Spanish Army officers who arrived on the steamer Alicante, which reached Corunna on the 24th inst. with the first of the Spanish repatriated soldiers, were entertained at a banquet by representatives of the Madrid press at Corunna. The officers declared that both the American and Spanish Nations adhered to the methods of civilized warfare throughout the campaign. They conceded the superiority of the American artillery. The health of the troops which arrived by the Alicante is already greatly improved.

Crews of Captured Ships Reach Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—A steamer arrived at Bilbao to-day bringing the crews of Spanish merchant vessels which were captured by the Americans during the war.

SCIENTISTS VISIT HARVARD.

In Addressing Them, President Eliot Refers to the Value of the War.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 26.—The members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science spent the day to-day at Harvard University and among the other historical places of this city. The visitors arrived from Boston soon after 10 o'clock and were met at Harvard Square by the Cambridge committee, with President Eliot and Secretary Hurlburt of Harvard.

In the evening the chief event was an address in Sanders Theatre by President Eliot of Harvard College. In the course of this address President Eliot said, speaking of the war, that, while war is without doubt a survival of savagery, it is at times unavoidable. The scientist, he said, always makes the best soldier and sailor, and this has been proved by their different actions. The war has also shown the value of a high-trained and long-time civil service in the Army and Navy Departments.

In conclusion, President Eliot said that the war was worth all it cost in showing the immeasurable value of the army and navy.

CARE OF NEW YORK TROOPS

Gov. Black Goes to Washington to Confer with the President.

HEALTH OFFICER DOTY'S PLAN

It Provides for Reception and Care of Sick at Fire Island and Will Be Urged on Mr. McKinley.

Gov. Black arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Albany and left almost immediately for Washington to confer with the President and Secretary of War on the condition of New York State troops in the United States military camps. He will be met in Washington by Surgeon General Terry, who has conducted an investigation of those camps, and whose report on the condition of the Eighth Regiment of New York City has created such wide comment. The Governor was met here by Health Officer Doty and given details of a plan to remove the New York State troops from Chickamauga and other camps to within the jurisdiction of the State of New York.

Dr. Doty's plans, which have been heartily indorsed by Gov. Black, and the acceptance of which will be urged on the President, provide for the reception and care of all the sick volunteer soldiers of the State at the Surf Hotel and cottages on Fire Island. After his interview with the Governor at the railroad station yesterday afternoon before the latter's departure for the capital, Dr. Doty said:

"Gov. Black was very much pleased with my suggestion to use Fire Island for our sick and convalescent soldiers, and said, should the President grant his request, the plan would be carried out at once. The Surf Hotel and cottages were leased late in the season, with a special understanding that they were to be turned over to me, if requested, within twenty-four hours. The buildings and interior furnishings, including even the cooking utensils and bedding, are public property, so that within a few days they could be made ready for their new occupants.

"The Surf Hotel is a three-story structure having a splendid sea view on three sides, and is surrounded by ten cottages which would accommodate 150 persons. I have assurances from other than the National or State Government that all the money and supplies necessary for the comfort and even luxury of the sick will be given, but I feel sure that the State will help us out.

Nothing Too Good for the Men.

"We have room for about six or seven hundred sick and convalescents, and everything can be in readiness for their reception within five days. Nothing will be too good for the men. They will be treated as hotel guests, and it will be like a Summer vacation for them to spend their time near the ocean, constantly breathing invigorating breezes. New underclothing and outside apparel will be furnished them, and they will have every luxury that would be obtainable in the finest hospital in the city.

"The water supply is ample, the sanitary arrangements will be perfect, and I will do everything to co-operate with and assist Surgeon Gen. Sternberg. We will also furnish nurses and attendants to care for the sick. We feel confident that the Federal Government will furnish transportation for the troops from the various camps, and, this much done, I can guarantee that no further aid from that source will be absolutely required."

The Surf Hotel and premises are now leased by P. T. Wall, and have been well patronized throughout the season by Summer guests. Mr. Wall has not been notified yet of the plan, and if Dr. Doty's idea is carried out there will be hustling to get the present occupants of the hotel out of their quarters, and as soon as they leave their places will be taken by the soldiers.

The season is very nearly closed, however, and this change will not cause any great inconvenience, and there is no doubt that any one who may now be at the hotel will gladly move out to let the soldiers have a little rest and comfort after the great hardships they have endured.

GOV. BLACK IN WASHINGTON.

Talks with the President About Care of Sick Soldiers and Mustering Out of Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Gov. Black of New York arrived in the city to-night for the purpose of consulting with the authorities regarding the mustering out of the New York regiments and the care of the sick. To-night Gov. Black had a conference with President McKinley and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. He recommended that the sick of the New York regiments be sent to Fire Island for treatment, and the well to a healthful camp in New York State, probably some location in the Adirondacks. New York, he said, stood ready to bear all expenses incidental to their care should this be necessary. If desirable the sick of other States could also be sent to Fire Island.

Gov. Black made no specific recommendations to the President as to those regiments which should be mustered out first, but believed that steps should be governed by the length of service and the number of men sick. The President thought well of the Governor's suggestions, and they will be communicated to Secretary Alger.

The Governor hopes to see the Secretary to-morrow with a view to prompt action in the matter. It is also possible that Gov. Black, accompanied by Surgeon General Terry and Dr. Doty, Health Officer at New York, may visit some of the Southern camps to ascertain for themselves the condition of affairs.

HEALTH OF STATE TROOPS.

Replies from Colonels of New York Regiments to Inquiry by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast have received from the Colonels commanding all of the New York State regiments telegraphic reports concerning their condition. These reports were furnished at the request of the Governor, made through the Adjutant General. The text of the request was as follows:

"While your men for the time being are out of the control of this State, bear in mind, as I have previously informed you, that the Governor is very desirous of knowing the needs of your command, and is anxious to aid you in every way possible. Advise me by wire of the exact condition of the men of your regiment.

"TILLINGHAST, Adjutant General."

The Adjutant General to-night gave out the replies of the commandants, and with them the following statement:

"The newspapers have been so crowded with the reports of the wants and the sufferings at the different camps, that after consultation on the subject, Gov. Black and Gen. Tillinghast decided to send a dispatch to all the commanding officers, and the replies tell their own story, and while unquestionably there has been great suffering, it certainly redounds greatly to the credit of the men that so few complaints have been made by those at the front. They have nobly supported the fair name of this State, and few can fully realize all they have sacrificed and all they are willing to sacrifice for the upholding of our National and State honor."

The replies received were as follows:

Col. Jarvis, Eighth Regiment: "In answer to your telegram of to-day would respectfully refer you to report made to the Governor by Surgeon General Terry on needs of regiments.

(This is the report which has not been made public in detail.)

Col. Leonard, Twelfth Regiment: "One hundred sick on furlough, many of these only slightly sick. Think change to Lexington good for all. Men are tired of this place and associate it with disappointment; are cheerful, however, and sing at night. Don't need anything."

Col. Wilder, Fourteenth Regiment: "Fourteenth Regiment total sick to-day seventy-six. This includes convalescents and every man excused from any duty; number daily growing less than in any other regiment I know about and almost entirely due to water. Plant for distilling drinking water, now in operation, owned by regiment, and will be taken with it. Regiment in first-class shape as regards supplies, equipment, discipline, and instruction, and health is generally good. Thank you for offer of assistance, but we are doing well. Will soon change station to Huntsville, Ala., with rest of the corps."

Col. Eddy, Forty-seventh Regiment: "Forty-seventh Regiment in good condition and well equipped. Nothing required."

Col. Hoffman, Third Regiment: "Condition of men good and improving."

Col. Bartlett, 22nd Regiment: "I thank you and the Governor very much for your kind telegram. The men of my regiment are in excellent health and in fine condition."

Surgeon General Terry reports the Sixty-ninth Regiment in good health, and Col. Duffy has expressed his desire to see service in Cuba.

Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment reported in person that his command was in excellent health and needed nothing.

Col. Green of the Ninth Regiment reports health of his command good, having all he requires.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—excels all other Violet Perfumes.

TWELFTH NEW YORK SICK.

List of Men Left Behind in the Hospitals at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 26.—Following is a complete list of the sick left behind by the Twelfth New York, and who are now in the various hospitals there:

Company A.—Privates William Walsh and John Weir, Sergeant Charles Conley, and Corporal James Chattle.

Company B.—Privates Henry Aylward, Frank S. Brown, Harry Connors, George F. W. Davis, John Donnelly, J. M. Dooley, H. C. Neilson.

Company C.—Corp. A. C. Sickles, Private D. Daly, Jr., L. G. Gebhardt, and P. J. Kuhan.

Company D—C. Hurt and W. Worn.

Company E—Corporal George A. Lasher, Privates P. J. Charters, James G. Conkling, A. H. Cathey, F. A. Feidel, Edward J. Goodbody, Daniel T. McLaughlin, James F. McCarty, and Alfred H. Roser.

Company F—Privates C. Anderson, E. J. Bennett, R. Grauman, William Klie, Frank Bonfante, H. E. Rosenzweig.

Company G—Corporal D. Richards, Privates W. Eickele, A. Esterhazy, C. Noslar, C. Abbott, and J. Cox.

Company H—Quartermaster Sergt. E. Ward, Sergt. J. A. Lawrence, Corp. J. W. Lawrence, Corp. Michael Goode, and Privates J. Dunn, J. Dunley, Fred Funke, F. Johnson, J. Day, J. Treacy, Patrick O'Rourke, L. Butler, L. Heilmien, P. Leppert, N. Kennedy, W. Thompkins, P. Lagrass.

Company I—Harry Wagner, W. J. Dowling, A. Bonner, M. Anderson, E. J. Quinn, R. Bender, A. Baldo, and Corp. A. L. Johnson.

Company K—Joseph McGivney.

Company L—Corp. H. L. Weidler, Musician John Deane, and Privates John Gleavey, Edward Gleason, M. C. Moran, M. O'Donnell, Thomas McIntosh, Robert Ayre, and William H. Loose.

Company M—Privates James Hunt, John Breutting, Philip Conley, E. O. Berkirk, Edward Knapp, George Wyatt, P. E. Stonebough, and Edward Martin.

THE 69TH WET AND ANGRY.

New York Men Broke Camp at Fernandina in a Pouring Rain.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 26.—The Sixty-ninth New York broke camp to-day in a pouring rain. The tents were soaked and heavy when taken down, and the men stood about without shelter for two hours before going to the train.

Last night the men did not get any supper, and had to forage for themselves in the surrounding regiments, where the boys took care of them. They had to obtain breakfast in the same way, and last night the men were so much angered over their treatment that they almost precipitated a riot by breaking into the regimental canteen. They have been on the verge of an outbreak for some time on account of bad rations.

The Third Ohio and Thirty-second Michigan cheered the regiment as it started off.

Second New York Due at Troy To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast received a telegram to-day from Col. Hardin, Commander of the Second New York Regiment, announcing that his command, which is on its way from Florida, will reach Troy early Saturday morning.

DEAD TO BE BROUGHT BACK.

The Body of Every Soldier Who Died in Cuba Will Be Shipped to His Former Home.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Dalton received a telegram this morning from Assistant Adjt. Gen. Heistand, at Washington, to the effect that the National Government intended to bring home every body now lying in Cuban soil. The telegram reads as follows:

"The Secretary of War directs me to say that it is the intention of the Government to bring to the United States and ship to their former homes the bodies of all soldiers who died in Cuba. Their graves have been carefully marked."

OUR SICK TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

Reports for Aug. 24 and 25 Received from Gen. Lawton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received from Gen. Lawton, now in command at Santiago, reports of the health conditions of the American troops for the 24th and 25th insts. Following is the report for the 24th:

Total number sick, 804; total number of fever cases, 536; total number of new fever cases, 49; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 69. Deaths: Private B. J. McBride, Company I, Second Volunteer Infantry; Private James Quirk, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; Private Thomas Davis, Company E, Seventh Infantry.

The report for Aug. 25 is as follows:

Total sick, 567; total fever, 427; total number of new cases of fever, 39; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 43. Deaths: Musician Robert Hooker, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Sergt. Timothy McCarthy, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry; Private John Flint, Troop F, Third Cavalry; Private Eugene A. Huzzy, Company A, First Illinois; Private Thomas Davis, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Private John W. Fairchild, Company C, Tenth Infantry; Private John L. Murphy, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts.

Sick Soldiers Reach Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The hospital train provided for the First Regiment of Illinois Cavalry has arrived at Fort Sheridan from Chattanooga bearing 154 troopers. Of the patients aboard only eleven are down with typhoid fever. The remainder are sick with malarial and camp fever, but are not in danger. These men are the advance of the whole regiment of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry that will arrive on several trains this evening over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. Preparations to give the returning men a hearty reception have been made.

Two Deaths at Camp Meade.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 26.—Private Isaac Wensel, Company M, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and Private Otto Klinke, Company D, Third Missouri, died last night of typhoid fever in the division hospital.

Spanish Fours in London and Paris.

PARIS Aug. 26.—Spanish 4s opened at 42.85; yesterday's closing price was 42.72½.

Spanish 4s closed on the Bourse to-day at 42.85, against 42.72½ the closing price of yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Spanish 4s closed on the Stock Exchange at 42⅝, unchanged from yesterday.

Debs's Social Democracy Organized.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Secretary of State to-day licensed a new political body to incorporate the "Social Democratic Association." Eugene V. Debs, Victor L. Berger, and Seymour Steadman are the incorporators.

DOCTOR DRIVEN FROM A TOWN.

Carrollton, Ill., Physician Horsewhipped and Tarred and Feathered.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Aug. 26.—Dr. L. C. Davis has been horsewhipped, tarred, and feathered and driven out of this city by a mob of indignant citizens. Dr. Davis came to this city about two years ago and became acquainted with Miss Maud Hensler, the daughter of John Hensler, a wagonmaker of this city. The two were subsequently married.

Since then, Hensler claims, Davis has been extorting money from him by threatening to take his life. Hensler had him arrested, but on Davis signing an agreement to leave the city declined to prosecute, and the man was released. Instead of leaving he returned to the Hensler residence last night, and Hensler again had him arrested.

After midnight a mob, supposed to have been led by friends of Hensler, broke into the jail and took Davis out. The prisoner was taken to Hensler's shop, where Hensler and another person beat him with whips and tarred and feathered him. Davis's life was spared on the promise that he would leave the city.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Parker W. West, Eighth Cavalry, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted the following-named officers: First Lieut. Harry Freeland, Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson, Twentieth Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry.

Capt. Beverly A. Reade, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, via New York City, and report to the Commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty.

Major James B. Aleshiere, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and such other points as the Quartermaster General of the Army may direct, on official business pertaining to the inspection of public animals turned in by volunteer organizations mustered out of the military service. He will select such of the animals as should be retained in the service, and submit recommendations to the Quartermaster General for disposition of the remainder.

Acting Assistant George F. Juenemann, United States Army, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Reon Barnes, Jr., Seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, aide de camp, and its extensions changed to sick leave on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted the following-named officers: Capt. Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. George H. Estes, Jr., Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Alfred E. Keanington, Tenth Cavalry.

First Sergt. William F. Hudson, Troop G, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry, now at Jacksonville, Fla., will be discharged the service of the United States, by the commanding officer of his station, to enable him to accept a commission.

The leave of absence granted to Major William C. Forbush, Ninth Cavalry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The sick leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Robert G. Hayes, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, will proceed, via Hilada to Columbia and Middletown, Penn.; Col. James M. Moore will proceed to Middletown, Penn., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the army.

The following-named officers will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corp, for assignment to duty as Commissaries of Subsistence of brigades in that corps: Capt. John B. Clarke, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. Isaac D. Iray, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. William B. Hale, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. William B. Cowin, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. William J. Ryan, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Major John W. Bayne, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at the Leiter General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will report to the Surgeon General of the army for instructions.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Sandy Hook proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., and to the Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of gun carriages.

The following-named acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General, United States troops at that place for assignment to duty: Charles C. Jolift, from New York City, N. Y.; Gustav C. Thieme from Baltimore, Md.

The following-named acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty: William P. Earl from Herkimer, N. Y.; Josiah W. Richards from Slatington, Penn.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James A. Keown, United States Army, will proceed from Lynn, Mass., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Arthur S. Curtis, Sixth Artillery, will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the audit of post exchange accounts for July.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William C. Bennett, Adjutant Sixth Infantry, is extended ten days.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. James H. Frier, Seventeenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for twenty-one days is granted Second Lieut. Howard G. Young, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, Nineteenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Fourth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Cattermole, United States Army, will proceed from Lansing, Mich., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Halsey L. Wood, United States Army, now in New York City, will report to Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, in that city, for transportation by first steamer sailing for Ponce, Puerto Rico, and on arrival there will report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Eugene J. Shencker, Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, is relieved from recruiting duty at St. Louis, and will proceed at once to join his regiment at Jefferson Baracks, Missouri.

Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Adjutant General, Department of the East, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and report to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty as Adjutant General of that department.

First Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, at Savannah, Ga., and will proceed to and take station at Boston, Mass., and report to Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for duty under his immediate orders.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations to take effect Sept. 1, are honorably discharged the service of the United States of that date: Major John W. Harriman, Surgeon, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Jason F. Cunningham, First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Chaplain W. F. Dusseault, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Jesse E. Behrend, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. William E. Deford, Adjutant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Lewis A. Anshutz, Quartermaster, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Williard G. Rouse, First Maryland Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. John M. Hancock, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles T. Lassitter, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Navy.

Surgeon P. Leach is ordered to the Yosemite.

Commander J. M. Forsythe is detached from command of the Naval station at Key West, and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor, is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and ordered to Elswick, England, as Superintendent of the construction of the Albany.

Naval Constructor U. L. Mintonye, retired, is detached from the New Hampshire and ordered to remain on duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. H. Osterhaus is detached from the Prairie, and ordered immediately to the Naval Academy.

Commander C. T. Hutchins's former orders are modified. He will be on duty at the Naval Academy until detachment of Commander White; then to be Commandant of Cadets.

Commander F. H. Gilmore is detached from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to command the Naval Station, Key West.

Acting Boatswain J. E. Murphy is ordered to the Vermont immediately.

Ensign D. W. Knox is detached from the Maple and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. W. G. Hulme's order detaching him from command of the Choctaw and ordering him to the Southery is modified; when detached from the Choctaw he is ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Ensign E. C. Alpin is detached from the Suwanee, and ordered home to await orders.

Ensign I. C. Wettengel is detached from the Suwanee, ordered home, and to await orders.

Naval Cadet C. T. Owens is detached from the Suwanee, and ordered to the Indiana.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. P. Norton is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to Elswick, England, by steamer of Sept. 1, as Inspector of Machinery on the United States steamer Albany.

Assistant Engineer J. L. Wood, retired, is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered home.

Lieut. Commander D. Delehanty is detached from command of the Suwanee and ordered to command the Celtic.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Osborne is ordered to Washington, Aug. 31, for examination for retirement home, and to await orders.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons's sick leave is extended two months.

Lieut. Commander W. Kolicgg is detached from command of the Maple and ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fich is detached from connection with the auxiliary naval force, Washington, and ordered home.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, retired, is detached from connection with the auxiliary naval force, and ordered home.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, retired, is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered home.

Chief Engineer A. Henderson, retired, is detached from connection with the auxiliary naval force, Third District, and ordered home.

Commander H. B. Mansfield is detached from command of the Celtic and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. E. McKay is honorably discharged from Aug. 25.

Ensign E. Lind is detached from the Stranger, and ordered to the Lancaster.

Lieut. S. D. Greene is detached from the Yankee and ordered home.

Mate Charles Larson is detached from the Chickasaw and ordered home.

Lieut. J. J. Adkins is detached from command of the Waban and ordered home.

Ensign I. E. Relyea is detached from the Waban and ordered home.

Lieut. W. M. Atkinson is detached from connection with the Sixth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Lieut. T. M. Morse is detached from the Sixth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Lieut. H. H. McIlhenny is detached from connection with the Sixth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Ensign W. B. Coleman is detached from connection with the Sixth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Ensign W. H. Carry is detached from the Restless and ordered immediately to the New Hampshire.

Assistant Engineer A. R. Jackson is detached from the Suwanee and ordered home.

Ensign H. S. Townsend is detached from the Naval Station, Port Royal, and ordered home.

Lieut. T. I. Burn is detached from the Naval Station, Port Royal, and ordered home.

Lieut. William Elliott is detached from the naval station, Port Royal, and ordered home.

Lieut. N. J. Morrall is detached from the naval station, Port Royal, and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer W. A. Furlong is detached from connection with the Sixth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster William C. Jones is detached from connection with the Sixth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Ward is detached from connection with the Sixth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Lieut. R. H. McCoy is detached from connection with the Sixth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Lieut. L. Mims is detached from connection with the Eighth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Ensign F. C. Ford is detached from the Wyandotte and ordered home.

Ensigns D. Ferguson, F. Rutz, and H. G. Shaw are detached from connection with the Eighth District auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Ensign C. M. Tozer is detached from the Maple and ordered home and to await orders.

Lieut. H. M. Bishop is detached from the Restless and ordered home.

Lieut. A. H. Day is detached from the Restless and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer E. Dickey is detached from connection with the auxiliary naval force, New York, and ordered home.

Ensign L. H. Talbot is detached from the Restless, and ordered immediately to the New Hampshire.

Ensign H. L. Miller is detached from connection with the Sixth District auxiliary naval force, and ordered home.

Lieut. G. H. Swan is detached from command of the Cheyenne and ordered home.

Ensign C. J. Calrow is detached from the Cheyenne and ordered home.

Lieut. F. B. Avery is detached from command of the Chickasaw and ordered home.

Ensign John Weichart is detached from the Chickasaw and ordered home.

Lieut. A. V. Housel is detached from the Alexander, and ordered to the Southery as executive officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels—Restless and Huntress arrived at Brooklyn Aug. 25, Vesuvius arrived at New York Aug. 25, Resolute arrived at Portsmouth Aug. 25, Sylvia arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 25, Gwyn arrived at Southport Aug. 25, Gloucester, Niagara, Sterling, Saturn, and Yankee arrived at Caimanera Aug. 25, Yankee sailed from Caimanera for Tompkinsville Aug. 25, Dixie and Fern sailed from Caimanera for Fort Monroe Aug. 25, Kanawha sailed from Gibraltar Aug. 25. Solace sailed from Caimanera for Boston Aug. 25. Uncas sailed from Fort Monroe for Boston Aug. 25, Wompatuck and Morris sailed from Fort Monroe for New York Aug. 25, Piscataqua sailed from Fort Monroe for Provincetown Aug. 25, Newport sailed from Fort Monroe for Annapolis Aug. 25, Justin sailed from Fort Monroe for Newport Aug. 25, Miantonomoh sailed from Dry Tortugas for Newport Aug. 25, Harvard arrived at Montauk Aug. 26, and the Panther arrived at Santiago Aug. 26.

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NEW MINISTER FROM CHILE

Senor Vicuna Presents His Credentials to the President.

COMMERCE TO BE PROMOTED

Grateful to the United States for Its Help in Promoting Peace in South America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Señor Vicuna, the new Minister from Chile to this country, was accompanied to the White House to-day by Secretary Day and presented to the President. There was the usual exchange of diplomatic greetings incident to the reception of a new Minister.

Señor Vicuna, on presenting his credentials, said in part:

"Mr. President: The mission which has been confided to me has for its principal object, as is expressed in the text of my credentials, to maintain and draw closer day by day the amicable relations which happily exist between the two republics.

"The people and Government of Chile behold in this great nation a model worthy of being imitated in its just and liberal institutions, in its spirit of ample tolerance and generalization of popular culture, in the untiring activity and tenacious energy with which it proceeds with even course in all the paths of progress, amazing the world with its prodigious and rapid development.

"Chile has experienced from the earliest years of her independent life the efficacy of the influence of this powerful republic to preserve peace or to restore it when it has been interrupted—not only between States of this continent and European States, but also between the American States themselves.

"The treaty of indefinite truce negotiated between four South American republics and Spain in 1870 in this same City of Washington, under the auspices of this Government; the treaty which, having been negotiated through the intermediary of the Ministers of the United States in Santiago and Buenos Ayres, furnished, in 1881, the means for a pacific solution of the question of boundaries pending between Chile and the Argentine Republic, are a proof of this beneficent influence.

"The financial and commercial relations between this country, the emporium of every class of productions and wealth, and Chile have scarcely been initiated, and are, in the opinion of experts, susceptible of immediate and considerable development. My instructions charge me to bring about this development, and I will do so with the zeal aroused in me by the conviction that economical interests are constantly acquiring greater preponderance in international relations.

"I trust, Sir, that I will meet from your Excellency and your Government the favorable welcome and the benevolent assistance indispensable for the successful discharge and accomplishment of my mission."

The President's reply was, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Minister: That you will accomplish the object of your mission in drawing closer the friendly ties that have long existed between your republic and ours, I cannot permit myself to doubt, inasmuch as the same high purpose inspires the Government of the United States, and to that end I can assure you of the hearty co-operation of myself and of my associates in Administration, in faithful fulfillment of the will of the people of the United States to dwell in peace, in friendship, and in close community of interests with their neighbors on the great Western continents.

"You agreeably recall occasions when this spirit of our Government and people has been manifested toward the commonwealths of South America in the interest of peace and good will among them and between them and foreign States. Springing as it does from wholly impartial motives of friendship, that friendly disposition cannot but continue in the future as in the past, whatever fitting occasion for its expression may arise without initiative or solicitation on our part.

"The enlargement of the economical and commercial ties between the States of this hemisphere, to which you advert, is a matter of very kindly feeling on the part of this Government and people, whose existing legislation looks to a share in this beneficent and progressive movement on the basis of mutual accommodation and equitable reciprocity, not merely with the American States, but with all countries of the world."

SCANDIA'S HOSPITAL CORPS.

Major W. O. Owen to be Chief Surgeon on the Transport.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Gen. Miller has designated the officers who are to constitute the hospital troops of the transport Scandia. Major W. O. Owen, who has been in charge of the field hospital, will be Chief Surgeon and medical officer of the vessel. The others who have been selected are the following:

Lieut. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon; Taylor Malaby, Ernest K. Johnstone, and Henry Phelan, Assistant Surgeons; Robert F. Gerahty, Frank K. Lar, Shelby G. Cox, Hospital Stewards; S. H. Cappelan, Frederick Gibke, D. S. Hutchins, R. E. Paterson, O. Rynning, Eugene Wood, Acting Hospital Stewards, and 189 privates of the hospital corps.

Several Red Cross nurses will also be taken. Col. Stackpole of the New York Volunteers will be in command of the Scandia when she sails, but the hospital corps will be under the command of Major Owen.

JAPAN IS SATISFIED.

No Apparent Objection to Our Annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Minister Buck, at Tokio, Japan, writes the Department of State that he has observed no dissatisfaction there in consequence of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, since annexation has become accomplished.

The Government and people alike seem to be satisfied that our Government will fully protect the rights and interests of Japan and of Japanese subjects in those islands. On the part of the public press, he has known of no unkind expressions because of the United States annexing those islands.

Will Study Leprosy in Hawaii.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Dr. W. D. Carmichael, at present in charge of the Cleveland Marine Hospital, has been appointed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital Service of the Hawaiian Islands. He will be stationed at Honolulu, and from that point will direct the work. There is one island of the group on which a large number of the leprosy cases are confined, and of these Dr. Carmichael will make a study

ESCAPE FROM A BURNING MINE.

Eighteen Men Crawl Over Red Hot Coals to Safety.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.—A large coal mine operated by A. H. Bennett caught fire early this morning and burned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Eighteen men were in the mine at the time, and barely escaped with their lives.

When the alarm was given, the entire force in the mine rushed to the shaft and found it in flames, the cage and cable having been burned. The men resolved to try the air shaft at the other end of the mine, and started to fight their way through the dense smoke and fire. Several of them sank exhausted and had to be carried on by their companions.

Burning and bruised, they literally crawled over red-hot coals and timber until their bodies were one mass of wounds. When they reached the air shaft they were drawn up by means of ropes. Many of them were so completely exhausted that ropes had to be tied around their bodies in order to get them out.

Some of the men may die from the effects of burns. Charles Hatfield and his son were among those who were seriously burned. The mules and horses used in the mine for teaming were all cremated. The mine is practically worthless, and probably will never be worked again.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

NEW YORK—Joseph Brown, at Somers.

VERMONT—E. M. Allen, Guilford; R. W. Putnam, Putnamsville.

FRIENDS OF PEACE AT MYSTIC.

Letters Read from Charles Schley—Officers Elected and Ten Resolutions Reported.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 26.—The third day of the thirty-second annual convention of the Universal Peace Union was opened at 10:30 this morning. After the preliminary exercises several letters were read by President Love, among them being one from Charles Schley, brother of Admiral Schley and a relative of Miss Jessie Schley, who went to Madrid on an errand of peace. The letter expressed regret at and denounced as false the stories published to the effect that the young woman went to Spain without the consent of her parents. A cablegram was read from the Austrian Peace Society which said, "Bless your work."

At the business session the election of officers resulted as follows: President—Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, and seventy-five Presidents in various parts of the United States and Europe; Secretary—Charles P. Hastings, Philadelphia; three Corresponding Secretaries—Belva A. Lockwood, Washington; C. V. W. Clark, Ogden, Utah, and Herbert W. Rathbun of Mystic.

A committee appointed yesterday reported ten resolutions and convictions, the substance of which was as follows:

That they were thankful that the war was over; they recited the fact that the society was formed just after the civil war was over, and now they are persecuted with the present war; that they were convinced that the late hostilities had demonstrated the incompatibility of war, that Gen. Sherman was right when he said "War is hell," and that humanity demands that reason and arbitration be substituted for the military system; they were also convinced that war breeds national insanity, that war was the enemy of the poor people, and that war for conquest means imperialism.

President Love made a short address at the afternoon session in which he said that the Peace Union had foretold the present war several years. He said that the increase in the militia and the formation of boys' brigades and like organizations during the past five years had all pointed to a war that was to come. Other addresses at the afternoon session were by Mrs. J. C. Manchester of Providence, President of the Daughters of American Liberty; Prof. Daniel Batchellor of Philadelphia, Mrs. Amanda Deyo of Philadelphia, and ex-Gov. Hoyt of Wyoming, now of Washington, D. C. A letter of greeting was read from W. Emmons Darby of the London Peace Society.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS?

One Case Suspected Near Galveston—Another Reported in Louisiana.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 26.—Houston declared quarantine against Galveston at an early hour this morning. No reason is known for it, except that there is an artillerist sick at Fort Point, two miles from Galveston, but the case has not been declared yellow fever. It is isolated and guarded. State Health Officer Blunt arrived this morning to investigate the case. Meanwhile, no trains are permitted to go out. The city is perfectly quiet.

A case reported at Franklin, La., yesterday is regarded as genuine yellow fever. The Louisiana State Board of Health is enforcing quarantine regulations there very strictly, and no trains stop in the parish. Louisiana to-night quarantined against Galveston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, has received official information that a case of suspected yellow fever exists at the artillery post at Fort Point, near Galveston, Texas.

A difference of opinion as to whether the case is yellow fever exists among the physicians, the Marine Hospital surgeon believing that it is, while the Galveston health office takes a contrary view. The strictest isolation of the case will be enforced until the true character of the disease is disclosed. A telegram from the Dry Tortugas states that the Vivina, just arrived there from Havana, has four suspicious cases of yellow fever on board. The vessel has been quarantined.

These isolated cases, Dr. Wyman says, are easily handled, and he expresses no fear that the disease will spread. The utmost precautions are being taken in all directions to prevent yellow fever getting a foothold in the United States.

MURDERED HIS FATHER.

Buffalo Cartman Killed with an Axe During His Sleep.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Early this morning, John Carrigan, about sixty years of age, a cartman, living at 32 Illinois Street, was brutally murdered by his son Frank, aged thirty-three years, while he slept. The old man's head was nearly severed from the body by an axe which was found on the bedroom floor.

Carrigan was arrested later, after making a desperate resistance, during which he was severely clubbed. He was taken to the house and shown the result of his work.

"I did it; I admit it," the prisoner said.

A few minutes later, while waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive, Carrigan, the murderer, said:

"I did it because he broke my mother's arm. He abused her, and I would not stand for it."

Carrigan was taken to Police Station No. 1, where he was locked up on the charge of murder in the first degree.

Beethoven's Last Performance.

From The Daily News, (Denver, Col.)

The pathetic story of the last time that Beethoven ever touched a pianoforte is not very widely known. He was traveling from Baden to Vienna in response to an urgent call from his favorite nephew, who was in trouble, and to save money was making the greater part of the journey on foot. A few leagues from Vienna he became exhausted, and was obliged to ask a night's shelter at a humble house near. The family received him kindly, gave him supper, and then invited him to a comfortable seat near the fire. Then the head of the house opened a small piano, and the sons each brought an old musical instrument and all began to play.

For twenty-five years Beethoven had been deaf, and the music was unheard by him, but he could see its deep effect. Wife and daughter laid their needles down and listened with tears stealing down their cheeks, while the musicians played, with moist eyes dimming the notes. Beethoven watched their emotions enviously, and when the players ceased asked to see the music that had moved them so. The pianist handed to him "The Allegretto in Beethoven's Symphony in A." He flushed with happiness. "I am Beethoven! Come and let us finish it." Going himself to the piano he played the remainder of the evening, following the concerted music with heavenly improvisions. Far into the night he played while the others listened enraptured.

When he went to bed his veins seemed full of fever. He could not sleep, and finally stole outdoors for fresh air, remaining until he was thoroughly chilled. In the morning he was too ill to proceed on his journey, and his anxious hosts sent for a physician and summoned his friends in Vienna. Hummel was almost the only one to come, and he stood inconsolable beside the master's bed as he lay there. Beethoven moved and caught Hummel's hand in both of his own. "Ah, Hummel, I must have had some talent!" he said, faintly. They were his last words.

Thomson Mansion Destroyed by Fire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 26.—The Thomson mansion, the finest residence between Rahway and Elizabeth, on St. George Avenue, Linden Township, was destroyed by fire this morning, and all the contents consumed. The loss is estimated at from $18,000 to $20,000. The house was in charge of a man and two women. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Colored Camp Meeting in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 26.—Extensive preparations have been made by the colored residents of this town and adjacent villages for the camp meeting, which will be held to-morrow in the grove surrounding the colored church, on Broadway, in this town. The meeting has been arranged by the Rev. J. Henry Taylor.

Woman's Bible Excluded in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 26.—After a discussion lasting a week, the Board of Censors of the Topeka Federation of Women's Clubs has excluded the Woman's Bible from its library on the ground that it is "written in a flippant, coarse, and inelegant style."

MRS. BOTKIN MAY FIGHT.

Efforts to be Made to Secure Her Freedom or a Trial in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—It is stated on good authority that Mrs. Botkin, the alleged poisoner, has decided to make a legal fight against the efforts of the Delaware authorities to have her taken to Dover for trial. Already two prominent attorneys have been retained. Interesting legal points are to be raised, and the writ of habeas corpus is to be invoked in the struggle to either restore the prisoner to freedom or have the California courts try the case.

There have been no important new developments in the case. Raymond Miller, junior clerk in the Wave candy store, at Stockton, corroborates Gattrell's story of the strange woman who bought candy from him three weeks ago and substituted some bonbons she had with her for some of those in the box.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Botkin, who is under arrest in San Francisco on the charge of sending the box of poisoned candy which caused the death of Mrs. J. P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. J. R. Deane of Dover, Del., lived in Kansas City twelve or fifteen years ago. The family was prominent in social and financial circles for a number of years.

Mr. Botkin came here from Jordan, Mo., where he had inherited a small fortune. He became connected with the Missouri Bank and remained with that institution for several years. Later, he engaged in the grain business in a small way. He was never an operator on the Board of Trade. At least, none of the old-time grain men remember him.

Mr. Botkin was a large man of genial personality and Mrs. Botkin was a refined woman, who made many friends.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CUBA.

Movement to Secure a Commissioner of Education for the Island.

A movement has been started in this city to secure an educator of experience to go to Cuba and undertake there the organization of a common school system. Leaders in this movement are Secretaries of some of the church missionary societies. They are going out of their regular lines of work and taking part in the movement as individuals. Conferences have been held during the week, and the names of a possible Commissioner of Education for Cuba discussed. The men here are in touch with the best men in Cuba, and from what they have learned they are more inclined to sympathize with Gen. O. O. Howard's estimate of the native Cubans than with that of Gen. Shafter.

A Secretary of one of these church boards, who desires that his name be not used because he is not in his regular sphere of action and may involve his society, said yesterday that there are at least four men who may, at the proper time, be approached and urged to go to Cuba. These are Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State; Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; Superintendent Jones of the Cleveland (Ohio) city schools, and Prof. Lane, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago schools. It is not known that any of these men would go, but they are considered just the men for the place, and one of them may be appealed to to go, as the soldiers did, from patriotic motives. In referring to the matter, the gentleman before referred to said:

"Any of the four men named, or any other of a dozen good educators who could be mentioned, could do for Cuba in a year what Cuba could not do for itself in half a century, if at all. He would have the confidence of the Cubans and be backed by public opinion in the United States. Cuba must have a common school system, and no time ought to be lost in giving it one. I notice that schools in Santiago are to be opened. Schools must be opened in every city on the island and in the country districts. Popular education is the best remedy for the disease which brought on the late war. Once set up they would become self-supporting. Such a system as is in operation in Massachusetts should be taken as the model, and to it should be added all the practical experience had in all of our State systems, New York included.

"We have communicated with Gen. Gomez, and are preparing to lay the matter before President McKinley and United States Commissioner of Education Harris. It may be a little too early to go to Cuba at this moment, but we are trying to arrange it to lose no time immediately the Spanish troops have embarked. Schools ought to be provided for this coming year, beginning this Autumn, but that may not be possible. Of one thing we are certain, and that is that when it is understood that an educator of the first rank is wanted in Cuba, men of the proper grade will come forward. Yes, we are discussing schools on Christian foundations, but the common school system is the foundation of all."

The Pawnshops of Paris.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—I have heard people complain bitterly of the Paris pawnshops. The whole pawning organization being in the hands of the Government, the formalities that have to be fulfilled before an object can be pawned are, I am told, of a most complicated nature. First of all, the would-be pawner has to prove his identity by the production either of a marriage certificate, a sporting license, or an electoral card. If, as it occasionally happens, he is not married, and not a sportsman, and not an elector, the difficulties which the situation presents are practically insuperable. He may also be called on to prove that he is not a minor, and that he has duly performed the obligatory military service. The pawnshops, or Monts de Piété, as they are called, are also very stingy as to the amounts of their loans. On quite a large class of goods they will not lend at all. I believe that it is impossible to pawn a piano. On gold and jewelry they lend about three-fourths less than can be obtained from any respectable pawnshop in London.

It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that the Paris Monts de Piété are beginning to find that their business is slowly but surely decreasing year by year. Some interesting statistics dealing with this subject are now available. On June 30 of this year the transactions of the Paris Monts de Piété were represented by a sum of 52,738,728f. On the same day of the previous year the sum was 54,066,636f. So that in one year there has been a decline of 2.46 per cent. The Monts de Piété lend on scrip, but the total sum lent in this way last year was only 4,818,362f. There exists, of course, a great deal of surreptitious pawning, outside of the Mont de Piété organization, but this is contrary to the law, and, whenever possible, is severely repressed. The sale of pawned articles which have not been redeemed is conducted by public auction, but a small ring of dealers practically commands this special market, which is not easily accessible to outsiders.

AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD.

From The Jewish Messenger.

In a recent statement of Col. Roosevelt, he said that he intended to report for promotion four of his command for special gallantry in service—one was a Catholic, one a Jew, one a Protestant, and the religion of the fourth he did not know.

Could a better text be furnished to inculcate American brotherhood, or to show the superb co-operation of the creeds in loyal devotion?

The Republic has furnished many a useful lesson to other nations in the struggle with Spain—the character and intelligence of our fighting forces, the courage and humanity of soldier and sailor, the enthusiasm of the people, rich and poor—but none is more suggestive than the rallying of the creeds under one banner.

This fraternization is only our country's due. It guarantees civil and religious freedom to all. Its flag means justice, brotherhood, and peace. The entire trend of its laws is to insure personal liberty and personal equality. Hence in its genial atmosphere all the creeds flourish and develop at their best.

Why, then, should not Catholic, Jew, Protestant, and the rest fight gallantly for our beloved land? Why should they not vie with each other in splendid heroism and devotion? Has any other country realized such ideals within a brief century? Does God's rainbow of promise span any other land with fairer hue?

American brotherhood is thus ranging the sects as partners in the great task which our Republic has to accomplish. If gratitude and love for a common country, for a common home, language, aspirations, make the Jew, Protestant, and Catholic brethren amid the dangers and triumphs of battle, surely they must return from the conflict as brethren still, doubly bound one to the other in more enduring friendship. For the once-frowning walls of the creeds have become mere lines now, and the separate heavens that the narrow and short-sighted carved out for their own have faded with the widening of the horizon and the shining of diviner stars.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Protestant Mission Boards Irritated by a Statement Credited to Archbishop Ireland.

THE NEED OF MISSIONARIES

Archbishop Quoted as Saying They Are Not Wanted in Cuba and Philippines—Protestant Officials Contradict Catholic Dignitary.

Not a little irritation has been stirred up among officers of the various church mission boards in this city, and especially of those that are planning to send missionaries to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, by the statements credited to Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, in which he is alleged to have said that the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 Catholics resident in the new American territory added just that much to the strength of the Catholic Church of the United States, and that Protestants have no more occasion to send missionaries to Santiago, Havana, or Manila than to Washington.

"An amusing point about the reported statement of the Archbishop is that we do send missionaries to Washington to convert the Catholics there," said Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society yesterday. "And we succeed in converting them. Our society has successful missions among the French Canadian Catholics in New England, the Poles of Buffalo, and Catholics in many parts of the country.

"If Archbishop Ireland is correctly reported, he commits himself to two rather startling propositions. First, that the people of these new colonies are thoroughly and irrevocably committed to Roman Catholicism. It will certainly be taken as a warning, and will arouse a sentiment that will be distinctively Protestant. Second, the Archbishop gives notice that Protestant missionary work among these people will be offensive to the Roman Church. I surely think he must have been misquoted, because he has been posing before the American public for the last few years as a liberal Catholic, thoroughly Americanized. One of the cardinal principles of our whole civilization is religious liberty, the right of free speech.

"Protestants have been doing missionary work among the Roman Catholics of this country for many years. The American Baptist Home Mission Society maintains missions in Mexico, which is a Catholic country, and among almost all of the foreign populations of the United States, as the French, Poles, Portuguese, Italians, and Bohemians. Some of our most prosperous missions are among these people. There is scarcely a prominent Baptist church in the United States that does not contain in its membership converted Roman Catholics, and children from Catholic families. What is true of the Baptists is true also, I think, of all Protestant denominations. The truth is that the papacy has received, incidentally, as a result of the war, a blow scarcely inferior to that administered by Martin Luther in the Reformation, and great religious changes are to come out of it."

Robert E. Speer, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, which is planning to send missionaries to the Philippines, said: "I suppose that our board has more mission stations in nominally Catholic countries than any other in America. Now, if the Catholic Church in America will itself send missionaries to these heathen—will send, for example, such men as Archbishop Ireland—we will gladly draw out and go to Africa. Or if the Paulist Fathers will go and preach the same Gospel in Havana that they do in this city, we will be glad to retire. The challenge applies to South America, Mexico, and to all countries where we have missions.

"One of the strongest reasons why we are planning to send missionaries to the Philippines is because our missionaries are not wanted by the Catholics there. If the Catholics of these islands had been so taught that they were willing we should come and work beside them they would be so far liberalized that we should not to that extent need to go to them. If the Archbishop had himself invited us to the Philippines we should have felt less like going than we now do, since he tells us conditions there are all right. Take a concrete case: The Chaplain of an American vessel, having occasion to bury a dead sailor in any of the Catholic countries which the Archbishop mentions, is not permitted to employ a hearse and must bury in the Potter's field. And Chaplains themselves may not go ashore in a clerical garb unless they are Roman Catholic Chaplains."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, the senior Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which intends to send missionaries to Cuba and the Philippines, and one of the prime movers in the plan of comity recently adopted by the Protestant boards expressed himself as follows:

"Archbishop Ireland has more reason to be ashamed of the Roman Catholics of Cuba and of the Philippines than he has to be praising them. The truth is that the Roman Catholic Church is quite different in Spanish countries from what it is here, where it has been so greatly liberalized by Protestant influences. So far as Cuba and the Philippines go, as the responsible force, it, and not Spain, brought about the conditions obtaining in these islands. To leave the Roman Church alone, as Spain did and as Archbishop Ireland now asks us to do, would be to forego all of the advantages of the war. This Church has been in control of the education, the philanthropy, the religion, and even the politics in these islands for centuries. It is fair to ask Archbishop Ireland where is the liberty of speech, of worship, of political action that has been secured in Protestant countries during the same years that these islands have been under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishop Ireland is indiscreet. We shall send missionaries to Cuba, to Puerto Rico, and to the Philippines."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Sept. 4.

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SUBJECT—The Death of Elisha—Second Kings, xiii., 14-25.

GOLDEN TEXT—Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of His saints.—Psa. cxvi., 15.

Between the incident at Dothan—considered last week—and that now brought before us, there was an interval of from fifty to sixty years. During that time many interesting and important events occurred in both Israel and Judah. All of these events, however, are passed over in this course of lessons. Many interesting links in the spiritual instruction must, therefore, be omitted with the historical facts. But a chain is never made useless, or even imperfect, by taking out a few links. It is made shorter, but not necessarily weaker. In this case, this lesson links spiritually into the last as perfectly as if there had been no historical break.

In the incident of last week the Child of God was presented to us, as surrounded by enemies, and we saw that his deliverance was not dependent upon his own strength or wisdom, but upon the arm of the Lord. It does not follow, however, that he is to do nothing himself. If the matter were left there the instruction would be very incomplete. It is God that giveth him the victory, but it is he who must do the fighting; and this is the truth brought before us at this time.

Dig Deep for Foundations.

The main thought of this lesson is conflict, and conflict is the law of spiritual growth. This fact stands out clearly in the Scriptures whenever they speak of the spiritual life. Various figures of speech are used to describe it. It is sometimes called a "warfare," sometimes a "race," sometimes a "growth," sometimes a "building." The believer is "a soldier," "a runner," "a husbandman," "a builder." Each term presents some special characteristic of his condition, but with each and every one success is coupled with and dependent upon an earnest, honest, persevering struggle and effort.

And this is just as true in regard to those things which are temporal as it is to those which are eternal. Even the worldly man, who would make progress in purely worldly things, must nerve himself to great trials and long continued labors; to many failures and bitter disappointments. There is no victory without conflict. This is very patent in the case of the "soldier," and the "runner," and it is just as true, though it may not be as apparent, in the case of the "husbandman" and the "builder."

The "husbandman" cannot simply sow his seed, and then fold his arms to sleep, because the seed springeth up and groweth "he knoweth not how." But he must plow and harrow his ground to prepare it for the seed, and then, when the seed is sown, he must contend with the weeds which would rob it of its nourishment; he must shelter it from the driving storms, and from the withering heat, and he must be ever on the alert to guard it against the foot of man or beast, which would tread down and destroy the young and tender plant.

So with the "builder." His foundations cannot be laid upon the surface. To lay them securely he must dig deep and broad, with much labor and expense. And when the foundation is laid, and the superstructure begins to rise, the plan of the building must be constantly and carefully studied. With square, and plumb-line, and straight-edge, the walls must be kept true and perpendicular, and as they rise higher and higher, ever-increasing labor and effort must be put forth to bring the material together and lay it in its place.

The picture presented to us in the story now under consideration is not, however, like that presented in the chapter immediately preceding our lesson—that of a temple undergoing repair—with its scaffolding, its stones and mortar, and its busy, faithful carpenters and masons—but it is that of a nation surrounded by other nations who are constantly making inroads upon its borders and despoiling its cities and villages. And the lesson as to what is needed by such a nation, and by every individual in it, is all the more impressive and solemn, because it is taught at the bedside of the dying and at the grave of the dead. We will understand it better if we consider briefly the historical events with which it is connected.

Joash, King of Judah, who repaired the Temple, was born about the same time that Jehu rose up and overthrew Ahab, King of Israel, and destroyed the supremacy of Baalism in Samaria. When Joash began his work upon the Temple, in the twenty-third year of his reign, Jehu died, and was succeeded by his son Jehoahaz. (xii., 6; xiii., 1.) Although Jehoahaz did not restore the worship of Baal, "he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, and followed the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat." (v. 2.) As a punishment, the nation was greatly oppressed by Hazael, King of Syria. But they were not entirely destroyed. The result, after a while, was a partial repentance on the part of Jehoahaz, and he did actually cry for mercy, "and the Lord gave Israel a savior, so that they went out from under the hand of the Syrians; and the children of Israel dwelt in their tents as aforetime." (vv. 4, 5.) "The Lord was gracious unto them, and had compassion on them, and respect unto them, because of His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and would not destroy them, neither cast them from His presence as yet." (v. 23.) But, in consequence of these repeated and violent assaults of Hazael, the power of Israel was greatly crippled. The army of Jehoahaz was made "like the dust by threshing."

When the country was in this deplorable condition—a condition as despoiled as that of the Temple when it was repaired—Jehoahaz died. He was succeeded by his son Jehoash, or Joash. Within two or three years after he ascended the throne of Israel his namesake, Joash, King of Judah, died, and was succeeded by his son Amaziah. Thus at the time of Elisha's death Joash sat upon the throne of Israel and Amaziah upon that of Judah. They were connected with each other in an unusual and interesting way.

The Life of Amaziah.

When Amaziah was a boy his father walked in the ways of the Lord, and, under the wise counsel of Jehoiada, repaired the Temple. But when Jehoiada died he and his princes "left the house of the Lord God of their fathers, and served groves and idols." (Second Chron., xxiv., 17, 18.) So it is not strange that the record concerning Amaziah is, "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, but not with a perfect heart." (Second Chron., xxv., 2.)

One of his first acts was to raise an army of "three hundred thousand choice men" (Second Chron., xxv., 5-25,) to go against the Edomites "in the valley of salt." (Second Kings, xiv., 7.) To this army he added "an hundred thousand mighty men of valor out of Israel for one hundred talents of silver." But, admonished by "a man of God" not to let the men of Israel go with his men, he promptly dismissed them and suffered the loss of his silver. But these discarded men were greatly angered by their rejection, and "fell upon the cities of Judah from Samaria, even to Beth-horon, and smote three thousand of them, and took much spoil." Very naturally this made a very bad feeling between Judah and Israel.

When Amaziah came "back from the slaughter of the Edomites" he set up the "gods of the children of Seir to be his gods." Then he was no longer restrained by any voice of "a man of God" and began to foment a quarrel with Joash. Joash, however, seems to have been willing to listen to better counsels, and, although it is not said so directly, yet all the circumstances lead to the fair inference that Elisha was his adviser. So he used every effort to dissuade Amaziah from his purpose, but in vain. The result was a complete victory for Joash. Jerusalem itself was taken—the Temple was despoiled of its gold and silver vessels—and the King's house of its treasures. Thus he "alone of all the Kings of Israel returned captor and plunderer of the chief city of the rival kingdom." (Dean Stanley.)

If the person of Elisha can be seen in the background of this success, it is not at all strange that Joash should look up to him as his "father," especially if it happened, as it appears to have done, just before his final illness. Although he did not heed the counsels of the aged prophet, now about ninety years old, in regard to giving his heart to the Lord, yet he was not slow to appreciate the value of such a man in his kingdom. But he has never been alone in this. Even worldly men know that where there are godly men and religious institutions, life and property are far more secure than anywhere else; that they are in fact, in a way which they cannot explain, "the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof," the true defenses and the real supports of the nation.

At Elisha's Deathbed.

Such is the state of affairs when Elisha lies upon his couch, in his home in Samaria, awaiting the summons to enter into the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." When the latticed windows were closed, and the room darkened, the King entered. A glance showed him that very soon his faithful counselor would be no more. With the same words, and with very much the same sense of dependence, as Elisha himself when Elijah was taken from him, he gave vent to his feelings: "O my father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof." It was a natural and spontaneous tribute of respect, and Elisha at once acknowledged it with a last and affectionate word of counsel.

He bade him "take bow and arrows." These were weapons of war or of pleasure as they were directed against enemies in battle, or against the beast and birds in the chase.

Then he directed him, "Put thine hand upon the bow," and Elisha put his hands upon the King's hands. The lesson he was about to teach him had thus a very personal meaning.

Then he said, "Open the window eastward." It was in the direction toward Aphek, "a city on the military road from Syria to Israel. It was walled, and was apparently a common spot for engagements with Syria." (Smith's Dict.) There does not appear to have been any army at the time in Aphek, but it was the direction from which attacks were generally expected, and so designated an invasion from Syria by whatever route it might approach. The direction of the opened window thus signified that the "bow and arrows" were not to be taken for pleasure, but for war. And in this war the King himself must take a part. Recognizing that the hand of God was laid upon his hand, he was to stand ready, not only to resist attack, but also prepared to take the aggressive and drive invaders from his borders. It is the attitude expected of every child of God.

Standing in this position, the prophet commanded the king: "Shoot." As the arrow flew from the bow, he named it "The Lord's arrow of victory—even the arrow of victory over Syria—for," he said, "thou shalt smite the Syrians in Aphek till thou hast consumed them." (R. V.)

But it was not one arrow that the prophet had bidden him to take. It was "arrows," a quiver full of them, and evidently he expected that arrow after arrow would fly from the bow. Like many another, however, the King shot but once. The prophet was impatient, with the impatience of regret and sorrow, and with all earnestness he cried out again: "Take the arms; smite upon the ground."

A Slothful King.

The King, however, was not alive to the situation. His resources were equal to his opportunity, but he did not avail himself of them. "He smote thrice, and stayed." No wonder "the man of God was wroth with him." If he had been in earnest, and had at all grasped the prophet's promise that he should smite the Syrians until they were consumed, he would have struck, and struck again and again, until his quiver was emptied. But now his opportunity was gone before his resources were exhausted.

His conduct marked his standing and his spirit. Three times he gained signal victories over Hazael, but notwithstanding these, and a few brilliant successes of his son Jeroboam, the power of Syria was not broken. In less than one hundred years Samaria was destroyed, her people were taken captive, and the ten tribes were blotted out of history as a distinct and separate nation. The story of Joash has been very often repeated since then.

Soon after this the voice of Elisha was silenced in death, but—in the remaining incident of this lesson—God spoke through his dead body as clearly as He had spoken by the words of his mouth. In the Spring of the year, when the early harvest was ready to be gathered, the land was overrun by marauding bands from Moab. One of these bands came suddenly into view as a company of neighbors were carrying a dead friend to his burial. The alarmed company hastily opened the nearest rock-hewn tomb and thrust in the body. It was Elisha's tomb, but this fact was unknown or unnoticed at the time. No sooner had the dead come in contact with the dead but at once the newly dead "revived and stood up on his feet." It was a startling and unexpected sight, but if they had not been so sunken in idolatry they might have learned from it that Elisha—like Abel—"being dead yet speaketh." If all Israel would come into contact and fellowship with the prophet, and his teaching, all Israel would be revived and stand up, an exceeding great army.

And this is the teaching for all who "are dead in trespasses and sins." The true El-Sha—the Divine Saviour—has died that they might live. And it is when the dead sinner touches the crucified Christ that life and immortality are brought to light.

And the soul thus renewed is to fight manfully under Christ's banner against the world, the flesh, and the devil. It is to be a personal warfare. Each one must "take bow and arrows" into his own hands. And this warfare must be waged by weak and helpless men who have been robbed of all strength, and even of desire to put forth what little strength is left. But, blessed be God, He puts His hand upon ours. It is not our hand in His; that would be weakness. It is His hands—the hands of the true El-Sha—"the Almighty Saviour"—upon ours; that is strength and victory.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the connection between this lesson and that of last week, and what is the special truth now brought before us?

What is said about "conflict," as the law of spiritual growth, and how is it illustrated?

What is the picture presented to us in this incident, and what is said of it?

With what historical events was this incident connected?

Who were the ruling Kings at the time of Elisha's death, and what is said of them?

What is said of Amaziah, and of his wars?

How did Joash act—who was probably his adviser—and what was the result?

How did Joash look upon Elisha, and what is said of it?

What four directions did Elisha give him, and what did they signify?

How did the King act, and what was the result?

What occurred at Elisha's tomb, and what should it have taught Israel?

What is the lesson for all who are spiritually dead?

What is the lesson for all who are raised from this spiritual death, and how are they strong?

SELL CHILDREN TO GET FOOD.

Missionary Labaree Writes that Christians in Turkey Are Starving.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in this city heard this week from its missionary, B. W. Labaree, at Oroomiah, Persia, to the effect that the people of Ravanduz, in Turkey, and in the vast plain around Mosul, are starving. "For three successive years," writes Mr. Labaree, "the grain crops have been a failure. Each year, as the wheat and barley have headed out, an insect called the 'sinnic' has appeared in vast numbers, and has sucked out the milk of the soft kernels, leaving an empty hull. It has rivaled the locust in its destructiveness.

"This year the harvest is again a failure, and grain that could ordinarily be had for 3 piasters now costs 20. Distress has made a great many of the people—Christians—desert their villages, and wander around in the hope of finding something to eat. Many are actually selling their girls and boys to Moslems in Mosul, that they themselves may live. Our brethren there ask most earnestly that we help them to alleviate this suffering. In Mardin I was told that crowds swarmed around the flour shops, but there was none to be sold. In Bohtan, the people were able to pull through the past Winter with the aid of an unusual crop of acorns and juniper berries.

"Entering the mountains, we found that the sinnic had extended its ravages there, and not more than a dozen people in a large district had any wheat bread to eat, having lived on rice and the poorest of grain food—millet. Large numbers of the Bas and Jelu people go down to the plains every Fall, and work through the Winter and Spring as masons, blacksmiths, and basket weavers, but the stagnation in trade throughout Turkey for the past few years has prevented their earning anything, so that they return having barely paid their expenses. They are being shut up to their mountain homes for a living. Their valleys are so narrow and rugged that all of their fields are made with the greatest difficulty.

"Some place on the mountain side is selected, and a wall of stone built on the lower side. Behind this, stone is filled in to a certain depth—earth is too scarce—and then earth is scraped from various places and placed on top of the stones, and the field is completed. Never is it a quarter of an acre in size, and seldom is it larger than a room. Here they plant the most prolific bearing cereals—maize, corn, rye, and varieties of millet. But seldom has a family enough fields to provide for its own wants, and even here the sinnic has found its way.

"I entered a mill and saw what a few had brought in to grind. The contents of one small bag were millet and the hulls of another variety of millet. Another bag contained a few kernels of corn mixed in five times the quantity of corncobs. It was a very common sight to see women pounding up corn cobs in a stone mortar for the purpose of mixing them together with their corn in the proportion mentioned above. To make matters worse, in some villages the Koords had carried off the sheep, and the people had no milk. We sometimes had great difficulty in getting food to eat ourselves. Every one was anticipating the arrival of caravans from Gawer, even though at famine prices.

"Arriving at Gawer, we saw a sad state of affairs. It is this district that sent its thousands here last year and the year before. Very many of these have returned to their desolate homes. Nightly they are attacked by the Koords, and the little grain they have is carried off. I asked them several times, 'How do you let the Koords enter the very room you are in and carry off what you have?' and the invariable reply was, 'We do not dare make a noise lest we be killed.' And the Government is forcing the people to pay up all their back taxes at an unjust rate. What the people have planted is not enough for the wants of the country, and that little is rapidly being eaten by the locusts, which are there in swarms—the ground was actually black with them in many places."

THE ST. ANDREW CONVENTION.

A Large Delegation to Attend at Baltimore.

A delegation of not less than 200 Brotherhood of St. Andrew members from the local assemblies of New York, Long Island, Newark, and Westchester are preparing to go by special train to Baltimore to attend the National Convention of the organization in that city Sept. 28 to Oct. 2. A meeting of these local assemblies is to be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, Sept. 15 to discuss convention attendance and to secure the largest delegation possible.

The purpose of the convention is not legislative, but for the deepening of the spiritual life of the members. The annual sermon, which is always given at an early hour on Sunday morning, is to be preached by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Church. The "quiet hours," which open the convention, are to be conducted by the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester.

Prominence will be given in this convention to what may be called National topics. For example, the closing meeting will have for its topic "Our Responsibility as Church in the Life of the Nation." Bishop Satterlee of Washington, formerly rector of Calvary Church, this city, will preside, and the speakers will be Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia. Another subject that will be made prominent is industrial conditions. A popular mass meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, when the topic will be "Industrial Ethics." Robert Treat Paine of Boston will preside, and two of the speakers will be Jacob A. Riis of the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, "For the Worker," and R. Fulton Cutting, St. George's Church, this city, "For the Consumer."

Other speakers include Bishop Randolph of Southern Virginia, who gives the annual charge; Chaplain Guerry of the University of the South, Headmaster Peabody of the Groton School, Warden Winecoff of the University of West Virginia, Bishop Hall of Vermont, Silas McBee of this city, James L. Houghteling of Chicago, Bishop Rowe of Alaska, Bishop Graves of Shanghai, China, and Robert E. Speer of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. An unusual number of clergy is expected at Baltimore, since the date immediately precedes the general convention of the Episcopal Church, which assembles in triennial session this year in Washington.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Seven Weeks' Session Finished at Cliff Haven.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The seventh annual session of the Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven finished this morning a successful session of seven weeks. Although the school was closed, the building at the lake will be kept open until Labor Day to accommodate those who wish to recuperate after the session. The camp, which is now occupied by the "college boys" from the Catholic institutions in Brooklyn and Manhattan, will also remain open until the first Monday in September.

The season which has just closed has been most successful. During the session some of the prominent instructors of the United States, irrespective of creed, addressed the assemblage. One of the features of this year's session that has created widespread interest is the granting of the charter to the school by the Regents of the State University. The management of the Summer School has received assurances from the Department of Public Education in the principal cities of this State that the certificate of this year will be equal to those of any other summer school in securing promotion in the public schools.

PROTEST AGAINST PROFANITY.

The Holy Name Societies to Hold a Demonstration.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Holy Name societies connected with the Catholic churches in the Long Island Diocese for the public rally of the United Societies, which will be held on Sunday, Sept. 25. The rally, which was held for the first time last year, is a public protest against the use of profane and blasphemous language. It is to stem the tide of this habit that the Society of the Holy Name was organized, and last year an open protest was made by a parade through the streets, concluding with religious services held in certain selected churches. For this purpose the city was divided into seven districts.

This year the division will include one more district. The societies within these districts will meet in a body at some given point and march to the church selected for the services, where a sermon will be preached. Last year about 9,000 men marched in line, and this year a larger number is expected.

NEW CHURCH IN FLATBUSH.

The Cornerstone Laying for St. Francis of Assisi.

The cornerstone of the new Catholic Church of St. Francis of Assisi, on Nostrand Avenue, near Maple Street, Brooklyn, will be laid to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the ceremony will be attended with impressive features. The Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell will officiate, and he will be assisted by a host of other clergymen. The parish is a new one, and has only been established six months. It is situated in the Flatbush section.

The rector of the new parish is the Rev. Francis Ludeke, one of the youngest and most energetic pastors of the Long Island Diocese. The new church is the only one on Long Island dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi. Father Ludeke was appointed by Bishop McDonnell to organize the parish six months ago.

Church Dedication in Manhasset.

MANHASSET, L. I., Aug. 26.—The dedication of the new and beautiful Dutch Reformed Church in this village will be held within a fortnight. The church occupies one of the most picturesque sites on Long Island, and its spire can be seen in adjacent villages. The edifice is built of Greenwich bluestone, laid random fashion. From the front the tower rises to the height of 100 feet. The lecture room and auditorium are separated by sliding doors that can be raised, throwing both rooms into one and giving a seating capacity of 500. The windows are of stained glass and arched. The interior will be finished in Georgia pine and rough plaster, frescoed. The cost of the edifice will be $25,000.

CHURCH NOTES.

Religious services will be held at Long Beach Chapel, Long Beach, N. Y., to-morrow at 11 A. M., the Rev. Frederick A. Peters, assistant of the Church of Holy Faith, Borough of Bronx, New York City, officiating, assisted by Mrs. C. M. Le Furge, soprano soloist, and A. N. Carhart, organist.

The Rev. G. N. Thomssen, who has been supplying for the Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple at Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, will give an illustrated lecture on "A Christian Study of Peoples and Places Prominent in the Past War," at the Temple to-morrow evening. The public is welcomed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor. This Church will be closed Sunday, August 28.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Broadway and 34th St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., of Union College. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, West 57th St.—Dr. Morse preaches; morning, "A Plea for the Bible"; evening, "Is the World Better? Some Plain Words."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th, Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, rector; Rev. Benjamin Brewster, minister in charge.—Morning prayer and sermons at 11 A. M. Holy communion on first Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—High mass, 9; low masses, 7:30, 11; matins, 10; vespers, (plain,) 4.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., of Philadelphia is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Frederick D. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon. All seats free.

Grand Opera House, Thos. Dixon, Jr. 11. "McKinley, the War President." 3:30, "Old Faiths."

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St., 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach 11 A. M.; topic: "The Sacred Name"; and 8 P. M., topic, "The Fool's Mock."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of Chicago will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. J. Tallmage Bergen will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. J. A. De Baun, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and 73d St., at 11 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Boulevard, cor. 73d St. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. JAMES McLEOD, D. D., of Scranton, Penn.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th St. REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D. No evening service during August. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St. Public worship to-morrow 11 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

SECRETARY ALGER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is no pleasure for THE TIMES to assail Secretary ALGER. We should be delighted to drop him and talk about something else. We are sick and tired of him as a topic, and of the revelations of his mischievous incompetency. But so long as the revelations continue and increase, and the man "sticks" and blocks the way to any real improvement, so long it will be necessary to keep on pointing out the mischief he has done, is doing, and will do. Every day brings fresh evidence to light. We repeat that we are sick and tired of Secretary ALGER. So is the army of the United States. So are the people of the United States. Everybody is sick and tired of him, excepting, apparently, the President of the United States, who could be rid of him any day. What is the occult influence that keeps Secretary ALGER in the Cabinet?

We believe that this was the first journal in the United States to point out that the Secretary of War was not only technically but actually responsible for the huge blunders in his department. A man like EDWIN M. STANTON, in charge of such a department and under such a responsibility to his country, would have found some way of making short work of the mutual jealousies of his bureaus. Apparently there is not a chief of bureau in the whole staff departments who is more anxious to get his work done than to throw the blame of failing to do it upon somebody else. That is why a strong, resolute, patriotic man in the War Department would have been of immense advantage to the country. That is why a petty politician in the War Department has been of incalculable injury to the country.

Everybody knows that huge blunders attaining the proportion of crimes have been committed in the War Department. What has Secretary ALGER done to retrieve the blunders and punish the criminals? Has he shown in any single instance any disposition to hold any single person responsible for any single one of those huge and shameful examples of incompetency and helpless routine? Has he brought anybody up with such a sharp turn as STANTON was in the habit of applying to his delinquent subordinates, and sometimes to those who were not delinquents? Whether STANTON'S censure was always deserved or not, the likelihood that it would fall kept all his subordinates on the alert. Has there been anything in Gen. ALGER'S administration of the War Department to keep any of his subordinates from "going to sleep on his post," and doing his business in a sleepy, routine way? On the contrary the worst of Secretary ALGER'S subordinates is but a minor malefactor. The major malefactor is the Secretary himself. When scandalous abuses have been brought to his attention he has not once endeavored to find out the guilty man and make an example of him. He has resorted to insolent platitudes such as that "war is war," and that nobody in particular is to blame for the fact that American soldiers have sickened and died by thousands, not alone when exposed to the perils of a Summer campaign in the tropics, but when established in camps chosen for their salubrity. Such a camp is Chickamauga. There is no finer site anywhere for a camp. It has been turned into a pest hole, from which strong men emerge weak and poisoned, by the neglect of the most common and most obvious military precautions.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN'S opinions upon our foreign relations were some time ago discredited. But Mr. JOHN SHERMAN must know Secretary ALGER, with whom he was associated for many months in the Cabinet. He has been interviewed about Secretary ALGER, and he has expressed with force and pertinence the universal opinion of Secretary ALGER'S countrymen.

"The man who is responsible for the mismanagement of the Cuban campaign, resulting in the needless loss of scores of American soldiers' lives and in the infliction of horrible tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of their country's honor, should not be in the Cabinet. * * * If the President does not order an investigation, Congress holds the power to impeach the Secretary of War, and can inflict a punishment that will mean everlasting disgrace in case of conviction. In that case, the President would be held equally responsible with the Secretary for not having ordered an inquiry promptly upon the presentation of charges of so serious a character. In my opinion, the President will find that he will be compelled to order an investigation in self-defense. If the Secretary of War has been guilty of incompetence and negligence, as has been charged, Mr. MCKINLEY cannot afford to sustain him."

These are words of truth and soberness. It is impossible for President MCKINLEY, it would have been impossible for President LINCOLN, it would have been impossible for President WASHINGTON to carry such an incubus as Secretary ALGER. The more general, the more extensive the incompetency of the staff departments is found to be, the more surely does the responsibility move upward and onward toward the head of the department. He has not only permitted the competent and experienced officers of the staff to leave in order to take command of troops. He has not only acquiesced in the perfunctory discharge of their duties by those who remained, until the United States Army has been brought within danger of being destroyed in coils of red tape as Laocoon in the embrace of the serpents. He has added openly incompetent civilians to the staff and to high positions in the staff, jumping over the heads of the experienced men who had to teach them their business. He has demoralized the whole staff by notifying it that the staff of the American Army was not a field for merit at all, but for "pull." He has warned every staff officer that promotion went by favor, and was a matter not of desert but of Algerine "politics." Is it any wonder that we should see what we do see, staff departments that rival each other in incompetency, engaged in the face of needless death and disease in attempting, not to remedy this frightful condition of things, but to shift the responsibility of it upon each other.

It is sickening; it is appalling. It shows what we would have had to expect if we had engaged in war with any but the smallest and feeblest of European powers, what we should still have to expect if we engaged with a real power, in which the army was honestly and intelligently administered, with such an awful handicap as an Alger in the War Department. The military administration of Madrid has been very deficient in intelligence and very abounding in "politics." But, considering the comparative resources of the two countries, the military administration of Madrid itself shone by contrast with that of Washington.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretary DAY will naturally hold the first place among the members of the Peace Commission, not only because of his complete official knowledge of the subject matter of the negotiations, but because of the real ability to deal with large affairs which he has shown in the office of Secretary of State. Mr. WHITELAW REID, in addition to an old journalist's acquaintance with public affairs and the principles that govern the intercourse of nations, has had diplomatic experience which qualifies him for the labors of the commission. We have no idea what Mr. PLATT will say to the appointment. For some years now Mr. REID'S newspaper, The Tribune, has found a daily joy in saying hard things about PLATT. We confess that we are surprised and gratified that President MCKINLEY, who is apt to be too much influenced by political considerations, has had the courage to defy the boss of his party in the great State of New York, who is a United States Senator to boot.

Neither Senator DAVIS nor Senator FRYE would be fit members of a commission that had serious original policies to devise and execute. Mr. FRYE is quite unfitted by temperament for any diplomatic negotiation or for any duty that demands much knowledge and sober judgment. He is better equipped for the encounters of reckless partisan campaigning and for the tumultuous advocacy of party measures than for the learned and responsible labors of the council chamber. Mr. DAVIS is too crude and unformed in statesmanship to make any valuable contribution to the discussions of the commission. How in the world this Senator ever gained, even with the unthinking, the reputation of possessing a knowledge of international law passes understanding. The report from the Foreign Affairs Committee which he presented with the Senate resolution for a declaration of war was doubtless the rawest and most puerile document of the kind ever made public in the history of human warfare.

Justice WHITE'S judicial experience and knowledge will be of great value to the commission. It is fortunate, also, that one of the American members of the commission is a Roman Catholic. One of the problems of the settlement is the reconciliation of the Church interest in our new possessions with the Constitution and customs of the United States. As an American and a Roman Catholic, Justice WHITE will be able to aid the commission with practical counsel which will assist it materially in reaching sound and lasting conclusions.

But if the Peace Commissioners are not all men of intellectual eminence and trained in diplomacy, it is no great matter. They will have an infinity of petty and troublesome details to discuss and adjust. They will have to hold their own in the haggling with the Spanish Commissioners, who will doubtless be much more wily and agile than themselves. But in all larger matters, in the laying out the structural principles and conditions of the treaty, they will act simply as the representatives of the President, performing only ministerial acts in accordance with instructions given to them with fullness and precision beforehand. Their own judgment, their own opinions, will count for nothing. The finished treaty, therefore, will embody the purposes of the President and the policy of his Administration. It will be unaffected by the flamboyant jingoism of FRYE or the mental and juridical verdancy of DAVIS, which is altogether fortunate.

Taken as a whole the appointments indicate that the President, with the aid of his advisers in the Cabinet, has already made up his mind about the Philippines and the other questions not settled by the terms of the protocol. Were it otherwise, were he still without a clearly thought-out policy, he would naturally have chosen for Peace Commissioners men of first rate capacity who would be capable of aiding him to reach sound conclusions. With the exception of Secretary DAY, we see no evidence that the President has appointed any one of the Commissioners because he wished to take council with him or ask his advice. He has evidently got beyond that stage of the proceeding.

WE RULE THE PHILIPPINES.

The Madrid dispatch which brings the curious information that if we send further reinforcements to the Philippines Spain will also send more troops, and that she will "resume hostilities" if the native opposition does not cease, is an evidence of the muddled state of mind in which the Madrid Government was left by the terms of the Manila capitulation. That agreement was not all that could be desired. Its terms lack precision, and it gives rise to perplexing questions which might have been avoided if the articles of capitulation had been more carefully drawn or if an unconditional surrender had been demanded and obtained.

But while our own position in the Philippines is as yet somewhat indeterminate, there is no room for any doubt about the position of Spain. Her rights in the entire group of islands are in abeyance because she has signed a protocol in which she abandons her sovereignty and puts the title to the islands in trust for the benefit of some owner yet to be named by the Peace Commission. Her rights of possession and occupation have been diminished by her own act to a degree which makes the sending of further Spanish troops to the islands quite inadmissible.

The expansion of our rights and duties is correlative to the impairment of hers. There can be no question that we are at the present moment paramount in the Philippines, notwithstanding the limitations of the surrender. We are paramount because we have commanded Spain to relinquish her sovereignty and she has obeyed. The relinquishment may be temporary or permanent. That will be determined by the Peace Commission. But it exists and is at present in effect.

It follows that we must assume the duty of keeping the insurgents in order, and if for that purpose or any other purpose connected with our assumption of control in Manila or with our provisional control and obligations in the entire group of islands we find it necessary to send more troops, Spain will have no just grounds of offense, and any attempt on her part to reinforce whatever garrisons she may have remaining in the islands would be equivalent to a new act of war. She must leave the Philippines in our care until the treaty disposes of them.

EXPANSION OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

The strongest argument against our taking control of new territory is that the dirty politics which has been so mischievous and disgusting at home will make the good management of such new territory very hard if not impracticable. If it were now within our own choice to take or leave Puerto Rico, or the administration, for the time at least, of Cuba, that would be an argument that ought to receive close attention. As it is, it makes very plain and urgent the duty of purifying the service as we extend it.

The task in the new provinces will at best be very difficult and complex. The powers intrusted to agents of the Government must to a great extent be discretionary. There is not and cannot be a set of laws precisely defining them or a definite system for enforcing responsibility in the use of them. The agents will be in distant regions, with little surveillance from the press, with a feeble and probably prejudiced public opinion, and with many and strong temptations for greed and chicane. When we realize what was done in Hawaii, and how the American sovereignty in that little group of islands is based on the vilest and most corrupt intrigues and conspiracies of American residents, we can understand how very trying will be the work of orderly, just, and honest administration in our new possessions.

Nor have we to go so far for a warning. The outrageous mismanagement of our own War Department is in the minds and hearts of all, and all know that the chief cause of the cruel work is politics. It is the trail of the spoilsman that is over it all. If we of New York come still nearer to home we have now fresh in our memories the waste of money and the far worse waste of the people's interest in the plunder of the great canal system of the State, while we see Tammany Hall steadily tightening the grip of its spoilsmen on every branch of the service of the city. The picture of the havoc that would be made in Cuba or Manila by an Alger, an Aldridge or a Croker is readily formed and is a gloomy one.

We must see to it that no such calamity befalls the American name. We must remember that for a long time what is done in our new territory will be much more closely watched and much more severely judged than our conduct at home. The latter is accepted throughout the world as our own affair, in which foreigners have little concern or call to criticise. The former will be the centre of attention from every quarter, and most of the observers will be, to say the least, not prejudiced in our favor, not indisposed to find occasion for blame. The reputation of the American people, and largely the confidence or distrust of other nations as to our capacity to sustain the task of expansion, will depend on the character and ability of the men we send to the Antilles and the Philippines. Happily, these are likely to be at first officers of the regular army, who are bred in the traditions of the severest type of merit system. Save where politics has been injected from the outside the regular army is organized and conducted on precisely the principles the Civil Service Commission applies, so far as its power goes, at Washington. In the army men advance or stand still by what they are and what they do, not by the influence of a political "pull," and that fact has established a standard of conduct which no officer dares or wishes to repudiate. But gradually the militiry régime will be replaced by civilians, and then the strain on the Government will come. Then the President will need the active and aggressive support of honest citizens everywhere. Even that will not save him from many blunders, for in these things he learns slowly, and his understanding of the value of the merit principle is far stronger than his understanding of how to apply the principle. But he wishes to do right where he feels that he can, and a solid strong public demand for the right will enable him to do it despite the politicians. They, now that the Spaniards are whipped, are the public enemy.

OPEN ALL DOORS.

It is reported from Berlin, by a German correspondent of The Post, that the project for a combination of central European Governments to secure reductions in the American tariff, by retaliation if necessary, is again engaging attention.

The project is logical enough. It is rendered all the more so by the recent development of friendly feeling in this country toward Great Britain and the strong desire expressed here to back that nation in its demand for "the open door" in the East. It is not known exactly what our Government has done in this direction, or whether it has come to any understanding, even informal, with the Government of Great Britain, but the very remarkable public sentiment in both countries cannot fail to have a definite effect upon the course of their Governments. The Continental peoples are perfectly warranted in inferring that if Great Britain insists that no serious obstacles shall be put in the way of free trade in the Orient, she will have the support of the United States, since we are the one country besides Great Britain that is sure to profit by this policy. In that case the Continental Governments may very fairly claim that if we insist on free trade with China we cannot decently maintain a Chinese wall around our own markets.

If this state of feeling should bring about a proposition, say from Germany, Russia, and France, to open all foreign ports in which they have control in return for the reduction of our own tariff to a revenue basis, the United States ought promptly to accept it. The protective duties against which Europe protests are not only absurd and oppressive so far as they operate, but their operation for protection has become insignificant. They are perfectly useless, and to get open ports in Asia in return for their surrender would be the best "bargain" ever offered to a trading peope.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One might imagine, from the comments made on the running down of the French fishing vessel La Coquette, by the Thingvalla steamer Norge, that the disaster, with its incidental loss of sixteen lives, was simply one of those tragical events which prove the incompleteness of man's sovereignty over the sea. One might also imagine that only along the route crossing the Grand Banks was the Atlantic Ocean deep enough to permit the passage of liners plying between Europe and America, and that in the case of collisions like this one neither moral nor criminal responsibility for the destruction inflicted and endured can be imputed to anybody whatever, provided there is evidence at hand to demonstrate that precautions known to be almost useless in a fog were taken by both Captains, and that both observed the "rules of the road." As a matter of fact, none of these assumptions has the slightest foundation. The fishermen go to the Banks, and risk the multiplied perils of storm and fog and ice from plain necessity, because the fish are there and not in kinder seas, because the catching of fish means a living—such as it is. The steamers, "tramp" and "greyhound" alike, enter those waters for one reason, entirely different—because to do so saves time and coal; that is, the money of the owners. The often-uttered excuse that passengers insist on quick passages is all nonsense. Passengers insist on nothing; they take what they can get, and trust the judgment of the Captain, as revealed by his words and acts, with a blind confidence that is at once pathetic and ludicrous. Why, passengers even believe a Captain when he tells them that it is safer to go at full speed through a fog than it is to go at half speed, and people who believe that would believe anything. Of course it is nice and kind to pity the poor fisherman, whose occupation forces him to lie helpless in the path of floating hotels and floating warehouses, moving at railway speed, but why not be wise and just, as well as nice and kind, and in a loud voice ask the owners of the hotels and warehouses to justify their selection of that particular path? It would take them a thousand years even to make a start at such a beginning, and in a thousand more they would not exhibit that page of their ledger on which an occasional Bourgogne, debited at so and so much, leaves a pretty balance when subtracted from the amount of profit made by short and frequent trips over a dangerous course. On that page, naturally, there is no entry of "Fishermen drowned, so and so many." You can't subtract fishermen from dollars or pounds.

—Chicago itself must have felt a twinge of envy at the courage displayed by certain Washington diplomats the other day, when they interpreted the word "suburbs," used in the article of capitulation signed by the commander at Manila, as covering the whole Philippine archipelago. To New Yorkers, themselves not at all timid in applying tension to that noun, the stretching to which it was subjected by the folks at the National capital seemed outrageously cruel, and even the Chicagoans may have mingled with their envious admiration for the genius displayed a feeling of commiseration for the unfortunate dissyllable. Further consideration of the matter, however, has brought the reconciling thought that perhaps the interpretation made was justifiable, and that the audacious Washingtonians should be praised, not blamed. In the first place, it showed Chicago that there are Americans who, in thought at least, can beat her at one of the games particularly her own, and no opportunity to do that should be neglected out of regard for a word, particularly a Latin word. In the second place, it was good training for the Spaniards. It made them appreciate one very important phase of American humor—its exaggeration—and so, to some degree, prepared such of them as are going to cast their lot in with us for a sympathetic hearing of our jokes. Until they can laugh when we do they will not be real fellow-citizens. So the word "suburbs," like the dogs and guinea pigs of the vivisectionists, may be an object of sincere pity, but sensible persons will not insist on its release from its present painful position. Its sufferings serve a high and sufficient end.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, we learn from a powerful article in The Illustrated American, "has thousands of friends in all parts of the State"—happy, happy man!—and is "a genial, affable gentleman." Such being the case, we are in eager haste to join our pictorial contemporary in its expression of a just indignation "at the efforts of certain papers to make it appear that he [Mr. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE] is in a measure responsible for the injudicious expenditure of State money in the work on the canals." THE TIMES, though honored daily by the arrival in its office of papers from all over the country—every one of which our industrious "we" reads with much care and more pleasure—has yet to see in print this particular charge against the Superintendent of Public Works, and most certainly it has never been made in our own columns; but, of course, The Illustrated American knows whereof it speaks, and its unsupported assertion is quite enough to elicit our full sympathy with its righteous anger. "In a measure responsible," forsooth! Much can be excused in politics, and many a hasty statement may be allowed to pass unheeded, but this one exceeds the bounds of patient endurance. That editor must be a partisan, narrow and conscienceless, indeed, who would not let Mr. ALDRIDGE bear absolutely all of the responsibility in question. If we had room, the whole of The American's defense of this much-injured man should be reproduced here, but we can add to the quotations made above only the following: "No one who knows him will, for a moment, blame him for the extravagant expenditures in connection with the canals. If there is blame to be fixed it belongs on the shoulders of the engineers and contractors, and not those of Superintendent ALDRIDGE, and among people who know him his word is better than most men's bonds."

—There is room in certain editorial minds for the suspicion that it was to them that Mr. ALFRED H. LOVE referred when, in his speech before the Universal Peace Union, he expressed pity for those who in print had "grossly misrepresented and persecuted" him. Mr. LOVE, as people who store their memories with interesting trifles will recall, wrote an imbecile letter to the Queen of Spain, just before the war began, and thereby made possible, if anybody had thought it worth while, his prosecution under the criminal law as a public enemy. Now Mr. LOVE rises at Mystic, not to demonstrate recovered—or acquired—sanity by confession of his errors and promises of future good behavior, but to torture his long-suffering fellow-countrymen with sanctimonious words of commiseration for their ignorance and of forgiveness for their sins. Well, apparently, he must be endured. He is not quite nearly enough like a man to be made the object of personal assaults, and not quite nearly enough like a woman to be treated with respect. Above all things, he must not be turned into the martyr to opinion and freedom of speech which he longs to be.

—It was "a many years ago" that Sir FRANCIS DRAKE had occasion to write about the naval prowess of the Spaniards, but his words would need strangely little editing to make them applicable to yesterday's events. All things do not change with time, for Spain is still Spain. Of the 150 great ships sent out by PHILIP II., only 53 returned, and yet, says Sir FRANCIS, "they were not ashamed to publish in sundry languages, in print, great victories in words which they pretended to have obtained against this realm, and spread the same in a most false sort over all parts of France, Italy, and elsewhere; when, shortly afterward, it was happily manifested in every deed to all nations how their navy, which they termed invincible, were by thirty of her Majesty's own ships of war, and a few of our own merchants, by the wise, valiant, and advantageous conduct of Lord CHARLES HOWARD, High Admiral of England, beaten and shuffled together, even from the Lizard in Cornwall, first to Portland, where they shamefully left Don PEDRO DE VALDEZ, with his mighty ship; from Portland to Calais, where they lost HUGH DE MONCADO, with the galley of which he was Captain, and from Calais were chased out of the sight of England, round about Scotland and Ireland. * * * With all their great and terrible ostentation, they did not, in all their sailing round about England, so much as sink or take one ship, bark, pinnace, or cockboat of ours, or even so much as burn one sheepcote on this land." Doesn't that have a familiar sound, almost a telegraphic flavor?

AN AMERICAN CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since it is apparent that you are taken to task by some people who feel offended at your criticism of the German Government and German press, and as some persons who are either Germans and Americans, or neither one nor the other, seem hardly able to understand that your paper appeals to the sense of feeling of those persons who call themselves, and ought to be, Americans, without the prefix, I fail to see what right any foreigner has to object to your writings, as the whole matter is purely an American controversy, and as such should be allowed to continue, without any ill-feeling on either side, as sensible arguments are good lessons for anybody, and I hope your critics will be able to teach us something in return for the lesson you are teaching our American citizens. I also desire to ask your opinion on the construction and wording of a part of your editorial of to-day on "An Administration Policy," in which you say: "In reason the Democrats ought to give their support to any policy that forces the Republicans to drop the chief article of their creed, but reason is not always the chosen guide in politics." I must take exception to that kind of English, and if I fail to prove you wrong I will have to get stronger glasses in future. I maintain that the "policy of the Democrats ought to be that which makes the Republicans drop theirs, for the reason that it is politics to do so, as reason is not always the chosen guide in politics."

JEFFERSON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1898.

REMEDY FOR OUR SICK COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent Secretary Alger, of whom we hear now but one opinion, permit me to ask, What is the best remedy for our sick country, sickened by the reckless sacrifice of splendid lives and by the long torture of many who yet live? The first thing to be done is being done, either in spite of him or because he is becoming frightened at his own work. But now, when it is too late to do much more than alleviate and when the realization becomes a national pain, now what? Is this feeling which grows so due to our being too unprepared for what war must bring, or is it because we are not to a sufficient degree tolerant of the poison of "politics"?

However it is, the country is sick, and could it but spew the cause upon some isle of the devil there would be no Zola to arouse opposition. Has Alger not made a terrible and merciless abuse of power? And are not thousands of writhing sufferers the victims of his incompetence or reckless cruelty? THE TIMES has said that it is a common remark that "Alger ought to be hanged." It is also remarked that there is no hope that any investigation will show his guilt or lead to adequate punishment.

The writer knows a little of what his code has accomplished; we all read of a great deal more of it, but we will never know one-half, and we can never under the law punish for these crimes the man who has forced them upon a generous people. Nor would vengeance heal the wound, but some way must be found to help the country to breathe easier and to add a lesson to history. Another side of it all, and a painful one also, is not forgotten. If soon again a righteous cause brought war, would not the memory of this official ingratitude contend with the best patriotism?

I believe your readers would wish you to hold to this sad subject and continue your valuable advice thereon till it can be better left than now.

W. L. H.

New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

PROUD OF HIS ADOPTED LAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of your German readers, I had the opportunity to read both Mr. Ludwig's and Mr. Selert's letters in reference to Germany and Germans. It strikes me that both of these gentlemen are good Germans. If they had read your editorial as American (good American) citizens, proud of their adopted country, and of the achievements of its navy and army, they would doubtless have understood the proper meaning of your editorial, and therewith have saved themselves from ridicule. I am German-born and have still a tender spot in my heart for the old fatherland and those I left behind, but, first of all, I am an American citizen, and proud of it. The great deeds of Dewey at Manila and Schley at Santiago have made me still prouder, while the deplorable actions of the German naval officers at Manila have disgusted me.

Believe me, Mr. Editor, there is a class of Germans residing in this country of ours, who for convenience sake acquired American citizenship, but who have no interest in the welfare of their adopted country other than that they expect to be protected by our Ambassador should they upon their return to Germany be forced into the army. Hear these patriots when they meet their like at public places; hear them tell what a great country Germany is, what great, illustrious people their exalted land! Hear them praise German skill in peace and war, and then stay near a little longer and also hear them revile everything American! But let an American newspaper fearlessly speak its mind as to Germany's attitude toward the United States and all these so-called German-American citizens go into hysterics.

Mr. Ludwig and Mr. Selert both seem to belong to this class. Both would no doubt find more satisfactory reading in imported German papers. German-born as I am, Mr. Editor, as an American citizen, I must say that the editorial in question has greatly pleased me, as well as many more good, true German-American citizens, in whose name and my own I assure you of our further patronage.

GEORGE C. WALTHER.

New York, Aug. 25, 1898.

PRAISES MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing that your paper is unprejudiced and impartial in its criticisms, allow me to address a few words to you regarding the position in which the Medical Department, U. S. A., was placed in our war with Spain, and the great difficulties under which it has labored. The terrible suffering and the hardships undergone by our brave soldiers—whether on land or during their transportation on the sea—were not the result of inefficiency or of negligence on the part of the medical authorities; indeed, the responsibility must be borne almost wholly by the War Department, for it has either ignored or has not acted upon the advice given or suggested by the Medical Department whenever that department was consulted.

The following are some of the things which have been done: Camp sites selected without reference to the sanitary conditions or availability; transports have been overloaded with men and sent north from the scene of battle with little or no supplies for the use of the sick and wounded, although the supplies could have been obtained, and men were left without medical attendance until the end of the trip home, when they were sent to different hospitals for treatment.

A strict investigation should be conducted in order that the person or persons responsible for this shocking condition of affairs may be severely punished, but with its limited authority and facilities the Medical Department has accomplished a great deal, and for doing so much as it has, and for doing it so well, is entitled to the greatest credit and praise.

H. E. S.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1898.

THE GERMANS IN OUR WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans have remarked the patriotism of our Irish citizens and the fact that "the fighting Sixty-ninth" (an Irish regiment) was one of the first to volunteer. Has a single company been mustered in by any German-American organization in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, and what have any such contributed to the Red Cross?

There are hundreds of Americans "with German names" in our army and navy, as also in the French and English services. Would your correspondent also claim the latter, or do the "wounded soldiers with German names" refer to those captured with the Spanish Army? Commodore Schley has a German name, but his family have been Americans for over five generations.

AN AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Homelike Hotel.

Grey—They say the hotel is very homelike.
Greene—Yes: three cockroaches glided across the breakfast table the first morning, and then you should see the nicks in the crockery.—Boston Transcript.

Removes His Last Scruple.

The Philanthropic Gentleman—My friend, do you know that the use of alcohol makes a man less able to work?
Hungry Higgins—That removes my last scruple agin the stuff.—Indianapolis Journal.

Can't Hold America Down.

"Why, Sir," said the geologist, "the ground you walk on was once under water."
"Well," replied the friend, who is nothing if not patriotic, "it simply goes to show you can't hold America down."—Washington Star.

Putting It Another Way.

"You think this man had been drinking," said the cross-examining attorney; "did he appear to have more than he could carry?"
"I'll not say that," replied the cautious witness, "but I do think that he would have been wiser to have gone twice after it."—Detroit Free Press.

Leading Up.

Minnie—Have you and Charlie agreed upon terms of peace yet?
Grace—No, we haven't got any further than a protocol. He brought a box of candy last night, and I told him he might come around Sunday for the purpose of discussing the matter.—Cleveland Leader.

SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER.

At Camp Wikoff and After.

From The Providence Journal, (Ind.)

One of the latest scandals is the unfit rations furnished to the regulars at Montauk Point. This is not in the field, at a distance from home, and under the conditions of conflict; it is within reach of all the conveniences and luxuries of civilization. Alger has not only been incompetent in the past, but he is also apparently incapable of learning anything from experience. Mere humanity calls for his retirement.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union, (Dem.)

Secretary Alger's visit to Long Island may indicate that he has abandoned letter writing and is to give a little attention to the well being of the troops.

From The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, (Rep.)

If we are to have an investigation—and we think there should be one—let it be conducted by men who will know what they are about and let it be free from all partisan bias and personal influence.

From The Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard, (Rep.)

The sea growth on the Cristobal Colon was nothing to the moss on Alger.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.)

After having removed the soldiers from Camp Alger it will next be in order to remove Gen. Alger from a Cabinet job.

From The Boston Traveler, (Rep.)

What an awful chapter in our history! With an abundance of money and food, our boys were left to starve, and are even now starving not only in Cuba itself, but even on the shores of Long Island, where they have been sent to recuperate. And who is responsible for this dreadful state of affairs? Russell A. Alger, they say, is the man, and the press of the country bristles with condemnation of him.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Ind.)

One failure in public duty may be tolerated by the people; but they will not suffer a repetition in the volunteer camps of the misery and wretchedness that marked the assembling of the Santiago survivors at Camp Wikoff. Secretary Alger visited this camp recently and pronounced the conditions prevailing there to be all very good; but the American people are taking no man's word in a matter of this sort, however exalted his official station. How can they fail to see and understand the truth, when all the resources of private, local, organized, and unorganized charity are being employed and exhausted in doing what the staff officers of the War Department should have done in the routine of official duty?

From The Record, (Philadelphia,) (Ind.)

In a few days all our soldiers will have been removed from Camp Alger, which will then be only a scandalous memory. To be rid of the camp is some satisfaction; but there is more to be done before the grievances of the living and the names of the dead are given new recognition at the hands of authority.

From The Post Express (Rochester,) (Ind.)

"The lady doth protest too much, me thinks." Overhaul your Shakespeare, Mr. Secretary, for that quotation, and when found make a note of it—with indelible ink. For the public is laboring under the impression that you yourself are overdoing the protestation act these days. * * *

Your attitude toward "one soldier" does you credit, Mr. Secretary. You doubtless mean and have meant well by our heroes in the field. But when it has come to deeds in their behalf you have failed.

Perhaps that is the reason, Mr. Secretary, why you protest so much. The daughter of a famous divine once took him to task at the end of a service. "Father," said she, "do you know that you simply hollered out your sermon this morning? What made you?" "Jenny," replied the parson, "I'll tell you in confidence. I had nothing to say this morning, and when I preach a sermon of that sort I always holler."

Can it be that Secretary Alger avails himself of a similar expedient, with a view to hiding the shortcomings of his department?

From The Daily News, (Chicago,) (Ind.)

By creating a new bureau in the War Department known as the Division of Transportation, Secretary Alger practically admits the justice of the criticisms that have been showered upon him from all parts of the country, and by European critics of the war also. Unfortunately, however, the grave blunders already committed are without remedy. The graves at Santiago and the Atlantic Ocean cannot give up their dead alive. The physical wrecks whose health might have been preserved had the War Department acted with promptness and wisdom will not be greatly benefited by the creation of another bureau, filled, perhaps, as with certain other bureaus, by political influence rather than by merit and business considerations. * * * Secretary Alger, as the head of the Department of War, will justly be held responsible by the people unless impartial investigation places the blame elsewhere.

From The Hartford Times, (Dem.)

Secretary Alger visited the army relief camp at Montauk. This Michigan gentleman, by the grace of William McKinley Secretary of War, went around through the camps, speaking to a soldier here and there, whom he invariably addressed as "my poor man" or "my good man," or in some other equally patronizing way. * * *

The result is that our little war with Spain promises to be followed by the most colossal destruction of human life by disease and causes other than wounds on the battlefield that the world has seen since the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow.

From The Rochester (N. Y.) Herald, (Dem.)

It would give the American public the greatest pleasure to be able to write "late" after the name of Gen. Russell A. Alger in reference to his connection with President McKinley's Administration.

From The Standard, (Syracuse, N. Y.,) (Rep.)

The indignation of the country is slowly rising against certain departments of the war management. There is a felling that evils which were for a time inevitable in the campaign in Cuba ought not to be prevalent now in Cuba; and that afflictions incidental to the invasion of an island distant from our shores should not be the features of life in American camps. The question of a pure water supply has been one of the great questions of this war—one not adequately answered. Grant that it was necessary that the soldiers should drink bad water, unboiled, in Santiago de Cuba, but why are they drinking unfit water at Montauk, L. I.?

From The Pittsburg Post, (Dem.)

Secretary Alger does not get through defending his administration in the South—in Florida and Santiago—until he is called North to vindicate himself in the usual way as to affairs at Montauk Point, where there has been such a breaking down of administration and such visible evidence of disastrous results that the question is raised whether it would not have been better to have left the troops in and about Santiago. * * * One chapter of his administration has not been gone into, and is probably reserved for a Congressional committee on the conduct of the war. The fact is not questioned that there has been extravagance without precedent in the history of all our wars. When there is long-continued extravagance there are generally corruption and crime. Alger has been surrounded by a coterie of jobbers always on the make. It is surmised they have been preaching patriotism to cover their boodling.

A BILLVILLE OPINION.

F. L. Stanton in The Atlanta Constitution.

Talkin' 'bout Mister Hobson, that went
down under the sea,
He may be a-kissin' of all the gals, but he
ain't a-kissin' of me!
I don't kiss none but my feller—he's just as
sweet as kin be—
An' talkin' 'bout Mr. Hobson—he ain't
a-kissin' of me!

Talkin' 'bout Mr. Hobson—I reckon he's
good an' grand;
But he ain't as good on the ocean as my
feller is on the land;
I don't kiss none but my feller—no matter
what Hobson may be;
He may kiss all the gals in the country, but
he ain't a-kissin' of me!

Talkin' 'bout Mr. Hobson—I reckon that
he's all right.
But he can't get me ter a pardner when my
feller's to dance that night;
Let him kiss all the gals in the country—
they're kissin' him mighty free—
But I'd jest like to tell Mister Hobson that
he ain't a-kissin' of me!

CANADA'S TARIFF A BLOCK

Arbitration Commissioners Say They Are Getting on Well.

FIRST JOINT MEETING MONDAY

Nothing Will Be Given Out Until the Result of the Conferences at Quebec Is Known.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Aug. 26.—The story of the Arbitration Commissioners' proceedings to-day is the same as the story of yesterday—the same as the story of each day's proceedings will be if their plan of silence is carried out. They are at work. They say they are making progress. They declare that developments thus far indicate that the questions which they have undertaken to settle eventually will be settled and that better and more equitable relations than ever before existed will finally exist between the United States and Canada. That is all—that is the extent to which the Commissioners will take the public into their confidence. "Wait," they say, "for the conclusion of our deliberations, and all will be known."

Both the American and British delegations have held meetings by themselves to-day. No joint meeting will be held until next Monday. On Friday of next week they will adjourn until September 20, but it is probable that before the recess is taken some intimation will be given as to whether or not anything is likely to be accomplished. Just what subjects have been discussed so far is not known. No outsiders are permitted in the meetings of either the separate commissions or at the joint meetings, and nothing whatever is said by the Commissioners as to what has been talked about.

The opinion is expressed by some here that the whole scheme of settlement of various questions will go to pieces on the rock of preferential tariff. Several of the Canadian papers have stated that the United States would never consent to make concessions and adjust specific questions so long as England has so great an advantage over the United States in the Canadian markets. When asked about this point the Commissioners decline to say whether or not it has been mentioned in their talks. To this question their answer is the same as to all other questions, "We are getting on splendidly; just be patient."

In some quarters there seems to be a feeling that Congressman Dingley's influence may not be favorable to a speedy adjustment of the questions. It is asserted by some Canadians and Canadian newspapers that Mr. Dingley will not be able to put aside his tariff ideas, as other members of the United States commission might be willing to do. But this is merely what others say of Mr. Dingley, not what he says himself. Like other members of the commission, Mr. Dingley says nothing.

It is also asserted by some that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude will prevent any probable general settlement of the questions. It is stated that he will not consent to the settlement of one or several of the questions unless there is a settlement of all questions and a general readjustment of the trade relations between the two countries. But Sir Wilfrid will not say that for himself.

To-morrow night the Commissioners are to be entertained at the Garrison Club by Solicitor General Charles Fitzpatrick. Other similar events in honor of the Commissioners are being arranged for the future. The delegation of newspaper correspondents who reached here early in the week have nearly all left for their homes or gone on a vacation further down the St. Lawrence. They were all assured by the Commissioners that it was useless for them to remain, as absolutely nothing would be given to the press until the work of the commission was finished.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was called away to-night on account of the death of his brother. He will be absent for some days.

It is quite likely that the American Commissioners will look into the question of the duties on agricultural products, although nothing has been said about taking up this matter in a specific way. It is known, however, that the American Commissioners are securing the names of agricultural societies in the United States and getting information as to the probable result of some change in the matter of duties on agricultural products.

OPEN DOOR TO THE GREAT LAKES.

Chicago Board of Trade Working to Abolish Welland Canal Tolls.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The first active step in securing the abolition of the Welland Canal tolls has been taken by the transportation committee of the Board of Trade. At a meeting of that committee it was determined to ask the Directory to name a committee of three to confer with the boards of trade at Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee and other Northwestern points, for concerted action before the Anglo-American Convention at Quebec. It is expected a strong delegation will be sent to Quebec to work for "an open door" to the lakes.

The Transportation Committee took this action after hearing from a delegation of marine men.

AMERICANS COMING HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and John Drew Sail for New York.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mr. John Drew, the actor, are passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which left Southampton for New York to-day.

OUR FLOUR MIXED WITH CORN.

Germans Advocate Steps to Prevent Its Importation.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Imperial Ministry of the Interior, by a circular to the different German Governments, calls attention to the fact that American wheat flour is frequently mixed with corn, and asks that steps be taken to prevent the importation of such flour.

BANKING FAILURE IN BERLIN.

Managers of the Versicherungs Bank Said to Have Disappeared.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—A report is published in some of the papers that the allgemeine Deutsche Credit Effecten Versicherungs Bank had failed, with liabilities of several millions of pounds and no assets. The bankers, it is said, have disappeared.

FAURE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Telegrams Exchanged with the Czar on Its First Anniversary.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—President Faure and Emperor Nicholas exchanged telegrams today in honor of the first anniversary of M. Faure's visit to Russia.

The President's telegram to the Czar was in part as follows:

"The declarations which were exchanged beneath the shadows of our flags in the roadstead of Cronstadt are memories so dear to us that I cannot let this anniversary pass without assuring your Majesty again of my very keen gratitude for the reception your Majesty gave the President of the republic.

"Our sentiments have undergone no change. I am to-day, as I was then, a faithful interpreter of the French people in renewing to your Majesty an expression of the ardent wish we entertain for your happiness, for that of the imperial family, and for the grandeur of Russia."

Emperor Nicholas replied:

"The Empress and myself are deeply touched by the sentiments you have been so good as to express on the occasion of the anniversary of our visit on board the Pothuau. We like to revert in our thoughts to those historic moments, the remembrance of which will never fade.

"It gives me peculiar pleasure to be able to renew at this time an expression of the unchanging and unceasing good wishes we entertain for you, Monsieur le Président, and for France, our friend."

BRITISH VIEW OF THE CANAL.

The Spectator Would Abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—A New Agreement Suggested.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Spectator argues strongly for the abolition of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and says:

"A movement must soon take place in America which will inevitably cause the United States to trip up against the treaty and make a vehement demand for its abrogation. That demand, unless it were properly understood and explained beforehand, might seem here unfair and unfriendly."

The paper argues that America's new Eastern possessions will make a canal a necessity. The result of the treaty has been a veto of the canal, no company being willing to build it unless supported by a powerful Government.

In case of an Anglo-American war the canal would give America the greatest advantage, but such a war is not to be contemplated. If England were at war with another power the canal, in the hands of the Americans, would be neutral; wherefore England could use it quickly to reinforce her Pacific fleet. If the canal were controlled by Nicaragua or Colombia, in case of war France or Russia might secure possession of it.

The Spectator suggests that England will not wait for America to ask for the abrogation of the treaty, but will arrange a treaty by which England and America will mutually bind themselves to allow no power save the United States to make a canal, the United States to keep it open on equal terms with all nations at peace with the United States.

The paper says:

"If the diplomats must have a quid pro quo, there are a dozen Canadian points which might be set against the tearing up of the treaty."

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ADVANCE.

Friendly Natives Across the Nile Show Delight by Dancing.

WADY HAMED, Aug. 26.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces began the advance yesterday, moving in five parallel columns at deploying distance. They were led by Jaulin guides and by bands of pipers who were playing. It was an imposing spectacle.

The friendly natives on the opposite bank of the Nile indulged in delighted war dances. The camp is now a wilderness of broken biscuit boxes and other rubbish.

The Dervish scouts are active, and, it is rumored that there is a Dervish force on the right bank of the river, under command of the Emirs Zeki and Wadbishara. It is also reported that the Khalifa is preparing to make a stand at Kerreri, seven miles north of Omdurman, and will defend the Madhi's tomb to the last.

BISMARCK'S LETTERS EXAMINED.

His Family Threatens Not to Publish Them If Changes Are Made.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Germania says the Imperial Government is examining Prince Bismarck's letters; and the family of Prince Bismarck declare that they will not publish his memoirs and correspondence at all if any liberties are taken with the text.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN IN PERSIA.

Fifteen Persons Killed in Agitation Against the Grain Holders.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Teheran, Persia, to The Times says the agitation at Tabriz against the principal holders of grain is becoming serious. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed in conflicts between the troops and the rioters. The houses of a number of wealthy people have been looted.

Anglo-Egyptians Seize Gib-el-Royan.

WADY HAMED, Aug. 26.—Yesterday the gunboat of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition seized the Island of Gib-el-Royan, opposite El Hajir, about forty miles north of Omdurman, the capital of the Khalifa. The island will be used as an advance depot for stores.

Italy's Venezuelan Dispute.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 26, (via Galveston Texas.)—Señor Enrico Chicoo, formerly Italian Consul General in Cuba, who has been detained here a fortnight awaiting instructions from the Italian Government, sailed for Rome by way of New York City to-day.

Quebec Man to be Extradited.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—At the Bow Street Police Court this morning, Sir John Bridge presiding, J. A. Theriault, charged with stealing $475 from the Department of Agriculture at Quebec, was committed for extradition.

Germany Changes Naval Guns.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—As a result of experiences in the Hispano-American war, the new German battleships now in course of construction, will be armed with twenty-four-centimeter instead of twenty-eight-centimeter guns.

French Priests for the Soudan.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Rome correspondent of The Chronicle hears that the Holy See has undertaken to nominate only French priests and monks in the future to missions and Episcopal Sees in the Soudan.

Prince Constantine to Take Orders.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Prince Constantine, a nephew of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, will take orders on Sunday next in the Abbey Church of Socea, in Styria.

Low's Exchange of London Involved.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The banking department of Low's Exchange in London has suspended. Otherwise the Exchange is operating as usual.

ESCAPED DEATH AT SEA.

Fishing Schooner Capsized Off Gay Head—The Crew Saved.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The crew of the fishing schooner Actress had a narrow escape from a watery grave to-day. Capt. Avos of the schooner stated that his vessel belonged in Boston and left there Monday for a fishing trip, with a crew of eight men.

All went well until this afternoon at about 2 o'clock, when the crew was hauling in a seine about twenty-five miles southwest of Gay Head. The weight of the crew and the hauling of the seine, together capsized the vessel, and she quickly filled and sank, some of the crew barely reaching the long boat in time to save themselves. There was added danger in the suction caused by the sinking of the schooner. The boat's crew pulled and sailed until the lookout at Price's Neck Life Saving Station discovered the boat coming in from sea and gave the alarm.

Capt. Kenyon and his crew quickly launched the big lifeboat, pulled out to sea, and brought the exhausted men to the station, where they were fed and made comfortable for the night, they having lost everything they possessed save the clothes they wore when the vessel sank from sight. The vessel was owned by Thomas F. McManus of Boston.

Ohio Troops Expected Home to Vote.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Gov. Bushnell to-day addressed a letter to Cyrus Huling, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, declining to comply with the request of the committee and call a special session of the General Assembly. The committee adopted a resolution making this request, in order that the soldiers in the field might vote in the State election. Gov. Bushnell gives as his main reason for refusing, his belief that nearly all of the Ohio soldiers will be home by election day.

Thomas F. Bayard's Condition.

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 26.—Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Ambassador to England, who is ill at the home of Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, his daughter, passed a fairly comfortable night, and, according to his physician, this forenoon was holding his own.

NEWPORT AID AT MONTAUK

Liberal Subscriptions and Contributions Made by the City by the Sea.

WOMAN'S WORK OF MERCY

Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Walters Will Supervise the Distribution—Events and Entertainments in Society.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—That Newport residents are kind-hearted and charitable people has long ago been established, as well as that they are patriotic. A few days ago Mrs. Albert Kautz, wife of Commodore Kautz of the Newport Naval Station, and Mrs. Howard Walters, Chairman of the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, made an appeal to the people here for delicacies and provisions for the soldiers at Camp Wikoff. In consequence of the appeal, the cottagers, merchants, citizens, and the farmers of the island have sent money, provisions, and delicacies to the training station, and early Sunday morning the United States ship Vicksburg will leave for Montauk Point with a shipload of the necessaries of life to help restore their lost health to the troops.

Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Walters will go on the Vicksburg and personally distribute the articles. Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Sixth United States Infantry, one of the heroes of Santiago, where he led a hot fight up a hill, came here to-day from Montauk Point to confer with Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Walters regarding the things that the sick men most need, and these articles have been purchased. The two ladies are working early and late to complete their labor of mercy. Besides the various articles thus far so generously given, the following is a list of subscribers to the relief of the soldiers:

Edward D. Boit, Mrs. Liman C. Josephs, Commodore George H. Perkins, Mrs. George H. Norman, Mrs. William F. Weld, Mrs. Leroy King, William C. River, L. G. King, Arthur B. Emmons, Dr. and Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Parsons, Andrews Sevan, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Turnure, Mrs. Carling, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Mason, Miss Codman, Miss Mary Josephs, William Binney, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Mr. Mann, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Major Gibbs, Miss Rexgers, Miss Cushing, and Mrs. Howard.

Besides these subscriptions, Mrs. Ogden Milbank and Miss Victor Sorchan handed Fernando Yznaga $2,500 with which to purchase groceries and delicacies. The order was placed with F. P. Garretson to-night. He left immediately by special train for Providence to fill the big order in its entirety. Several anonymous contributions were also received.

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 3, a concert will be held in the Casino Theatre for the benefit of the sick soldiers at Montauk Point. Eminent artists from New York and Boston will take part. Among the patrons are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. C. A. Munn, Mrs. F. M. Freeman, Mrs. Howard Walters, Mr. David D. King, Jr., Mr. Gordon McKay, and others.

The new barracks for the naval apprentices at Coaster's Harbor Island will certainly be erected before another year passes away. Congressman Bull and the other members of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress recognize the urgent need for such a structure, as do the training station officials. The naval officials at Washington have all agreed on this point, and Commander McGowan will ask for an appropriation of $100,000 for the barracks.

The reception and series of entertainments which a number of gentlemen are arranging in honor of the naval officers and men who are coming to Newport are not to constitute a public fête. The expenses are to be borne by the Summer residents alone, and none of the people of Newport proper will be asked to contribute a penny toward the entertainments, although they will reap a harvest by the presence of twenty-odd ships of war here. The affair is simply a tribute to the navy on the part of the cottagers. The gentlemen in charge have already collected by subscription a large sum of money.

While the programme is not definitely settled upon, it is expected that a ball and reception will be given at the Casino for the officers, while a genuine Rhode Island clambake will be given them at Pompham, besides other entertainments. The blue jackets are to be treated to a clambake and a day's outing. Then a vaudeville show, with the best performers money can procure, will be given in the Opera House. There the officers and sailors will not only enjoy the show, but will be furnished with "soft" drinks and cigars. After the visit of the warships here the fleet will visit Providence, as the Governor and the people there are anxious to entertain the brave fellows.

Col. and Mrs. J. J. Astor entertained on the Nourmahal this evening.

A number of the cottagers are talking of having a corn-husking contest.

Commodore Jenkinson entertained on board his yacht Columbia this evening.

Mrs. Peter Hewitt Cooper is the guest of Mrs. Burke Roche.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening at The Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have arrived, and will remain through September.

Cecil Barrett of London is the guest of Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs.

A hearty reception awaits Commander George A. Converse, United States Navy, commanding the United States ship Montgomery, which vessel has been ordered here. The Montgomery was one of the most actively engaged warships during the recent war, and it is said the Navy Department will officially recognize Commander Converse's record.

F. A. Prince is showing a handsome break, with four fine steppers, on the avenue almost daily. It will be seen at the coming horse show.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Robert Sedgewick and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson has dinner cards out for Aug. 31, and Sept. 1. Mrs. Henry T. Sloane will have a dinner party on the 29th inst.

Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at dinner this evening, and has cards out for dinner Sept. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson of New York, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong entertained at dinner this evening at Graystone.

H. B. Duryea, J. S. Tooker, J. B. M. Grosvenor, and Lyman C. Josephs have been proposed as members of the Newport Golf Club.

Henry G. McVickar of New York is visiting here.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mrs. S. A. Dunn and Miss Constable of New York, and W. D. Ingalls of Washington.

The gunboat Annapolis is expected here for a draft of apprentice boys. The vessel is now en route from Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Fernando Yznaga has returned from New York, and is at the Ocean House.

Marion M. Smith of New York is the guest of his father, Col. Howard Smith.

Montefiore Isaacs of New York is the guest of Mrs. James O. Parker.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane of the Rough Riders is the guest of Mrs. Center Hitchcock. Both Lieut. Woodbury Kane and Corp. Maxwell Norman have already improved in health since they returned from Montauk Point.

Lieut. Royal Phelps Carroll, United States Navy, having been detached from the Newark, is expected home in a few days.

Mr. Eustis has purchased H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.'s, knockabout Kata-Ma.

Lieut. Commander Herbert Winslow, United States Navy, who has recently been under medical treatment, has been ordered to resume command of the Fern.

Sydney Woolett and Whitney Warren have been proposed for membership in the Lawrence Club.

Lloyd Warren sails for Europe to-morrow.

Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen, United States Navy, Mrs. Van Reypen and their daughter, Miss Van Reypen, are the guests of Medical Inspector and Mrs. C. A. Siegfried, at the torpedo station.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are en route from Europe to this country, and are expected here for a short visit.

Owing to the death of Lieut. William Tiffany, who was a cousin of O. H. P. Belmont, the musicale which Mrs. Belmont was to have given at Belcourt to-morrow evening has been postponed. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has also postponed her barn dance until Thursday evening.

Mrs. William Grosvenor has cards out for a garden party to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. C. Ogden Codman will hold a reception at her cottage on Sept. 1.

A large number of dinner parties are being arranged for Sunday evening at the Casino during the concert.

Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. E. S. Willing, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock entertained at dinner this evening. Among the cottagers entertaining to-morrow evening will be Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Frederick A. Allen, brother-in-law of Rough Rider Joseph S. Stevens, has chartered a tug to go to Montauk and take his relative from the transport, expected from Santiago, and bring him here to recuperate.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes Entertains 200 Guests at a Dinner Dance.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New York gave her first large entertainment of the season to-night. It was a dinner dance, and the entire clubhouse at the Kebo Valley was thrown open to the guests. The Hungarian Band from New York was brought on for the occasion. Unique favors were presented to all the guests, who numbered over 200. Mrs. Stokes was dressed in simple black. Among the guests were:

Mrs. Emery, Mr. W. Lawrence Green, Miss Whelan, Mr. Blackwell, Miss De Goicouria, Mr. Goodrich, Miss Lawson, Mr. Biddle, Miss Hinkle, Mr. Ellis, Miss Cobb, Mr. Bates, Mrs. Train, Mr. James Stokes, Mr. Goodman, Mrs. Barnwell, Mr. Pendleton, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. Sherman, Miss Cochran, Mr. Wright, Miss McCormick, Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Ellis, Gist Blair, Mrs. Goff, Dr. Horwitz, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Fox, Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. Emery, Mrs. Taylor, Admiral Upshur, Miss De Castro, Mr. Cushman, Miss Worden, Mr. Todd, Miss Redman, Mr. Van Nest, Miss Goodman, Mr. Slater, Miss Alexander, Mr. Train, Miss Hun, Mr. Adams, Miss Whelen, Mr. Barney, Mrs. Fox, Mr. Von Gaertner, Mrs. W. L. Green, Mr. Leeds, Miss Hoy, Prince Troubetzkoi, Miss Barney, Mr. Hunt, Miss Goddard, Mr Livingston, Mr. Henderson, Miss Godwin, Count Visone, and Miss Fox.

Reception to Squadron Officers.

The members of the Staten Island Club have issued invitations for a reception to be tendered the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. The reception will be given Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock at the clubhouse.

WAR AGAINST THE GAS TRUST.

E. C. Benedict After the People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—E. C. Benedict, the New York financier, has entered a formal declaration of war against the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, commonly known as the Gas Trust. He is acting in behalf of the Indiana Natural Gas Company, which claims that contracts which the People's Gas Company has made with it have been grossly violated.

In a statement given out by his Chicago attorneys to-day Mr. Benedict makes a veiled threat that natural gas will be sold in Chicago in competition with the gas sold by the trust.

Altogether it looks as if Chicago might soon have the fun of seeing a gas war, which will mean a general tearing up of streets and the cutting of gas rates.

The Gas Trust people, who have been selling the Indiana Natural Gas Company's product under contract, insist that Mr. Benedict's declaration of war is but a "bluff."

A NEW MINNEAPOLIS ROAD.

A Suburban Line Being Built with Strong Influences Back of It.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26.—Work was commenced to-day upon the construction of the new suburban railroad connecting this city with Anoka, sixteen miles distant, and it is understood in railroad circles here that the line will be continued northward from Anoka until it reaches Rainy Lake, the international boundary, a distance of about 250 miles.

Donald Grant, the well-known Faribault contractor, has the contract for the construction of the line, and funds are being furnished by a corporation, of which E. E. Fisher, formerly President of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, is agent.

It is strongly suspected here that the new line is really being built by the Minneapolis and St. Louis, which would thus acquire a through line from St. Louis to the international boundary, and would tap rich and rapidly growing regions in Northern Minnesota.

SAM BERNARD AS A STAR.

His Success at Poughkeepsie in "The Marquis of Michigan."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 26.—Sam Bernard made his first appearance here to-night as a star in the new comedy "The Marquis of Michigan," by Glen MacDonough and Edward W. Townsend. By the applause accorded to both star and play, one would have thought it a midwinter evening instead of a hot Summer night, when to laugh is almost an exertion.

Sam Bernard's personality and his humorous contortion of "English as She Should be Spoke" were alone funny enough to make the audience forget the heat, in addition to which the vehicle with which the Bijou management has provided him proved of sufficient merit to be a decided go, even though there had been no star at the head of the cast. The new play is replete with bright, witty lines and absurdly funny situations, and in some of its characterizations proved to be something really unique in the field of farce.

Among these was an up-to-date Portia, played by Maud Haslam, which was artistically executed; a sentimental burglar, played by Dan Collyer; a reformed swell, played by Charles Jackson, and a female Hercules, named Etna Vesuvius, played by Helen Brackett. The performance was an auspicious one, the audience not being satisfied until both the authors and the star had bowed their final thanks in front of the curtain.

Some of Bernard's friends had journeyed up from New York to help celebrate his début, and among them were his former associates, Weber and Fields, and their manager, Mr. Teller, a compliment the popular Sam no doubt appreciated keenly enough. May Irwin, who probably infected the whole house with her good humor, was also in front. She had arrived here about midday on her steam yacht from the Thousand Islands.

Pain to Repeat His Carnival.

The fireworks at the carnival in Pain's Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach on Thursday night was so successful and such an impression was made on the audience which assembled, notwithstanding the threatening weather, that Mr. Pain has decided to reproduce the "Gems of the Carnival Evening" to-night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of the Bostonians has decided to omit the Saturday matinée performances, beginning with this afternoon. Victor Herbert's afternoon concerts will therefore commence at 3:30 to-day instead of 2 o'clock, as formerly.

The professional matinée, given yesterday afternoon by Imrie Kiralfy, at the Madison Square Garden, proved successful. Archbishop Corrigan, who witnessed the performance, congratulated the management for its splendid exhibition.

John Drew sailed from Southampton on the Auguste Victoria yesterday, and immediately upon his arrival here will begin rehearsals of Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Liars," in which he will appear at the Empire Theatre, following the engagement of William Gillette.

Announcement is made by William A. Brady that should the version of "Cyrano de Bergerac," produced either by Richard Mansfield or Augustin Daly, prove a success, he will immediately send out six companies to present his own dramatization of the published novel and will thoroughly cover every section of the country.

The Royal Italian Opera Company, which proposes giving opera similar to that presented at Wallack's Theatre last season, claims that the organization has been greatly strengthened. All the leading principals, Montanari, Violni, Agostini, Collenz, Francesconi, Scolari, and Fumigalli have been retained, and in addition several other singers have been engaged, among them Signorina Rosalia Chalia, from the Teatro Lirico di Milan, who made her appearance a year ago with the Mapleson Imperial Opera Company; Signori Alberto de Bassini, D. Cantari, and Signorina Danti.

MR. PLATT AND ROOSEVELT

The Senator Denies Quigg's Alleged Statement that Roosevelt Is His Candidate.

BLACK WILL FIGHT IT OUT

The Governor's Friends Claim He Can Be Renominated in Spite of Platt —A Tempest in the Blaine Club.

Senator Platt yesterday broke the silence which he has maintained so strictly concerning Col. Theodore Roosevelt's nomination for Governor long enough to make a statement of twenty-five words. It was a negative statement, provoked by the publication in an afternoon newspaper of a dispatch from Washington, alleging that Representative Quigg had announced there that "Theodore Roosevelt is to be Senator Platt's candidate for Governor of New York."

When this publication was shown to Mr. Platt at his Broadway office he said: "I venture to say that Mr. Quigg did not say any such thing. There is not one word of truth in the alleged statement."

Republican advocates of Roosevelt's nomination who commented on this utterance observed that it did not prove that Mr. Platt was not in favor of Roosevelt. He would very naturally, they noted, deny that Roosevelt was his candidate, but such a denial, they declared, was not significant. Some of Gov. Black's friends in the city were inclined, however, to take the Senator's denial as meaning a great deal and were much pleased thereat. The Senator, they observed, was not in the habit of denying newspaper stories, and from the fact that he had thus publicly repudiated an assertion that Roosevelt was his candidate they drew considerable comfort.

In spite of Mr. Platt's repudiation of the alleged Quigg statement, those who know how the county feels about the Governorship do not doubt that he said something like what was attributed to him in Washington, though he probably never intended that it should be published. Mr. Quigg is understood to have privately declared here that Roosevelt would be Mr. Platt's candidate and that he would be nominated because the "old man" controlled enough delegates to name him.

Talk of Revolt Against Mr. Platt.

The prospects of an amicable preconvention arrangement of the gubernatorial matter are not flattering. The outspoken declarations of the local "machine" leaders for Roosevelt are accepted as direct inspirations from Mr. Platt, and as meaning that the Senator has decided that Roosevelt is the only man who can make a winning fight. On the other hand, the statement was made yesterday by a Republican of prominence who is in the confidence of Gov. Black that the Governor and his backers have decided to make a fight to a finish in the convention. They will do this, he said, in the confidence that they control enough delegates to nominate in spite of the Platt opposition. They propose to enter the field at once in an aggressive hunt for delegates, and to force the fighting on Mr. Platt and the New York City machine, headed by Quigg and Gibbs, on whom they lay the blame for the Roosevelt boom. They declare that they know their ground and are confident of victory.

The talk of open revolt against Senator Platt is laughed at by the Platt men here. They say that Black's strength is confined to the delegates that can be controlled by Payn and Aldridge and his other official appointees, and that Mr. Platt will control absolutely a large majority of the delegates to the convention.

Meanwhile the reports from the interior continue to hold the Roosevelt color. Samuel G. Blythe, managing editor of the Buffalo Enquirer, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the sentiment for Roosevelt in Erie County was overwhelming. The canal influence in Buffalo is potent and it will be thrown against Gov. Black. There will be forty-eight delegates in the convention from Erie, controlled largely by State Committeeman John R. Hazel, who is believed to favor Roosevelt as against Black.

Commotion in Blaine Club.

What had been interpreted as an effort by the Twenty-fifth District election district Chairmen to block the Roosevelt boom by putting up Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment for a place on the State ticket caused something of a commotion among the members of the Blaine Republican Club yesterday. At a meeting held at the club rooms Thursday night, resolutions were adopted proposing Col. Downs for a place on the State ticket. According to the story that obtained currency yesterday, Secretary George R. Manchester of the Republican County Committee got the idea that this was a scheme to injure Roosevelt by putting another military figure from New York City on the scene. He so informed Mr. Quigg, who was in Washington, by telephone, and the County Chairman, so the story goes, insisted that another meeting should be called for last night to repudiate the action of Thursday night.

At the clubrooms, 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night, a number of members assembled in anticipation of an animated meeting. Meantime various members of the club had explained to Mr. Quigg that there was no intention to sidetrack the Rough Riders' commander with the Colonel of the Seventy-first; that the resolutions were intended merely as a recognition of Col. Downs's bravery, and that there was no intention to press him for Governor. On the strength of these explanations, presumably, the meeting called for last night was abandoned at the last moment.

Charles Hess, executive member of the County Committee from the Twenty-fifth District, who is the controlling spirit in the Blaine Club, said:

"The resolutions we passed Thursday night did not put up Col. Downs as a candidate for Governor. We simply want him on the ticket somewhere. Mr. Quigg was under a wrong impression when he called the meeting to-night. This club will pledge itself to nobody until after the State Convention has named the candidate. There are other brave men besides Roosevelt, just the same. He was not the whole war."

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District has signified its indorsement of Roosevelt for Governor.

McCARREN LOOKS FOR VICTORY.

The Senator Thinks Democrats Will Secure Control of State.

Patrick H. McCarren sat in the headquarters of the Democratic Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House last night looking over the reports he had received from a number of counties in the upper part of the State. He read them all carefully, and after a while he said: "Everything looks like victory for the Democratic Party. Our organization this year is going to be in better shape than it has been for a long time past. A great deal of attention is being paid to the organization of every district. So far as the detailed work is concerned, there will be nothing lacking. In this fight for the control of the State the arguments are in our favor, and we are bound to win. All the Republicans have to fall back upon is the war and National issues. Even on the war they have not a great deal to stand on, but they drag in National issues because they know they can't win on the State issues. The canal scandal is a little too much for them."

Among Senator McCarren's callers yesterday were Controller Coler, J. Sergeant Cram, Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully of Brooklyn, Assemblyman Gale of Queens, and Assemblyman Meyer of Manhattan. Mr. Coler and Mr. Tully gave favorable reports of the condition of affairs in Brooklyn.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic editors of the State met at the committee rooms yesterday afternoon. The committee is composed of J. P. Hulett of Erie County, Mr. Buck of Warren County, Messrs. Holden, Mason, Hampton, and Hoyt of Albany, and Mr. Davis of Columbia County. What was done at the meeting Senator McCarren declined to say.

RECOGNIZE NEW ELECTION LAW.

Westchester County Democrats Send Names to Superintendent McCullagh.

Superintendent McCullagh of the Bureau of Elections said yesterday at his office at 640 Broadway that the Democrats in part had recognized the new election law by sending in a list of names from Westchester County. William J. Greaney, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Westchester, sent in a list of ten Democrats for places as Deputy Superintendents.

Superintendent McCullagh said that he was not yet in possession of the list of the Republican County Committee. The Secretary of the organization had the names in his possession, but asked yesterday that the time of closing the list be extended, which has been done.

The Superintendent announced that an examination of the applications for appointment would take place in September. It will be similar to that of the Inspectors for the elections before this year. Republicans and Democrats will be examined alike.

LOYAL SILVER MEN TO MEET.

Three Hundred Democratic League Delegates Expected in Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—The Loyal Democratic League, composed of the silver Democrats of the State, will hold a conference in this city to-morrow. About 300 delegates will be in attendance. The committee in charge will meet this evening at the Hotel Stanwix to perfect arrangements.

The conference will prepare a memorial to the Democratic State Convention demanding that a free-silver plank be placed in its platform, and will appoint a committee to attend and fight for free silver at that convention.

SULLIVAN COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

State Delegates Instructed for Elliot Danforth for Governor.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Democratic Convention for Sullivan Conuty today elected A. M. Scriber, William H. McGrath, and Valentine Scheidell delegates to the State Convention.

Elliot Danforth was present and addressed the convention at the solicitation of the delegates. The convention instructed the delegates for Danforth for Governor.

Judge George H. Smith was elected delegate to the Judicial Convention. Elery Pinney, A. D. Eller, Philip Hemdt, John L. Smith, and Thornton A. Niven were elected delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and Dr. A. P. Buckley, Roderick Morrison, Frank S. Anderson, Tom Hilliard, P. H. Furgeson, Nathan Black, Sidney E. Wenzel, George M. Beakes, Archibald Rosensteraus Woensign and John Gardner were elected delegates to the Congressional Convention.

BAILEY AGAIN FOR CONGRESS.

His Texas Constituents Declare Squarely Against Expansion.

SHERMAN, Texas, Aug. 26.—Congressman J. W. Bailey was unanimously renominated here to-day on a platform which declares that the State Convention has no right to instruct its representatives in Congress on the question of expansion or any other question of National policy.

The platform declares squarely against expansion, and indorses Mr. Bailey's position in every particular, and leaves him free to vote on any National question until the National Democratic Convention formulates the policy of the party on the question of the annexation of the territory taken from the Spaniards during the war.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Otto Loeschigk.

Otto Loeschigk, a wealthy retired merchant, and father-in-law of Edward M. Grout, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning from a complication of diseases, at his home, 12 Fiske Place, Brooklyn. He had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Loeschigk was born in Germany in 1827, and came to this country forty-five years ago. He engaged in business shortly after his arrival, and in a short time accumulated quite a large fortune. He became connected with the firm of Schnabel Brothers, Manhattan, but a few years ago retired on account of his poor health. The funeral will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, at his late home. The Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will officiate. Mr. Loeschigk is survived by a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Edward M. Grout. The interment will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. UBALD LAURIER, brother of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, died at Arthabaskaville, Quebec, yesterday. He was well known in the United States, having practiced for years in Chicago. He had lately returned from a trip to California.

JACOB G. VANDERBILT, an old resident of this city, died on Thursday at his home, 710 Washington Street. He was in his eighty-third year, and was born near Nyack, in Rockland County. He leaves a son and daughter and three grandchildren. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, and the interment will be in New City, Rockland County.

LIEUT. TIFFANY'S FUNERAL.

Will Be Held Monday Morning at Trinity Church, Newport.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—It has been arranged that the family of Lieut. William Tiffany, the Rough Rider who died at the Parker House last night, will leave with his body for Newport, R. I., next Monday forenoon.

Capt. Doris A. Young has offered a cavalry detail from the First Battalion to escort the body, and the offer probably will be accepted.

Private Secretary Perkins to-day called at the Parker House and conveyed to the relatives of Lieut. Tiffany the Governor's sorrow and regret.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The funeral of Lieut. Tiffany will be held Monday morning at 11:45 o'clock at Trinity Church, Newport.

CARLOADS OF BEER FOR CHINA.

Eastern Agent of a Milwaukee House Sends for Sixty-seven.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—What may be expected in the way of increased commerce between the United States and its newly acquired territory is fairly illustrated by an order for bottled beer received by a brewing company of this city.

Its China agent has cabled an order for sixty-seven carloads for immediate shipment. The cars are being loaded, and will be forwarded by special trains via the Canadian, Northern, and Central Pacific routes.

Ambassador Cambon at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador, arrived at Niagara Falls this morning. He is accompanied by his son, R. Cambon, and Secretary O. Varigny. They will remain at the Falls two days sightseeing.

Miss Winnie Davis Ill.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 26.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, is seriously ill at the Rockingham, where she has been confined to her bed several weeks. Mrs. Davis is at the bedside of her daughter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

ANABLE.—At his residence, at New Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Rev. Courtland Wilcox Anable, D. D., aged 73 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 2 Henderson Av., New Brighton, on Saturday at 1:15 P. M.

Boston and Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

KERR.—On Friday, Aug. 26, Chauncey Frederic Kerr, in his 41st year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 668 5th Av., at 11 A. M., Monday, Aug. 29.

LOESCHIGK.—On Aug. 26, 1898, Otto Loeschigk, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 12 Fiske Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, the 27th inst., at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent.

ROLSTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, 1898, at his home, Armagh, Babylon, L. I., Rosewell Graves Rolston, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral Sunday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence. Special train will leave foot East 34th St. at 1 P. M., returning after services. Interment at convenience of the family. It is requested that flowers be omitted.

TIFFANY.—In Boston, Aug. 25, Lieut. William Tiffany, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Monday, Aug. 29, at 11:45.

TITUS.—Suddenly, at Tenafly, N. J., Aug. 26, Hellen G., daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah Adalade Titus.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILKIE.—At his late residence, 33 West 130th St., on Aug. 25, James Wilkie, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., on Saturday at 2 P. M.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 26.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ARMSTRONG, W. F., 627 E. 151st St.	1	24
ANDERSON, Annie L., 318 E. 126th	33	24
AGUILERA, Miguel L., 155 W. 106th	60	25
ADLER, Rosa, 53 Eldridge St.	27	26
ASLEY, Agnes L., 430 W. 53d St.	38	26
ASCHE, John, Unionport	40	25
BACKHAUS, Johann H., 214 E. 84th	1	25
BRUDER, Magdalena, 232 E. 54th St.	57	25
BAUCH, Frank, 75 Ludlow St.	1	23
BRIDGER, Jennie, 347 E. 51st St.	53	25
BECKWITH, G. W., Hoboken, N. J.	65	25
BYRNE, Mary E., 313 E. 33d St.	25	25
BECKEL, Alida, San Domingo	43	25
BRYANT, George, 1,444 Avenue A	1	26
BRANT, Olive E., 605 Eagle Av.	1	25
BURNS, David, St. Joseph's Hospital	34	25
CONNELL, Joseph F., 130 Broome St.	30	25
COURTNEY, Catharine, 155 E. 41st St.	41	25
CANAROSI, John, 417 W. 40th St.	55	25
CAVANAGH, Mary P., 226 W. 20th St.	48	25
CULLUM, Caroline, 2,205 5th Av.	34	24
CLARKE, Ann, 210 W. 19th St.	74	25
DOBSON, Mary, 33 Barrow St.	54	25
DOMIANI, Rosina, 15 Spring St.	1	26
DEBOY, Gabriel, 196 W. 108th St.	48	25
DALY, Anne, 53 Oak St.	1	24
DARCY Maggie, 144 Varick St.	28	23
DITTMAN, Robert E., 1,835 Washington Av.	64	22
DIAZ, Rosa, 204 W. 118th St.	8	23
DOONAN, Thomas, 406 1st Av.	56	24
DAY, Robert N., 317 W. 124th St.	38	25
EWALD, Elizabeth, 754 10th Av.	74	23
EGER, Leile E., 783 E. 146th St.	2	24
FLYNN, John, 464 W. 41st St.	2	25
FOREMAN, Mary, 9 Horatio St.	58	23
FRANKEL, S., 1,738 Washington Av.	60	22
FINGER, John, 518 W. 49th St.	54	25
FOGARTY, Mary, Infants' Hospital	1	24
FAGAN, Margaret, 107 E. 120th St.	1	24
FRIEDMAN, Louis, 534 E. 84th St.	82	25
FINKELSTEIN, H., Montefiore Home	28	25
GROSSO, Andria, 19 Spring St.	1	24
GIBBONS, Thomas A., 235 E. 31st St.	13	25
GUNDLACH, ——, 434 E. 15th St.	44	25
GOERNER, Percy, 101 3d Av.	1	25
GREEN, William, 68 Grove St.	54	26
HOCHHEISER, H., 927 Columbus Av.	40	24
HOLMES, Peter, 540 W. 27th St.	72	25
HAMBURGER, Caroline, 715 E. 5th St.	54	24
HOELDORFER, Mollie, 250 2d St.	1	25
HUNT, Emma, 458 W. 34th St.	24	24
HEIMLICH, Bertha, 314 E. Houston	28	26
JAROSS, Emma F., Post Grad. Hosp.	45	24
JACKLENBERG, L. E., 235 E. 95th	1	25
JAGER, Ignatz, 171 Spring St.	49	25
JOYCE, Kate, 25[illegible] W. 68th St.	30	26
KERR, John J., 214 W. 67th St.	55	26
KNAPP, Henry, St. Joseph's Hosp.	46	22
KELLY, Mary, 5 Roosevelt St.	78	26
KENNEDY, Ann L., 11 Albany St.	67	25
LARKIN, Ella, 282 E. 7th St.	1	24
LYNCH, Dennis, 12 Morris St.	40	24
LEHMAN, Bernard, 1,323 3d Av.	43	25
LUSKOWITZ, Davis, 2,219 8th Av.	1	24
LUDWIG, William, 449 W. 46th St.	1	23
LILLJEDAHL, J. M., 819 Forrest Av.	59	22
LAMONT, Rachel, 404 E. 18th St.	30	25
LOMBORDEN, Catalina, 145 Sullivan	68	23
LEONARD, Catharine, 461 11th Av.	45	25
LAWTON, Daniel, Catholic Protectory	44	21
LAWLER, Rachel, 306 E. 58th St.	66	24
LAVERTY, Harry P., 222 W. 65th St.	1	26
LANDGRAFF, Emma P., Randall's I.	1	23
LANDRETH, Henry, 400 E. 15th St.	47	25
LANDMAN, Dora, 116 Suffolk St.	1	26
LAKETZ, Victoria, 62 Essex St.	1	25
MERRICK, Charles M., 162 E. 97th	26	26
MOCKAR, Frieda A., 1,375 Vyse Av.	1	23
MURPHY, William, 93 9th Av.	68	24
MADER, Casper, 634 E. 12th St.	29	24
MULLIN, Oscar, 29 Attorney St.	24	23
MAYBERGER, Henry, 1,327 Chisholm	36	25
MORRIS, D. H., 448 Amsterdam Av.	59	25
MILLER, Henry, 46 West End Av.	1	24
MARGULIS, Amelia, 348 Madison St.	41	26
MANGAN, Catharine, 3,052 3d Av.	1	25
MANGAN, James, 3,052 3d Av.	1	23
MANGAN, Kate, 3,052 3d Av.	27	23
McDERMOTT, Mary V., 132 W. 62d	27	24
McGILL, Jennie, 454 W. 36th St.	22	23
McHUGH, Ann, 1,143 1st Av.	39	25
McDERMOTT, Maggie, 26 Washington St.	1	25
McGUIRE, John, 134 W. 28th St.	79	25
McCLOSKEY, Rosie, 206 E. 45th St.	1	24
McCARTHY, Patrick, Metrop'tan Hos.	38	25
McKENNA, Bernard, 423 E. 80th St.	28	25
McMAHON, F., 1,463 Amsterdam Av.	1	25
NEARY, Peter, 206 Mott St.	69	25
O'FLAHERTY, Mary A., 115 E. 108th	1	25
PASCAL, Fannie, Lebanon Hospital	33	24
PETERS, Emma, 389 Cherry St.	31	25
PEJZL, Joseph, 427 E. 72d St.	41	25
PRESSLER, Henry, 226 W. 61st St.	1	25
PACELLI, Angela R., 299 Mott St.	15	25
QUAST, Gussie W., 416 E. 119th St.	1	25
ROHNE, Gustave, 1,624 1st Av.	21	24
REILLY, Rose, 647 11th Av.	61	26
ROMPF, Gustave, 121 Bowery	60	20
ROTHE, George W., 812 Cauldwell Av.	42	23
RENNERS, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	87	23
ROSENTHAL, Herman, 318 E. 25th St	35	23
RIFF, Dave, 87 Sheriff St.	1	26
SKORPFRIES, Christian, 212 E. 58th	35	24
SCHOCH, Mary M., 12 Lawrence St.	2	23
STURZEL, Carl, 240 E. 47th St.	41	23
SLAMINTZKY, Dora, 145 Eldridge St.	19	25
SULLIVAN, Julia, 312 E. 36th St.	31	23
SCHULL, Barbara, 306 E. 8th St.	54	25
SKELLY, John, 23 Goerck St.	26	26
SCHMITT, Felix, 1,690 Park Av.	64	25
SINNOTT, Elizabeth, 173 W. 79th St.	70	25
STOTCH, Solomon, 37 Eldridge St.	63	25
SEIP, Rosina, 5 Rivington St.	86	25
SCHEER, A., 324 E. 3d St.	1	26
SUTTIE, James A., West Farms	12	24
SCHROEDER, Louise, 1,824 Washington Av.	1	25
SCHOELANG, Regina, Mt. Sinai Hos.	64	25
TOVEY, Sydney G., N. Y. Hospital	25	25
VERO, Esther S., 329 E. 41st St.	38	25
VALDES, Louis B., 116 W. 14th St.	6	25
VANDERBILT, J. G., 710 Wash'n St.	82	25
WERNIG, Hedwig, 46 Manhattan St.	8	25
WIEDERSPIEL, Sophie, 137 Pitt St.	40	26
WEISS, Hettie, 127 Rivington St.	1	26
WINGATE, A., 471 Amsterdam Av.	36	25
ZUCKERMAN, Clara, 210 Clinton St.	1	26
Brooklyn.		
BYRNES, Ann, 267 Front St.	36	24
BRADISH, George, 215 Ross St.	63	24
COOK, Thomas, 255 Tompkins Av.	52	24
CALLAGHAN, Ann, Long Island State Hospital	68	24
DUNNING, Pauline, 678 Fulton St.	76	26
EMLOCK, James, 75 Main St.	27	24
FELTRAUER, Maggie, 420 Knickerbocker Av.	1	25
FALCONE, Luigi, 407 Smith St.	2	26
GILLISPIE, John F., 349 Linden St.	1	25
GIBSON, Martha, 1,368 55th St.	50	25
HALLEY, Katie, 195 North 6th St.	2	25
HERR, Amelia, 1,867 Fulton St.	23	24
HIRSCH, Bertha, 120 Seigel St.	34	25
HOEFT, Lillie, 112 Franklin St.	1	25
HARTIGAN, Patrick, 267 58th St.	52	26
HOWELL, Charles W., 286 Hewes St.	43	24
HOLLE, Margaretta, 149 Hamburg Av.	61	25
HEIT, Lizzie, 72 Eldert St.	26	24
HALVORSEN, Bertha, 373 Columbia	1	25
HALVORSEN, Christian, 697 Henry	1	24
KUSTERKA, Pauline, Railroad Av. and Danforth St.	35	25
KEENE, Mary A., 162 52d St.	53	25
KRONE, Sarah, 81 Russell St.	1	26
KALTER, Maria, 195 Stockholm St.	66	24
KEEFE, James, 61 Summit St.	35	24
MURPHY, John, 65th St. and 5th Av.	37	24
MASON, Mary J., 133 Liberty Av.	29	25
MYLOT, Maggie, 24 Newell St.	2	24
McKEON, Edith, 120 Sanford St.	1	24
McCORMICK, Maria, 332 Hart St.	57	24
McGRATH, Sarah, West 1st St., near Surf Av.	62	25
McMANUS, Thomas, Orphan Home, Harrison Place	10	25
NEWMAN, Florence A., 449 20th St.	1	25
NELLISSEN, Jacob J. G., 232 Stockholm St.	4	25
OLDHAM, Emily J., 373 Bleecker St.	22	23
O'CONNELL, Patrick, 19 Canton St.	36	25
O'ROURKE, Malachy, 710 Henry St.	41	25
PFAFF, Fred, 178 Broadway	57	25
ROTHSCHILD, Katherine, 174A 8th St.	1	24
RIORDAN, Daniel, 553 Clinton St.	64	24
RITCHINGS, Charles H., 1,882 Dean	1	25
SASSA, Henry A., 604 Kosciusko St.	1	24
SASSA, Henry A., 604 Kisciosko St.	1	24
SABINE, William B., 1,532 Flatbush Av.	1	24
SHIELDS, Owen W., 152 Wilson St.	68	24
SIENKIEWICZ, Casimir, 250 Kent Av.	38	24
SANFILIPPO, Teresa, 68 Adams St.	1	26
SWANTON, George E., Home for Aged, Bushwick Av.	57	25
SCHMULCK, Georgia, Stillwell's Lane	1	25
STORY, Francis, 487 2d Av.	25	25
TUCKHORN, Augusta C., 11 Cooper	68	24
TERRY, Charles W., 83 Himrod St.	18	25
ULLMAN, Arthur, 71 De Bruyns Lane	16	25
WOODS, Stephen, 68 Hicks St.	49	24
WEBSTER, Mary E., 209 44th St.	35	24
WAY, Oscar D., De Bruyn's Lane, near Bath Av.	64	26
YOUNG, Alfred, 271 Central Av.	55	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SCHOOL FOR

Delicate and Backward Boys

Dr. Williamson's School, New London, Conn., is devoted solely to the physical and mental training of such boys. Send for Circulars and References.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virgania Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL, J. KENNEDY TOD, CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1898, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-three (23) bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

227	365	632	1004	1141	1637
231	511	668	1020	1154	1883
236	572	816	1047	1431	1986
272	585	867	1111	1609	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the first day of September, 1898, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with supplemental deed of trust of February 27th, 1884. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, August 8th, 1898.
A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.

I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1898.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of INCOME BONDS and Stockholders of the above Company are notified that the TIME TO DEPOSIT their bonds and stock with the undersigned, at the office of H. L. Horton & Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, WILL EXPIRE on the 15th day of September, 1898.
August 22d, 1898.
H. L. HORTON, ERNST THALMANN, JAMES M. DAVIS, O. S. WOOD, } Committee of Bondholders.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

WANTED—Money to loan on gilt-edge real estate collateral, by party going into loan business; in addition to regular collateral each loan made will be guaranteed; interest will net to investor not less than 7 per cent. Write to D. E. HIRSHFIELD & CO., Waco, Texas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Trading on the Stock Exchange further developed yesterday. In conspicuous quarters progress was made of a character suggestive of anything else than that the security market has yet reached limits either in volume of business or in strength of quotations.

The stocks which most advanced in yesterday's market were among those which have been continuing prominent throughout the market's recent improvement.

Public buying was clearly in evidence. Commission houses were active. Only the room trading element on the Stock Exchange tried to block the market's natural advance.

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Sugar Trust shares rose 3 points on the disclosure in THE NEW YORK TIMES that amicable settlement has been practically arranged between the trust and new independent refineries which have been threatening trade profits. Many denials of this settlement are likely to come, some of them official; but official denials do not count for much in the face of evidence so circumstantial as is supplied by the stock market's course.

Similar denials have been heard touching the announcement here some days ago of re-established peace in the affairs of the People's Gas Company of Chicago. The market's course there also is giving testimony. When the announcement was made in THE TIMES that Commodore Benedict and ex-Gov. Flower had composed the differences between their corporations, People's Gas was around par. Yesterday morning it was at 104⅛; at the close of yesterday's business it was above 107. By the time People's Gas stock is 3 or 4 points higher, special dispatches will probably be arriving from Chicago officially confirming the "news" that the much hippodromed war there is over.

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The Pacific stocks gained in prominence, their strength being suggestive of official developments which insiders intimate are close at hand. The Union Pacific preferred dividend is likely to come much earlier than the professional talent of Wall Street has arranged, and the fact that Northern Pacific common is to go upon a dividend basis explains the aggressive confidence back of that stock's movements.

Europe is a buyer of both Northern and Union Pacific securities on a large scale.

Arbitrage traders between here and London hop in and out of stocks, and such relatively petty manoeuvres are regarded sometimes in Wall Street as reflecting European investment tendencies. Ridiculous notions of this sort do not prevail in intelligent circles. The foremost American banking houses having foreign connections are agreed that European investors are more favorably inclined toward this country at present than ever hitherto.

It is not improbable that gold imports may begin before the end of next week, and on a large scale.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $106,000 3s, when issued, at 105¼@105⅛.

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In State bonds $20,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 8⅞ and $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 93.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Northern Pacific	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Canada Southern	1¼	Ore. Short Line	1
Central Pacific	1¼	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	Pacific Cost 2d pf.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	Pitts. & West. pf.	¾
Consolidated Gas	4½	Reading	⅝
Consolidated Ice	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1⅜	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
H. B. Claflin Co.	2	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Illinois Central	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Illinois Steel	½	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	½	Union Pacific	2⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅛
Louis. & Nashville	1½	U. S. Rubber	1
Manhattan Con.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Minnesota Iron	3	Wabash pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½	Western Union Tel.	½
Missouri Pacific	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	1	Col. & H. C. & I.	½
B. & O. Southw. pf.	½	L. E. & W. pf.	1¾
Brooklyn Rap. T.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas	1	St. Paul & Duluth	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¾	Standard R. & T. 6s	3½
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2⅝
Flint & P. M. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm.	1¼
Pitts. & West. 4s	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	2¾

Bonds Declined.

K. C., P. & G. 1st	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1
L. E. & West. 1st	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $147,844,510; balance, $7,037,635; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $600,973.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¼ per cent. for short and 1⅜@1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83⅜ for sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83⅜@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21 less 1-16 for long and 5.20 less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—15@33 1-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount, selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 61¼, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 115¾. Declined—Erie, ¼, to 14¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅛, New York Central at 122½, Erie first preferred at 39¼, and Pennsylvania at 61. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110⅝ for both money and the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 19,400,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 160,000 marks; "other" securities decreased 7,940,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 23,160,000 marks.

Higher Rate for Call Money.

Because of the decreased surplus reserve of the associated banks, and because of the likelihood of a further large decrease which may appear in to-day's weekly statement, practically all the associated banks raised the rate for call money to 2 per cent. yesterday. Some of the borrowers objected and paid off their loans, but the money was lent to others at once at the new rate. The loans made yesterday run until Monday.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of August to-day will cover fifty-one roads, and will show 2.68 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern	$33,422	$2,601	....
Ann Arbor	25,973	317	....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	142,331	9,269	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	73,223	7,142	....
Canadian Pac.	491,000	....	$14,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	258,551	34,405	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	102,900	25,400	....
Chi. Great Western	125,189	7,184	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	67,681	....	3,559
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	652,674	33,358	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	22,758	1,219	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	30,835	6,525	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	22,170	12,526	....
Denver & Rio Grande	168,100	16,600	....
Det. & Lima North.	8,134	927	....
Evans. & Indian.	8,729	961	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	26,003	....	685
Flint & Pere Marq.	61,349	8,968	....
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	6,340	717	....
Georgia	26,417	2,068	....
Grand Trunk, Chi. & G. Trunk, Det., G. H. & M.	462,794	....	24,299
Intern. & Gt. North.	54,754	....	6,700
Iowa Central	45,899	6,392	....
Kanawha & Mich.	10,756	286	....
Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	71,511	....	487
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	10,735	1,695	....
Lake Erie & West.	71,146	....	2,806
Louis., E. & St. L.	32,834	3,158	....
Mexican Central	226,235	9,259	....
Mexican National	105,411	603	....
Minn. & St. Louis	46,597	....	1,922
Mo., Kan. & Texas	209,948	....	13,445
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	493,000	....	41,000
Central Branch	27,000	....	6,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	82,224	....	7,459
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	23,204	280	....
Pittsburg & Western	65,767	7,076	....
Rio Grande South.	10,100	2,723	....
Rio Grande Western	56,600	....	9,000
St. J. & Gd. Island	31,528	....	837
St. Louis & S. F.	126,699	937	....
St. Louis Southw.	93,900	9,700	....
Southern Railway	440,314	44,323	....
Texas & Pacific	120,298	....	2,721
Tol. & Ohio Central	34,854	12,267	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	51,058	....	1,086
Wabash	289,783	4,787	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	31,695	14,106	....
Wisconsin Central	95,404	....	816
Total (51 roads)	$5,775,727	$287,779	$136,822
Net inc. (2.68 p. c.)	....	150,957	....

For the second week of August our final statement covers 77 roads, and shows 1.89 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Prev. rep'd (52 r'ds)	$5,330,273	$237,206	$140,976
Atlantic & Danville	11,424	275	....
Bur., C. R. & North.	88,234	10,228	....
Central of Georgia	87,596	1,033	....
Chi. & West Mich.	39,519	8,954	....
Clev., Can. & South.	11,662	1,204	....
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	279,473	1,693	....
Det., G. R. & West.	28,815	1,520	....
Dul., S. S. & Atlan.	40,258	5,874	....
Fla. Cent. & Pen.	66,492	33,005	....
Ft. W. & Den. City	20,878	....	4,400
Grand Trunk, Chi. & Gd. Trunk, Det., G. H. & M.	439,519	....	19,510
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	81,058	....	6,841
K. C., Mem. & Birm.	21,137	2,262	....
Kansas City & Om.	4,761	....	822
Louis., E. & St. L.	28,810	....	1,488
M., St.P. & S. Ste. M.	67,117	4,596	....
Norfolk & Western	227,054	....	33,631
Northern Pacific	421,360	16,544	....
Ohio River	18,987	....	1,272
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	128,274	7,778	....
St. L. & San Fran.	127,335	....	3,495
Union Pac., D. & G.	67,462	3,394	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	32,923	19,103	....
Total (77 roads)	$7,670,421	$354,669	$212,430
Net inc. (1.89 p. c.)	....	142,234	....

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly trade review Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The volume of business reflected in exchanges at the principal clearing houses is 20.4 per cent. larger than last year, and 26.8 per cent. larger than in 1892, heretofore the year of largest business and highest prosperity ever known.

"Part of this increase was due to speculation at New York, but there remains a healthy increase over the best of previous years, and though in some branches business is not satisfactory in character, in nearly all it is in volume larger than ever before.

"No unfavorable change appears in the prospect of crops upon which the welfare of the country so largely depends, nor is there present or threatening financial disturbance.

"Europe has not wearied of buying American securities, although some speculators have been selling, nor is there shown any want of confidence among American investors.

"The money market is running smoothly, without any symptom of danger, and the unusual delay of Western demand for crop moving only indicates the enormous increase in available resources carried in the banks of that section.

"Comparisons as to foreign trade are apt to mislead because imports last year were extraordinarily small after the big rush to anticipate new duties, while exports were beginning to show the phenomenal demand which made the year quite the most remarkable in our history. Hence the decrease of 13 per cent. from New York in August thus far is not alarming, but sales of products yet to be forwarded are large, and have stopped any advance in the current rates of foreign exchange. Nor is it at all disheartening that imports at New York for the month thus far exceed last year's by nearly $5,000,000, since last year they fell below those of 1896 by more than $4,000,000.

"The childish element in the stock market comes uppermost frequently, and had one of its frivolous fits this week, holders selling largely for no other reason than because they feared that somebody else might sell. But the solid business remains unmoved, and the situation seems to closely resemble that in 1879 and 1880, when even the ablest and largest operators thought reaction due, and sold repeatedly only to buy in again at considerably higher prices. Some men of great ability have sold stocks largely, but have never been able to get back a tenth of the shares they sold without paying more for them."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"Business conditions in the main reflect the continuance of most of the favorable features hitherto dominating the trade situation in the more favored sections of the country. Prominent in this direction, of course, are the iron and steel and allied industries, in which active demand, present or prospective, has led to further price advances, sustained and even increased activity in distribution at most Western markets, with some improvement likewise noted at the South and on the Pacific Coast, steadiness in prices—wheat, corn, and cotton, however, excepted—a reduced number of business failures, fair gains in railroad earnings, as a whole, and bank clearings, in spite of a slight reduction from last week, showing heavy gains over all corresponding periods in previous years.

"The less-favorable elements in the situation are the reports of arrested or smaller than expected trade at Eastern markets, more particularly in textile lines, lowered quotations, and apparently less active demand from abroad for our cereal products and reduced prices paid for the South's great staple, raw cotton. Qualifying the latter might be mentioned the fact that Spring wheat has apparently began to move in the Northwest and that the promise of large yields alike in wheat and cotton has tended to depress quotations.

"In the iron and steel trade the strength developed has been notable and the confidence expressed almost striking, in view of the unwillingness of new buyers to immediately grant price demands. The situation of the iron and steel mills, however, with order books filled for from thirty to sixty days ahead, albeit much of this is at old prices, is one of aggressiveness, and numerous orders have been turned down because of time limits, demanded or set for delivery. Advanced quotations for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, lead, copper, and spelter are features of the week, and even tinplates show a gain in price after a long period of depression.

"Wheat has been depressed primarily by expectations of a heavy imminent movement of Spring wheat to market, but it is noteworthy that the cash product is still at a premium of 6@7 cents over near-by futures, owing largely to further heavy reductions in visible supplies at home and abroad to a point considerably below last year's skeletonized stocks. Explanation of at least some of the talk about farmers holding their wheat is found in the reduced receipts at large primary markets, but it is claimed that the numerous country mills have bought freely to replenish practically exhausted stocks, and that this accounts for the diversion of wheat movement apparently taking place.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 172, against 195 last week, and compare with 210 in this week a year ago, 320 in 1896, 190 in 1895, and 192 in 1894. Bank clearings aggregate $1,249,609,000, smaller than those of last week by nearly 2 per cent., but larger than those of the corresponding week a year ago by 19 per cent., than those of 1896 and 1894 by 67 per cent., those of 1893 by 84 per cent., and larger than those for the corresponding weeks of 1890 and 1892 by from 14 per cent. to 30 per cent.

"The feature of demand at Western markets this week has been the inquiry from jobbers of dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes, special activity being noted at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Louisville, and Omaha. Reports from that part of the West lying east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio are rather better this week. Chicago reports business in iron and steel restricted by inability of mills to deliver, and manufacturers refuse to sell far ahead. St. Louis reports steel billets $2 above the low price of the year, and tinplates as firm in price, quite active, and likely to sell higher. Weather is better at the South, and some improvement is noted at leading markets. Collections range from fair to slow. More is doing in groceries at San Francisco, while in Oregon and Washington trade and crop conditions have improved, and the new wheat crop has begun to move, although some growers are reported holding for better prices. Only a fair trade in dry goods is noted at the East, and the feature of the week has been the sale at auction of a large quantity of dress goods at New York at prices below jobbers' lists, with staple goods showing relatively best returns. Orders are not quite up to expectations at Baltimore, while at Boston print cloths are firm on a partial curtailment of production, and a fair business is doing in men's wear woolens.

"Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,563,476 bushels, as against 3,088,348 bushels last week, 5,149,653 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,281,854 bushels in 1896, 1,871,928 bushels in 1895, and 3,420,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 25,706,552 bushels, against 26,581,999 bushels during the same period last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,648,933 bushels, against 3,196,021 bushels last week, 2,682,452 bushels in this week of last year, 2,610,309 bushels in 1896, 1,124,536 bushels in 1895, and 119,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 22,877,301 bushels, against 22,368,345 bushels last year."

BROOKLYN TRANSIT FACTS.

Among Wall Street securities which have recently had conspicuousness none has been more active or apparently proved more attractive to the public than the shares of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. From around $40 per share the stock has risen steadily until this week it has sold close to $70. Yesterday's closing price was a fraction above 66.

Coincident with the current reaction Wall Street has been filled with sensational tales of depressing developments impending, a published attack upon the property having alleged that the company's managers were deceiving investors, that the property was not earning its expenses and interest charges, much less making any headway toward dividends. An extensive short interest has been piled up, based on the apprehension that information of this sort might possibly be well founded. Thus there is a Wall Street situation which makes exceedingly interesting an official statement addressed by President C. L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for publication this morning. Through the courtesy of The Chronicle THE NEW YORK TIMES is able coincidently to quote President Rossiter, who makes public for the first time official statements showing gross earnings and operating expenses for the fiscal year recently ended. Mr. Rossiter says:

"Confusion sometimes arises in the minds of persons looking at the reports of the constituent companies comprising the rapid transit system, because of ignorance of the relations between the various companies. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is not a railroad company, but a business corporation, owning the stocks and securities of street railroad companies. It is of course primarily dependent upon these operating railroad companies for its revenue, but not wholly so. For instance, it owns the construction account of the Brooklyn Heights Company against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, payable at the termination of the lease and amounting on June 30 last to $4,125,357. Interest on this account to the amount of $177,622 was paid by the Heights Company to the Rapid Transit Company during the fiscal year, and appeared in the Heights Company's fixed charges. In addition to this revenue the Rapid Transit Company received $112,684 in interest on securities owned by it. Therefore, without considering the net profits of the operating companies at all, it had as a credit to its own interest charges on Brooklyn Rapid Transit bonds $290,307, while the interest charges on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit bonds were only $310,750, leaving $20,443 to be required for this purpose from the net profits of the operating companies. As a matter of fact, the operating companies made net profits of $186,000, part of which was charged off on account of old damage claims accruing in previous years, another part of which was turned over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the remainder of which was retained by the operating companies. The surplus to the credit of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's income account for that year was something over $70,000.

"These figures were based mostly upon operation prior to the crossing of the bridge and prior to the opening of new lines like that to Coney Island, both of which ventures have been exceedingly profitable. Moreover, since the close of the fiscal year the company has disposed of $2,000,000 out of the $2,255,000 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban first consolidated mortgage bonds which it owned, at a price which has enabled it to pay off all the debt incurred on account of the purchase of those bonds and to net a profit to the company of about $240,000, so that in its balance sheet of July 31 the company does not show a dollar of indebtedness other than its bonded indebtedness, and has a surplus to its credit of $368,000. The value of the new extensions of the company in increasing the revenue has been shown very clearly in the earnings since March 1, which have shown an increase to date of nearly $400,000, or over 14 per cent. During the last three months our increase has been nearly 20 per cent.

"While all of this very high rate of increase is not likely to be maintained during the year, on account of the Coney Island business dropping off in cool weather, yet the increase of over $1,000 a day which we had prior to the beginning of the Coney Island season and prior to the beginning of operation over the bridge, together with the steady increase resulting from operations over the bridge will make a very substantial showing, so that the average increase for the entire fiscal year will probably be somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent.

"We could have made very much more favorable reports had we not undertaken to maintain our track and equipment in the very best possible manner. We expended during the last fiscal year for maintenance of equipment alone over $427,000, all of which was charged into operating expenses, and much of the work thus done was work which might properly have been charged against betterments if we had merely desired to make a good showing in our operating statements. My relations with the persons representing the largest interests in the company have convinced me that they are in the company to stay, to build up the property, and to put it in a condition where it will have the most substantial and permanent prosperity. Certainly that is their policy as it has been outlined to me, and that is the policy under which the system is being operated.

"The income account of the company for the last fiscal year showed a surplus of $70,268. For the first seven months, however, of the present calendar year the income account is as follows:

STATEMENT OF BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1898.

RECEIPTS—		DEDUCTIONS—	
Interest on securities owned and on equity in Brooklyn City const. acc.	$166,499	Interest on mort. bonds	$189,504
B. H. R. R. Co. net profits	100,000	Interest on loans	42,630
Profit on purchase and sale of B., Q. C. & S. bonds	239,433	Taxes	6,881
		Expense accts.	3,489
		Surplus	263,428
Total	$505,932	Total	$505,932

"To the above surplus of $263,428 it would be fair to add the surplus of the operating companies not turned over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company during said period, namely, $35,591, making a total surplus for the period, if all of it had been turned over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, of $299,019.

"The combined statement of the operating companies for the seven months of the present calendar year, and also for the fiscal year ending June 30, is as follows:

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF THE OPERATING COMPANIES.

	—7 Months Ending 1898.	July 31,— 1897.
Gross earnings	$3,442,165	$3,070,437
Operating expenses	2,173,271	1,946,530
Net earnings	$1,268,894	$1,123,907
Other income	94,761	106,303
Net income	$1,363,655	$1,230,210
Fixed charges	1,228,064	1,207,040
Surplus	$135,591	$23,170
	—Fiscal Yr. Ending 1898.	June 30,— 1897.
Gross earnings	$5,675,766	$5,318,128
Operating expenses	3,567,308	3,382,283
Net earnings	$2,108,458	$1,935,845
Other income	185,459	184,884
Net income	$2,293,917	$2,120,729
Fixed charges	2,107,056	2,063,351
Surplus	$186,861	$57,378

"The foregoing shows that for the seven months ending July 31, 1898, the increase in gross earnings as compared with the same period of the previous year was $371,728, the increase in net earnings $144,987, and the increase in the surplus over all fixed charges $112,421."

BALANCE SHEET OF BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY JULY 31, 1898.

Assets—	
Investment account	$22,330,293
Treasury bonds	417,000
Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban bonds	255,000
Brooklyn City Railroad Company construction account	4,175,357
Seaview Railroad Company stock and bonds	53,426
Sea Beach Railway stock	1
Cash	48,385
Coupon deposit	7,575
Interest receivable	19,268
Bills receivable	190,000
Individuals and companies	4,982
Total	$27,501,285
Liabilities—	
Capital stock	$20,000,000
Mortgage bonds	7,000,000
Coupons	14,000
Accrued interest on bonds	109,717
Vouchers	390
Sea Beach Railway contract	1
Taxes	8,501
Profit and loss surplus	368,676
Total	$27,501,285

HOW CONCENTRATION HELPS.

The Stock Exchange house of John H. Davis & Co., in a circular letter to clients issued yesterday, discusses the impending Three C's consolidation deal, saying:

"The inevitable process of combination and consolidation along the leading industrial lines continues, and a notable instance is again with the Vanderbilt properties. The absorption of the Lake Shore into the New York Central has heretofore been noted. It is reasonable to expect that ere long the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific will practically be a chief component part of one line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Meantime, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (the "Big Four") is to control the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, (the "Monon" route,) and the combination is likely to also include the Chesapeake and Ohio, and perhaps the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. The four properties embrace 4,783 miles, with about $130,000,000 capital stock and $144,000,000 funded debt. The concentration of control of our leading lines will make possible great economies of operation, and this, with the reorganizations which have been effected on conservative lines as to fixed charges, have radically changed for the better the general railroad situation of the United States."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $14,934 in Atchison net earnings for July, an increase of $3,882 in total net income.

Meeting of committees of Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel Companies, with further progress toward the amalgamation of these properties.

Increase of $2,885 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for July.

Increase of $41,173 in "Big Four's" surplus net earnings for June, making an increase of $78,181 for the fiscal year.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of $1,000,000 United States Mortgage and Trust Company Real Estate first mortgage bonds, Series G.

Increase of $8,291 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's net earnings for July.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	29	30
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅜	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	6	8
Kings County inc.	9½	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90⅛
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87⅝
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam preferred	71	71½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅜
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	107½	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	40	45
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	137	140
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	160	168
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	86	87¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	39	41
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	59½	60
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106¼	107¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	23½	26
Standard Distilling pf.	74	75
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	418	420
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅛
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24½	25

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 333 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Breece sold at .60, 8,100 Phoenix at .14@.19@.17.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at .39, 200 Hale and Norcross at .70, 200 Yellow Jacket at .21.

On the Mining Exchange 2,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002, 15,600 Rocky Mountain at .11¼, buyer 30@.12⅛, buyer 60; 1,000 Alamo at .03½, 100 Anchoria at .85, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07⅝, 100 Elkton at 1.14, 1,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12, 500 Golden Fleece at .25, 5,000 Jefferson at .08¼, 6,000 Justine at .03½, buyer 60@.04, buyer 60, 500 Mollie Gibson at .23, 150 Portland at 1.36, 50,000 Sentinel at .006 cash, and 3,000 Union at .14.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.08	Kingston & Pem. L.	.15
Belcher	.10	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.11	Leadville	.07
Breece	.60	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.10
Chollar	.14	Ophir	.10
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix	.17
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	.36	Plymouth Consol.	.08
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.10
Deadwood Terra	.30	Sierra Nevada	.51
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.40
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.12	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.55	Yellow Jacket	.14
Horn Silver	1.20		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	3.60
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ophir	.14
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.40	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.28
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.08
Chollar	.14	Sierra Nevada	.42
Crown Point	.10	Standard	1.55
Chrysolite	.11	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	Union Consolidated	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Con.	.05	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.34
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.70	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.03
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.22
Horn Silver	1.30	Isabella	.24
Iron Silver	.68	Mollie Gibson	.17
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mount Rosa	.11
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Pharmacist	.03
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.30
Leadville Con.	.08	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.20	Union	.14
Mexican	.10	Work	.09
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin	.78
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11¼
Lagonda	.36	Golden Fleece	.24
Miami	.40	Isabella	.25
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10	Justine	.01½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.00
Alamo	.03	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.37	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anchoria	.83	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Creek Con.	.07½	Portland	1.32
Cannon Ball	.002½	Sentinel	.004
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.13
Elkton	1.12		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Aug.	$33,422	$30,821	$28,319
From July 1	231,515	224,564	205,219
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
3d week Aug.	$102,900	$77,500	$70,700
From July 1	586,800	488,400	......
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
3d week Aug.	657,631	671,190	$56,945
From July 1	486,166	492,935	408,927
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Aug.	$30,855	$24,310	$24,557
From July 1	207,396	151,645	190,624
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Mileage	102	102	102
3d week Aug.	$8,134	$7,207	......
From July 1	58,354	44,190	......
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Aug.	$8,728	$7,767	$7,268
From July 1	50,073	51,038	45,619
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week Aug.	$26,003	$26,688	$22,034
From July 1	169,691	185,510	155,215
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	635
3d week Aug.	$61,349	$52,381	$46,919
From Jan. 1	1,816,090	1,688,930	1,676,679
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
3d week Aug.	$46,597	$48,519	$38,615
From July 1	282,570	309,792	267,063
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
3d week Aug.	$65,767	$58,691	$54,050
From July 1	[illegible]51,054	447,647	385,826
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Aug.	$10,100	$7,377	......
From July 1	69,048	51,718	......
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
3d week Aug.	$31,528	$32,365	$13,400
From July 1	158,564	165,106	107,100
	1898.	1897.	1896.
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	1,162
3d week Aug.	$126,699	$125,762	..
From July 1	899,277	890,106	..
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week Aug.	$93,900	$84,200	$75,533
From July 1	637,158	578,047	..
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,256	5,256	4,752
3d week Aug.	$440,314	$395,991	$343,348
From July 1	3,230,281	2,777,066	2,379,306
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
3d week Aug.	$95,404	$96,220	$95,266
From July 1	689,552	711,412	713,415

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE system for July—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,766,998	$2,594,231	$172,767
Oper. expenses	2,287,305	2,129,473	157,832
Net earnings	479,692	464,757	14,934
Taxes and rentals	147,335	136,282	11,052
Total net income	332,357	328,475	3,882

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for July—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$336,244	$326,557	$313,327
Op. expenses	211,799	210,403	192,156
Net	124,445	116,154	120,171

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—

Gross	$1,209,216	$1,117,622	$1,170,981
Op. expenses	930,922	880,318	922,687
Net	278,294	237,305	248,294
Prop. ex. to gross	77	79½	83
Charges	248,940	249,123	242,162
Surplus	29,354	*11,819	6,132
From July 1 to June 30—			
Gross	14,320,094	13,117,111	13,704,535
Net	3,351,726	3,252,447	3,410,832
Surplus	446,702	368,521	566,322

*Deficit.

ERIE RAILROAD, (all lines,) year ended June 30—

	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$33,740,860	$2,243,829
Working expenses	25,438,037	2,105,795
Net earnings	8,302,822	138,033
Net earnings, Erie coal companies	209,784	75,472
	$8,512,607	$213,506
Income from other sources	203,582	24,381
	$8,716,189	$237,888
	1898.	Decrease.
Deductions from income	8,082,273	44,009
	1898.	Increase.
Surplus	$633,916	$281,897

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for July—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$84,432	$76,622	$80,563
Op. expenses	55,696	46,771	49,459
Net	32,735	29,854	31,104
Prop. ex. to gross	66¼	61⅓	61⅜

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Trade was light in volume. Biscuit common sold at 32½ all day and closed at 32⅜. The preferred was quoted at 96⅞@97. Steel and Wire common sold at 35. West Chicago opened at 95½ and closed at 95⅛. North Chicago sold down from 225 at the opening and afterward at 225¼ to 224¼, closing at 224½. Match was steady at 141. Metropolitan 5 per cent. receipts were quoted at 54. Settlement prices:

American Straw Board	31
C. & C. C. & D. Company	60
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	140½
National Biscuit Company, common	32¼
National Biscuit Company pf.	96⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	28
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing pf.	32¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	24¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	49⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	224
West Chicago Street Railroad	95
South Side Elevated Railroad	65
Lake Street Elevated Railroad	13
Lake Street Elevated, t. cfts.	10¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	19½
American Steel & W. Company	35
American Steel & W. Company pf.	90

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The most interesting features in the local market today were furnished by the strength of Cambria Iron and United Gas. Yesterday's show of weakness in the latter was followed by a steady advance from 120 to 121, a block of 2,000 shares being taken at the former figure and one of 1,000 at the latter. Cambria opened at 51, and during the day slowly moved up to 52, jumping, just before the close, to 52⅝, the highest price of the year. Buying of both stocks was what the Street calls "good." The Choctaws recovered the losses suffered yesterday, and Pennsylvania Manufacturing sold as high as 21⅞, the bonds rising to 104. Union Traction of Pittsburg sold for the first time at 15, and, viewed as a whole, the market was strong, with the closing quotations slightly under the best of the day.

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	21¾
Northern Pacific, common, t. c.	4½	4⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	77½	78
Pennsylvania	59⅝	59¾
Reading	9 9-16	9⅝
Reading 1st pf.	22½	22⅝
Reading 2d pf.	11½	
St. Paul	114	114¼
Metropolitan Railway	166½	167½
Philadelphia Traction	94⅝	94¾
Baltimore Con.	23⅝	23¾
Union Traction	20¼	20½
Electric Storage	34	35
Electric Storage pf.	41	42
United Gas Improvement	120⅛	120¼
Welsbach Light	50	51
New Jersey Traction	51½	52
American R. E. L.	2	2¼
Marsden	6⅜	6½
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	21½	21⅝
Choctaw	26⅞	27
Choctaw pf.	42	
Equitable G. 5s	106⅜	107
Philadelphia Electric G. 5s	103⅞	104
Electric and People's 4s	95½	..
New York & Pennsylvania	3⅝	4

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Boston trading was of good value to-day. A large business was done in the Union Pacific stocks, in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and in Sugar, while Centennial and Old Dominion Copper were active, the general list holding firm in nearly every department. Centennial rose 1⅛, to 21, but fell back to 20, and Old Dominion, ⅞, to 29¾, with ⅝ recession; Montana rose ¾, to 229¼, and 1 per cent. was bid to call 500 shares at 240 until Oct. 1. United States rose 1¼ more, to 17¾; Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham incomes were up ½ more, at 40. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy convertible 5s gained 1, to 118½. Atchison preferred closed ¾ higher than yesterday, at 37¼; Union Pacific, 2⅞ higher, at 32⅝; preferred, 1⅝ up, at 67¼; Sugar, 2, at 145⅝; Butte, ⅜, at 24⅞; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, ¾, at 119; Bell Telephone, ½, at 283½; Erie Telephone, 1½, at 74½; Illinois Steel, ¾, at 70¼; Boston Electric, 3, at 148; Baltic, ½ lower, at 18½.

Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 3@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	240
Boston & Lowell	226	227
Boston & Maine	165	166
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	125	126
Fitchburg pf.	104	105
Old Colony	..	195
Oregon Short Line	33	35
West End	87¼	87½
West End pf.	105½	106

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4¼	4½
Arnold	17¼	17½
Atlantic	28	29
Boston & Montana	229	229¼
Butte & Boston	24⅝	25
Calumet & Hecla	580	590
Centennial	20	20¼
Osceola	58	58¼
Franklin	14	14½
Pioneer (gold)	5	..
Quincy	..	120
Santa Ysabel	5¼	5⅝
Tamarack	174	175
Wolverine	27½	28

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	283	284
Dominion Coal	22	22½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	112
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
General Electric	41	41
General Electric pf.	98	99
Illinois Steel	..	70
Mexican Telephone	..	65
New England Telephone	144	..
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	187	189
United States Oil	17¾	17⅞
United States Rubber	46	46¾
Westinghouse Electric	31	32
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57¼	58½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	6⅜	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	29¼	29½

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24th.
(By order of the Executor.)

$5,000	St. Louis, Peoria & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
	(For account of whom it may concern.)
106½	shs. Gt. Eastern Casualty & Ind. Co.
1	share Cataract Gen'l Electric Co.
$3,500	Lake Cities Elec. R'way Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds.
$5,000	Columbus Electric Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds., 1922.
	Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,000	Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940.
$2,000	St. Louis, Chic. & St. Paul Ry. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Inc. Bds., 1927.
$50,000	People's Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st Cons. 6 p. c. Bds.
$25,000	Consumers' Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 4, 1898, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 3, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company.
New York, August 27th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the succeeding Election, and for such other business as may properly come before the Meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, No. 56 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed August 27th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened September 29th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., Aug. 25, 1898.
Coupon No. 20, due Sept. 1, 1898, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, on and after that date.
HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Office of MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL R. R. CO., 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
The coupons due September 1st, 1898, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK NO. 295,685, of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 26, 1898.

Closing Bid	Closing Ask'd	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
38¾	39	4,680	American Cotton Oil	39¼	39¾	38¾	38¾	—⅝
88½	89½	210	Am. Cotton Oil pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+½
24¾	24½	960	Am. Malting Co	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+¾
84¾	85	457	Am. Malting Co. pf	84½	85	84½	85	+¾
14¼	14¼	3,640	Am. Spirits Mfg	14⅝	15	14¼	14¼	—⅝
40¾	41	1,945	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	41½	41½	41	41	
145¾	146¼	87,405	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	144½	146⅝	144¼	146⅛	+2⅝
114¾	115½	500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115½	115½	115	115	—¾
35	35½	835	Am. Steel & Wire Co	35½	35½	35	35	—1
145¼	145½	18,085	American Tobacco	143⅞	147	143⅝	145	+1¼
126	127	365	Am. Tobacco pf	135½	135½	135½	135½	+½
14	14¼	800	At., T. & S. F.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+⅜
37	37⅛	28,653	At., T. & S. F. pf	36⅝	37⅞	36⅛	37⅛	+⅝
5½	6¼	200	B. & O. Southw. pf	6	6	6	6	—½
3⅛	3¾	400	Bay State Gas	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
66⅛	66¼	15,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67½	67½	65½	66¼	—⅛
124½	126	115	Brooklyn Union Gas	124½	124½	124½	124½	—1
10½	11¼	200	Brunswick City	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
55	55¼	2,480	Canada Southern	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+1⅛
18¼	..	475	Central Pacific	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	+1¼
24¼	24½	2,390	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+⅜
159	..	10	Chicago & Alton	159½	159½	159½	159½	
118¾	119	23,120	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119	119⅞	118½	118⅞	+⅞
61½	62	3,640	Chicago & East. Ill	62	62½	61⅛	61⅛	—½
108½	109	1,450	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	108¾	109	108¾	109	+⅝
17½	17¼	17,095	Chicago Great West	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+½
41½	42⅜	372	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	42	42	42	42	+½
33	34	7	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	
114	114¼	58,108	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	112⅞	114⅜	112⅝	114⅛	+1⅝
136	136¾	3,450	Chicago & Northw	135⅝	136⅛	135⅝	136	+½
106	106⅛	14,558	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	105⅛	106⅝	105⅜	106⅛	+½
8⅞	9½	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans	9	9	9	9	—⅛
35½	35⅞	2,255	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	35	36	35	36	+1
43½	43⅝	2,100	C., C., C. & St. L	43⅝	44	43½	43⅝	+¼
15	15¾	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+½
24¼	25	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+½
6¼	7	100	Col. & Hock. Coal	6½	6½	6½	6½	—½
5½	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	6	6	6	6	+½
40	..	25	Consolidated Coal	41	41	41	41	
189	190½	779	Consolidated Gas	187¼	191	187¼	190⅝	+4½
45¼	45½	760	Consolidated Ice	46	46	45½	46	+1
109	110	10	Delaware & Hudson	110½	110½	110½	110½	
149	151½	750	Del., Lack. & West	150⅝	151	150⅝	151	
14¼	14½	365	Denver & R. G.	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14¼	
55½	55¾	7,815	Denver & R. G. pf	54	55½	54	55⅝	+1⅝
17½	18½	600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18½	18½	18	18	—½
14⅝	14⅝	725	Erie	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
38⅝	38½	400	Erie 1st pf	38½	38½	38⅛	38½	+⅛
26	27	200	Evans. & T. H.	26	26	26	26	
14½	15	200	Flint & P. M.	14½	14½	14½	14½	—⅜
40½	41	421	General Electric	41	41	41	41	+½
137¼	138	450	Great Northern pf	137¾	138	137¾	137¾	—¾
		100	H. B. Claflin Co	94	94	94	94	+2
26⅜	26⅞	210	Hawaiian Sugar	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—¼
112½	113	799	Illinois Central	112½	112⅞	112½	112⅞	+⅝
70¼	70½	2,471	Illinois Steel Co	70	70½	70	70⅛	+½
10	10¼	70	Iowa Central	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
37	38	100	Iowa Central pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+½
62	63	2,659	International Paper	62½	63	62	62½	—⅛
92	92½	515	Int. Paper pf	92	92⅝	92	92½	+½
18½	19½	2,155	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19	19⅜	19	19¼	+½
53	54	20	Laclede Gas	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
19	19½	400	Lake Erie & West	19⅜	19⅜	19	19⅜	+⅜
76	77	945	Lake Erie & West. pf	77½	77½	75⅝	75⅝	—1⅝
60	60¼	13,609	Louisville & Nashville	59½	60⅜	59	60¼	+1¼
98¼	98⅜	18,213	Manhattan Con	97¼	98⅜	97	98¼	+1½
166½	166⅝	1,483	Metropolitan St. Ry	167	167¼	166½	166⅝	—½
6⅛	6¼	200	Mexican Central	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
108	109	500	Michigan Central	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	+⅝
89¾	90½	5	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	91	91	91	91	
97	98	8,974	Minnesota Iron	95	98	95	98	+3
12¼	12¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	+⅛
36⅞	37	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+½
37	37⅛	2,540	Missouri Pacific	36⅞	37½	36⅞	37	+¾
28½	30	150	Mobile & Ohio	29	29	29	29	+½
96½	97	25	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	97	97	97	97	
38½	38⅝	400	National Lead Co	38⅞	39	38½	38½	—⅜
112	115	75	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112½	114½	112½	114	
6½	7	300	National Linseed Oil	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½	
7½	8	500	National Starch	8	8	8	8	+¼
93¾	94	130	New Jersey Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+1¼
92	93	960	New York Air Brake	96	96	90	92⅝	—¾
118¾	119	4,625	New York Central	119¼	119⅝	119	119	
54⅝	54⅝	400	Norfolk & West. pf	54½	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+¼
6⅝	7	1,800	North American	7	7	7	7	+½
40⅝	40⅞	59,695	Northern Pacific	40¼	41⅛	40	40⅝	+⅛
77⅝	77⅞	26,906	Northern Pacific pf	77⅞	78⅛	77¼	77⅞	—⅛
16¼	16½	560	Ontario & Western	16⅜	16½	16⅛	16¼	
61	61½	505	Oregon R. & Nav	61	61½	61	61½	+1½
76	77½	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	76½	76½	76¼	76½	+½
34½	35⅛	720	Oregon Short Line	35	35	34⅝	35	+1
45½	47	140	Pacific Coast	45½	45½	45½	45½	+½
85	88	20	Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	85	85	85	
66	67	380	Pacific Coast 2d pf	66	66	66	66	+1¾
34¼	34½	1,870	Pacific Mail	34⅛	34¾	34¼	34⅜	
1⅝	1⅞	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
107	107⅛	36,940	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅝	107⅞	104⅛	107⅛	+1⅞
119⅛	119⅞	811	Pennsylvania R. R.	119⅜	119⅝	119⅛	119⅝	+⅜
42⅞	45	1,700	P., C., C. & St. L.	45	45	44½	44½	
8½	8¾	150	Pitts. & West. pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅜
186	188	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co	187	187	187	187	
1⅞	2	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	
19⅛	19¼	700	Reading	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
45	45⅛	1,420	Reading 1st pf	45	45⅛	44⅞	45	
..	..	1,300	Reading 2d pf	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
68	69	210	Rio Grande West. pf	69	69	69	69	
59	60	660	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	60¼	61	60	60	—1
8⅞	9	1,617	St. L. & San Fran	8¾	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
67⅝	67½	370	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	
34½	34½	710	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	
12½	13	1,650	St. Louis Southw. pf	13	13	12½	12⅞	—⅛
24	25	100	St. Paul & Duluth	24½	24½	24½	24½	+½
170	172	150	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	171	171	171	171	+1
85⅝	86	1,360	St. Paul & Omaha	85½	86⅛	85½	85⅝	+⅝
154	165	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf	154	154	154	154	
22½	22⅝	800	Southern Pacific	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+⅛
9½	9⅝	950	Southern Railway	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	
35⅞	36	6,417	Southern Railway pf	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36	+¼
9½	9⅝	7,480	Standard R. & T.	8⅞	10⅛	8⅞	9½	+⅜
32½	32⅝	8,920	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32½	33	32⅛	32½	+⅛
16	16⅛	4,110	Texas Pacific	16⅛	16⅜	16	16⅛	+⅛
14	20	112	Toledo & Ohio Cent	12	15	12	15	
30	40	10	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf	27	27	27	27	
26	..	200	Twin City R. T.	26	26	26	26	+¼
32½	32⅝	44,988	Union Pacific	30¼	32⅝	29⅞	32½	+2⅝
67	67⅛	58,947	Union Pacific pf	65⅞	67⅜	65⅜	66⅞	+1⅛
5¼	5½	3,020	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6¼	6¼	5⅜	5⅜	—⅜
41	44	5	United States Express	44	44	44	44	
7⅜	7½	800	United States Leather	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	—¼
72⅜	72½	3,422	U. S. Leather pf	73	73	72½	72⅝	
46½	46⅝	1,917	United States Rubber	45⅜	46⅝	45⅜	46½	+1
105½	105½	698	U. S. Rubber pf	105	105½	105	105½	+¾
8½	9	100	Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
21⅞	22	1,985	Wabash pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
..	95½	400	West Chicago Street	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	—⅛
95	95¼	4,096	Western Union Tel	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛	+⅛
1⅜	1⅝	430	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
11⅞	12½	955	W. & L.E. pf., $3 as. pd	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅝

Sales..... 666,854

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
500....102¾
500....102½
Alabama Midland 1st
5,000....93½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
1,000....88
1,000....88½
Am Tobacco Co scrip
7,000....99¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000....89
At, T & S F adjst 4s
5,000....72⅞
99,000....72¾
25,000....72⅞
9,000....72⅞
15,000....72⅞
5,000....72⅞
5,000....72½
3,000....73
13,000....72½
Gen 4s
15,000....95¼
44,000....95¼
10,000....95⅛
50,000....95⅛
20,000....95⅛
50,000....95⅛
2,000....95½
1,000....95½
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
50,000....113½
Brooklyn R T 5s
15,000....106
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
11,000....92
Bur, C R & N 1st
500....107
1,000....107½
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000....114
Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000s5F....116
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
18,000....89⅝
5,000....90
5,000....89⅞
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
11,000....110
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
5,000....121
5,000s20F....121
5,000....121½
33,000....121¼
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
1,000....102
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000....101
10,000....101¼
Chi & East Ill cons
2,000....132
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
3,000....117¼
Chi & N W S F 6s
5,000....124½
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s
21,000....116
Chi & W Ind G M
2,000....120
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000....104⅝
C, St P, M & O cons
10,000....136
Chi Term Transfer 4s
2,000....90⅝
C, C, C & St L, Cin, W & M Div 4s
6,000....90½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
2,000....99⅝
Col, H V & T 6s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid
2,000....82¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st
11,000....122½
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000....94⅝
Dul & Iron Range 1st
10,000....106⅝
100,000....106½
10,000....106⅞
Dul, S S & A 5s
5,000....112
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000....113
4,000s20F....113
1,000....113
Erie gen lien 4s
100,000....74
15,000....74¼
Flint & P M 5s
5,000....95
Flint & P M 6s
1,000....117
Ft W & D C 1st
8,000....78½
15,000....78
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s
4,000....61⅝
Galv, H & H 5s
5,000....96
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000....98
Housatonic con 5s
2,000....126¼
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
8,000....94¼
7,000....94⅝
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
13,000....78¾
2,000....78½
7,000....78
10,000....76⅝
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre cons assented
5,000....102
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000....90¼
3,000....90⅛
5,000....90½
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
1,000....116
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
35,000....104
Manhattan Ry con 4s
10,000....95¼
5,000s20F....95¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000....77¾
7,000....78
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
50,000....91¼
1,000....91⅛
9,000....91⅛
1,000....90½
15,000....91
Mo, K & T 2d
13,000....65
29,000....65¼
5,000....65⅛
66,000....65½
5,000....65⅜
Mo, K & T of T 5s
5,000....88¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000....80
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000....86½
Missouri Pacific cons
2,000....106¼
2,000....106⅜
Missouri Pacific 3d
1,000....111½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
2,000....80⅞
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
5,000....102
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
2,000....95¼
10,000....95⅛
11,000....95
Mich Cent col 3½s
25,000....94¼
62,000....94½
N Y Cent & Hud 3½s
5,000....107¼
N Y, C & St L 4s
4,000....106
N Y, O & W con 5s
5,000....107¼
Norf & W Ry con 4s
2,000....86¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
77,000....67½
10,000....67¼
10,000....67¼
50,000....67
45,000....67¼
50,000....67¼
25,000....67⅛
5,000....67
50,000....67¼
10,000....67⅛
16,000....67¼
15,000....67⅜
56,000....67½
10,000....67⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
60,000....100½
500....100¼
10,000....100⅜
11,000....101
20,000....100⅝
35,000....100⅞
11,000....100½
Oregon R & N 4s
2,000....100¼
2,000....99½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
7,000s20F....107½
Income A 5s
9,000....81
Inc B & col trust
13,000....58
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
1,000....106
Peo & Eastern 1st
13,000....79⅝
1,000....79
Pitts & West 1st
6,000....92
5,000....92½
Reading Co gen 4s
10,000....83⅝
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000....90¼
9,000....90
3,000....90¼
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000....81
3,000....80
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
17,000....99½
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000....81½
11,000....81¼
St L & S F gen 6s
6,000....120½
St L S W 1st
25,000....79⅝
21,000....80
St L S W 2d inc
10,000....34½
3,000....34¾
20,000....34
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
7,000....102½
So Pac of N M 1st
8,000....109⅝
3,000....109⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
19,000....98¼
10,000....98⅛
20,000....98½
Standard R & T 6s
5,000....76
10,000....77
25,000....77½
18,000....78
3,000....78½
34,000....79
20,000....76
5,000....77½
5,000....78
5,000....77½
10,000....78
5,000....77¾
1,000....78¼
20,000....78½
10,000....79
Standard R & T inc
11,000....23¼
20,000....23⅛
40,000....24
1,000....24¼
20,000....23⅞
30,000....23⅞
7,000....23⅞
14,000....23⅞
72,000....24
5,000....23⅞
10,000....23⅞
13,000....23¾
10,000....23½
25,000....23⅝
15,000....23⅞
2,000....23
10,000....24
6,000....23¼
25,000....23
5,000....23¼
5,000....23⅝
3,000....23¼
12,000....23¼
10,000....23½
5,000....22⅞
25,000....22¾
5,000....22⅞
1,000....23
35,000....23
15,000....23¼
16,000....23
4,000....23¼
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000....99
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
5,000....96¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000s15F....49¼
5,000....49⅝
35,000....49¼
15,000....48¾
5,000....48⅝
15,000....48⅝
10,000....48½
25,000....48½
5,000....48⅝
10,000....48½
80,000....48⅝
20,000....48⅝
5,000....48½
13,000....48⅜
7,000....49
2,000....48⅞
40,000....48⅞
Union Pacific 4s
141,000....98⅞
70,000....98⅞
5,000....98⅞
70,000....98¾
6,000....98¾
1,000....98¾
44,000....98⅞
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
9,000....78½
1,000....78¾
2,000....78½
1,000....78¾
2,000....78⅞
3,000....78½
60,000....78
60,000....77⅞
32,000....77½
10,000....77¾
54,000....77⅝
30,000....77⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000....112
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000....88½
20,000....88¼
10,000....88½
20,000....89
Wabash deb, Series B
10,000....32
15,000....31⅞
35,000s20F....31⅞
10,000....31⅞
4,000....31½
10,000....31⅝
14,000....31½
5,000....31⅝
5,000....32
4,000....31⅝
10,000....31½
20,000s20F....31⅝
20,000....31⅞
20,000....32
20,000s20F....31¾
3,000....31⅞
5,000s30F....31⅞
80,000....32
4,000....31⅝
36,000....32¼
10,000....32
10,000s20F....32
35,000s20F....32
10,000....32¼
16,000....32
5,000s20F....32¼
10,000....32¼
10,000....32½
15,000....32⅝
21,000....32⅝
10,000s20F....32½
29,000....32⅝
5,000....33
36,000....33⅛
5,000....33¼
5,000....33¼
5,000....33¼
5,000....33⅛
10,000s20F....33
5,000....33⅛
15,000....33¼
10,000....34
20,000s20F....33⅝
West Shore gtd 4s
10,000....109¼
W N Y & P gen
4,000....58
Wilm & S Falls 5s
1,000....113
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000....53¼

Total sales....$4,514,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105½	105⅝
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105	106
4s, r., 1907	111	112
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	127	128
4s, c., 1925	127	128
5s, r., 1904	112	113
5s, c., 1904	112	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Express	106	..
Alb. & Sus.	190	220
American Coal	110	130
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40
Am. Express	132	137
Am. St. & Wire pf	..	87¾
Am. T. & C.	96	98
Ann Arbor	12	13
Ann Arbor pf.	36½	38
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108
Buff., R. & P.	31	32
Buff., R. & P. pf.	68	70
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	29¼	30
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	74
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	..	158
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	48
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	⅝
Colorado Midland	4	6½
Col. Midland pf.	13	16
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf.	91¾	93
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Detroit Gas	61	62
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	8½
Eastern Elevator	..	60
Ed. El. Il. of N.Y.	130	134
*E. E. Il. of Bklyn.	..	130
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie 2d pf.	19⅝	20
Ev. & T. H. pf.	52¾	55
Flint & P. M. pf.	38½	40
Ft. W. & R. G.	13½	15
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6¼
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
Keok. & D. M. pf.	16¼	17
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	4	9¾
Laclede Gas pf.	95	96
Lake Shore	192½	..
Long Island	50	58
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Morris & Essex	170¼	175
Minn. & St. L.	27½	28¾
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60¾	61⅝
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..
Nat. Biscuit	32½	32¾
Nat. St. 1st pf.	78	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
New Cent. C.	35	42
N. Y. & N. H.	194	197
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	36
Norfolk So.	60	66
Norfolk & West.	15¾	16½
Ont. Mining	4	6
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo. & Eastern	4	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	67
P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Quicksilver pf.	6	7
Rens. & Saratoga	185	187½
Rome, W. & O.	123½	..
Rio Grande W.	30	31
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20	22
St. L. S. W.	5½	6
St. Paul & Dul. pf.	89	92
Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	61
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Third Avenue	172	175
Wells-F. Express	120	125
Wis. Central	1	2
Wis. Central pf.	4	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
330	Am. Cotton Oil	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝
10	Am. Cot. Oil pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
45,790	Am. Sugar Ref.	144¼	146⅞	144¼	145⅞
50	At., Top. & S. F.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
2,290	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅝	37	36½	37⅛
1,840	Am. Tob. Co.	144¼	147½	144⅜	145¼
3,700	Bklyn. R. T.	67½	67½	65½	66¼
5,610	Chi., Bur. & Q.	118⅜	119⅞	118½	119⅜
3,210	Chi., R. I. & P.	106¼	106⅝	105⅛	106⅝
32,420	C., Mil. & St. P.	112⅞	114⅝	112⅝	114¼
220	Chi. Gt. West.	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
10	Ches. & Ohio	24½	24½	24½	24½
4,780	Louis & Nash.	59⅝	60½	59⅛	60¼
3,020	Manhattan	98	98⅜	96⅝	98⅛
500	Mo. Pacific	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37
60	Nat. Lead	39½	39½	38⅞	38⅞
3,810	Nor. Pacific	40⅝	41	39⅞	40⅝
2,230	Nor. Pac. pf.	78	78	77⅝	77⅞
80	Pacific Mail	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼
3,280	People's Gas	104⅝	107½	104⅛	107½
100	Reading	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Southern pf.	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞
150	Stand. R. & T.	9	10	9	9⅝
80	Tenn., C. & I.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
50	Texas Pacific	16	16⅛	16	16⅛
1,710	Union Pacific	30¼	32½	29¾	32½
1,100	Union Pacific pf.	66	67⅛	65⅞	67
70	U. P., D. & G.	6¼	6¼	6	6
140	U. S. Leather pf.	73	73	72⅝	72¾
10	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
130	Western Union	94½	95⅛	94½	95⅛
122,920					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
11,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	34½	34½	34½	34½
25,000	Tex. Pac 2d.	49⅛	49¼	48⅞	48⅞
10,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	78½	78½	78½	78½
$48,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Irving	147½
American Ex.	165	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	230	Manhattan	200
Central National	170	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	290	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chemical	3700	Mercantile	167
City	1000	Merchants'	150
Commerce	204	Merchants' Ex.	115
Continental	125	New York	235
Corn Exchange	270	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourteenth Street	175	Phenix	90
Garfield National	950	Republic	155½
German-American	112	Seaboard Nat.	176
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	320	Seventh National	120
Imp. & Traders'	480	State of New York	103

There was a sale of 6 shares of New York at 235.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	3⅝	4	3¼	3⅜
Anaconda	38	43	38	40
Anchoria	84½	85	83½	85
Battle	85½	85⅝	81	85
Columbine	17	17½	16	17⅝
Consolidated	8⅛	8⅜	7⅝	8
Elkton	115	116	113	113⅝
El Paso	9¼	9½	9½	9¼
Gold Coin	115	125	111	112½
Golden Fleece	21	25⅝	25	25⅝
Gold King	68	70	66	67
Gibson	20¼	24	20	21½
Garfield	11½	13	11⅝	12¼
Isabella	26	27½	25	25⅝
Independence	69	69½	64½	65½
Jackpot	10¼	10⅝	10	10¼
Jefferson	4	8¼		
Lillie	104	115	100	102
Moon Anchor	117¾	118¼	114	114⅝
Matoa	22½	22⅞	21¾	22¼
Pharmacist	2⅝	3½		
Portland	141⅛	142½	135	137
Ross	15	15½		
Rawlings	38⅞	39¼	35	36¼
Union	13	13	13⅝	13⅞
Work	9¼	9½	9⅝	9½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$288,001,473
Gold reserve	210,029,655
Net silver	10,849,188
United States notes in the Treasury	52,731,468
Treasury notes of 1890	4,518,392
Total receipts this day	1,271,915
Total receipts this month	35,858,309
Total receipts this year	79,705,417
Total expenditures this day	2,112,000
Total expenditures this month	49,127,000
Total expenditures this year	123,390,475
Deposits in National banks	62,843,283
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	205,460
Government receipts from internal revenue	771,660
Customs	486,207
Miscellaneous	13,997

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THOMAS SHEVLIN.—Judgment was entered yesterday against Thomas Shevlin, liquor dealer at 453 Eleventh Avenue, for $2,381, in favor of Jacob Ruppert, for balance due on a chattel mortgage and on a note.

ALFORD & BERKELE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received additional attachments against the Alford & Berkele Company, dealer in cutlery at 77 Chambers Street, in favor of the following: Thaddeus E. Sumner, $5,118 on an assigned claim for consigned goods which the company sold for the account of the Goodell Company of New Hampshire; Edgar W. Hawley, $568 for money lent to the company; Voigt, Starr & Co., $550, and M. W. Robinson Company $181.

DEMAREST & JORALEMON.—Benjamin F. Werner, assignee of Nicholas A. Jerolemon, surviving partner of Demarest & Joralemon, dealers in twines and nettings at 106 Barclay Street, has obtained leave from Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $20,000 and an extension of time to file his schedules. A rough estimate gives the liabilities at $54,251, and good assets which have come into the hands of the assignee at $21,234, consisting of stock $9,391, outstanding accounts $11,368, and cash $475. The nominal value of the accounts is $68,021, but as a large part cannot be collected the actual value is estimated at $11,368.

Relief for Judgment Debtors.

The new bankrupt law, it is claimed, affords relief to judgment debtors who have had to undergo examinations in supplementary proceedings, and who have been tormented by the exasperating questions of the lawyers while endeavoring to find out if the debtor had any property within reach of the law. Injunctions have been granted by Judge Brown of the United States Court in the cases of three debtors who have filed petitions in bankruptcy, restraining their examination in supplementary proceedings which are now pending in the State courts. In one of the cases, proceedings have thus been stayed on four different judgments.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTIN, John C. and Carrie E.—E. F. Kienle	$369
ALLEY, Josephine B.—William Crawford	333
BARBETTA, Nicolo—Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company	604
BETTS, Edward S. and Charles A.—E. F. Kienle	148
BANCROFT, William—H. R. Hutcheson	185
BLAIR, Aaron L.—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	54
CARTER, Louis and Kate—A. Schillinger	142
COHEN, Joseph—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	443
COHEN, Max—Armour Packing Company	109
COHEN, David—Mark R. Wendell and others	1,176
CONLIN, Peter, and Philip Dillon—New York and Pennsylvania Company	367
COHEN, Bernard—Henry Kupfer and another	70
CHRIST, Alfred—M. Rosenfield and others	104
DAHL, Elbert W., Harmon G. Utley, and Chauncey H.—G. A. Smith	172
DARRAUGH, John—Hyman and Henry Sonn	133
ERSCHOWSKY, Bernard—Eastman's Company of New York	621
ERSCHOWSKY, Barney—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	201
FICKEN, John H.—Hyman and Henry Sonn	262
FARRELL, Delia—J. G. Gent	26
FONTHAM, Charles F.—J. H. Osters	120
GRANT, Jerome T., Frank W., and John E. Hulebert—H. M. Lee	373
GRETSINGER, August—Eastman's Company of New York	261
GAYLOR, Clarence W. and William Seitz—John B. and William H. McGilpatrick	2,955
GAFFNEY, Bernard—Emanuel Elsing and others	619
GARRICK, Catherine—Cornelius O'Reilly	921
HIGGINS, Mary E.—M. Rosenfield and others	131
HANSING, Siegfried, John W. Scott, and Alfred Dolge—First National Bank of Hempstead	328
JONAS, Alexander—B. Richter and others	66
KEISER, Alfred H.—James P. Archibald	629
KAYSSER, Louis W., and Michael Kirchner—E. Muller	111
LEVY, Hyman—J. Horowitz	532
LINK, George H.—Eastman's Company of New York	380
LEYSER, Max M.—H. Bisch and another	469
McMULLAN, James—E. F. Kienle	178
MOACKLER, Mary E.—A. Glaser, costs	25
MOHLE, Oscar—A. B. Buek	351
MOORE, William V.—Julius King Optical Company	308
NIEBUHR, John F.—J. G. Gent	67
NEUMAIER, George—Lena Kolsch, administratrix	99
NELLIS, Edward J.—M. M. Kahn	51
NOBLES, Milton—The Thomas & Wylie Lithographic Company	333
POST, George W.—T. Faulkner	185
PICKRELL, Percy A.—J. H. Teschmacher	192
RACER, Henrietta S. D.—A. Davies and another	1,026
READ, George E.—C. P. Pearson	238
RIEDELL, William—The Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company	588
ROCHE, Theodore M.—George R. Read	2,139
ROBINSON, William R.—H. C. Ross and another	118
STEINHARDT, Samuel S.—A. Marschall	107
SCHIMEL, Philip—J. Goldman	950
SHEVLIN, Thomas—Jacob Rupert	2,381
STERNHAGEN, Herman—Jacob Rupert	1,048
SOHN, John—P. Wolf	28
TRACY, Richard—J. L. Mandelbaum	38
TREANOR, Owen—Fitzgerald Brewing Company	207
THEOBOLD, Henry—Hyman and Henry Sonn	210
THE GODEY COMPANY—Judson C. Travis and another	1,447
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Molloy, $28.71; F. F. Lynch, $27.49; P. Gorman, $49.35; J. Hanley, $55.39; W. Dooley, $29.33; E. F. O'Neill, $30.58; J. Conley, $28.28; C. Kroegel, $28.73; J. McCracken, $30.58; T. Dermody, $28.71.	
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Baldwin	45
VON RAITZ, Feodor—S. Bossert	114
VOTH, Richard C.—J. F. Kayler	353
WINANS, Benjamin W.—J. Dobbins	86
WHITE, Webster—R. Thedford	32
WEXLER METAL GOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—O. D. Munn	374
WIENER, David—Mitchell & Co.	96

BANKERS VISIT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Entertained by an Inspection of the Gold Mines.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 26.—Several hundred bankers who were delegates to the convention of the American Bankers' Association which met in Denver this week, arrived to-day in Cripple Creek and Victor, the leading cities in this mining district. They were accompanied by many of the leading mining men of the State, the whole party filling four special trains which came over the Colorado Midland and Midland Terminal Roads.

The visitors were met by reception committees, and were sumptuously entertained during their stay in the camp. They were shown through the Portland, Victor, Gold Coin, Independence, Elkton, Moon Anchor, Anchoria Leland, and other great mines, and many of them expressed surprise at the evidences presented of the extent and richness of the Cripple Creek gold district.

The bankers left here this afternoon for Colorado Springs, via the Florence and Cripple Creek and Denver and Rio Grande Road.

A Janitor's Fatal Fall.

The premature descent of a freight elevator in the apartment house at 356 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street caused Janitor Richard Struebel to fall to the cellar, a distance of twenty feet, yesterday afternoon, dragging a can of ashes with him, which fell on him at the bottom. He was internally injured, and died soon after his removal to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.55
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	.06⅝@ .06¾
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.40
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18½@ .19

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@65c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 2 corn, 30¼c; No. 2 yellow, 31c; No. 2 oats, 20¼@20½c; No. 2 white, 23@25c; No. 3 white, 22¼@23¼c; No. 2 rye, 42½c; No. 2 barley, 46c; No. 1 flaxseed, 89c; Northwest, 90½c; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $8.85@8.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@$5.07½; short-rib sides, loose,) $5.05@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

The small volume of spot business in Liverpool yesterday and the weakness of the English market for futures, as indicated by early cables, was a distinct disappointment, in view of the steadiness developed Thursday by our market, which opened yesterday at a decline of 1@3 points, steady in tone. Later there was a rally on yellow fever rumors, and prices worked up to a net gain of 3@5 points on Thursday's figures. There was an absence of support of any kind, and most of the time the market dragged. The average of the cotton crop news in circulation on 'Change yesterday was favorable to the bear element, with the official weather bulletin indicating lower temperature over the length and breadth of the cotton belt. The general character of the trading yesterday was not such as to encourage the idea of broadening speculation; quite the contrary. Traders were inclined to exercise the greatest caution, as there is no little confusion regarding the actual condition of the cotton crop at this most critical time of the season. This was the first day for notices of intention to deliver cotton on September contract; these only amounted to 3,000 to 5,000 bales, easily and promptly taken care of. One of the steadying influences of the day was a report that genuine yellow fever had been discovered on the outskirts of Galveston and that New Orleans and Houston had as a consequence established a quarantine until an investigation, now under way, either confirmed or denied the report. The more conservative local operators were skeptical, but not inclined to make extensive new ventures until further news on this subject had been received. Exceptionally small receipts at New Orleans and a light movement at Houston were attributed to the new restrictions. Total Houston receipts for the week reached but little over 12,000 bales, or considerably less than half the amount which put in an appearance during the same week a year ago. Other points, notably Brenham, Texas, also reported comparatively light receipts throughout the week just ended. The local market for futures finished the day steady in tone at a net gain of 3 to 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.50@5.52
September	5.46	5.52	5.45	5.52@5.53
October	5.52	5.58	5.52	5.57@5.58
November	5.54	5.60	5.54	5.60@5.61
December	5.58	5.64	5.57	5.63@5.64
January	5.61	5.67	5.61	5.67@5.68
February	5.67	5.69	5.67	5.71@5.72
March	5.69	5.75	5.69	5.75@5.76
April	..	..	..	5.79@5.80
May	5.77	5.82	5.77	5.82@5.83

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet and steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5⅝c for middling upland and 6c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8 1-16c and 8 5-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchanges as follows: Galveston, 5 7-16c; New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5⅞c; St. Louis, 5 7-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	7,295	......	2,328
Thus far this w'k.	20,290	......	5,927
Since Sept. 1	3,520,752	815,692	3,003,650

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d. December-January, 309s; January-February, 309s; February-March, 309½b; March-April, 310½s; April-May, 311b; May-June, 312s; August, 314s; August-September, 313½s; September-October, 311s; October-November, 309½s; November-December, 309s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.69	69 3-16	68⅛	68⅛
December	.66½	66 9-16	65 15-16	66
May	.67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67¼
Corn—				
September	.34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
December	.34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	5.35

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.63 11-16	64⅛	63¼	63⅜
December	.61⅝	62 1-16	61¼	61⅝
May	.63½	64	63¼	63¼
Corn—				
September	.30	30 5-16	29¾	29¾
December	.30¼	30 5-16	29⅞	29⅞
May	.32⅝	32 9-16	32⅛	32⅛
Oats—				
September	.19¾	20	19⅝	19⅝
December	.20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
May	.22⅛	22¼	22	22
Lard—				
September	.5.07½	5.07½	5.05	5.07½
October	.5.12½	5.12½	5.10	5.10
Ribs—				
September	.5.17½	5.17½	5.15	5.17½
October	.5.17½	5.17½	5.15	5.17½
Pork—				
September	.8.80	8.87½	8.80	8.82½
October	.8.82½	8.87½	8.77½	8.85

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market was divided into two parts yesterday. During the forenoon bull operators had control of the situation and advanced prices about ⅝c. over the previous night, compelling active covering by room shorts. On this advance also foreign houses took a prominent part on the buying side, and did much to counteract the effect of cables, which at the start were decidedly disappointing. The last half of the session, however, was monopolized by bear traders who instituted a determined raid against the market, and completely routed the bull contingent. This reaction was not attended by any important news developments, but was rather a shaking out of tired long holdings and an absence of any confident leadership on the bull side. The market closed weak at a low point, and ⅜c. below the previous day.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—August, 82c; September, 50⅞@50⅞c; December, 58¼c; January, 60⅜@60⅞c; No. 1 hard, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅝c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 26.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66⅝c; August, 66⅝c; September, 62⅝c; December, 60¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; September, 63⅝c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c; track mixed, 27@28½c; track white, 29@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49c, free on board, afloat, to arrive, September; 44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 51c near by. BARLEY—Choice new malting, 52c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.40@$4.65; Winter straights, $3.65@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kilndried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 70@77½c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 60c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oil meal, $23@$23.50, to arrive; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.80; first clear, $3@$3.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼@7⅝c; 10-lb, 7¼@7½c; 12-lb, 6¼@6⅝c; 14-lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16-lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3¾@3⅞c. LARD—$5.40; city lard, $5.00@$5.15; refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 3¾@4c; Western, 4⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5⅛c; city lard, stearine, 6⅛@6⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s 6d; do. colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was a considerably less volume to speculation in Brazilian coffee futures yesterday, although the market was not without interesting features. Opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, subsequent fluctuations were narrow and few. The market was finally steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower. Sales on the call, 3,000 bags; up to 12 M., 8,500 bags, and for the entire session 19,500 bags. The influences at work on the market yesterday brought a fairly even pressure to bear. On the one hand there was disappointment regarding the character of the cables from Europe. After a somewhat irregular course the Havre market closed at about Thursday's figures. The Havre stock has gained a little during the week. The figures are 1,231,000 bags, including 797,000 bags Brazilian, against 1,225,000 bags and 784,000 bags, respectively, a week ago. The Hamburg market was lower, but active. There were foreign selling orders. These were the principal unfavorable features, against which were higher cables from Rio and Santos on continued light receipts. The movement of new Brazilian coffee is much below what the bears have been predicting and is still running much below the movement of a year ago. But the American visible supply remains much above the normal figure, being 1,011,678 bags against 790,165 bags a year ago and 487,280 bags two years ago. The warehouse deliveries in this country showed up in better shape yesterday, with a total of 15,581 bags. This favorable feature was emphasized by a larger interest on the part of spot coffee buyers, with the result of firming up the local market; so that while the official figures were No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and jobbing lots remained at 6⅝c and 6⅞c respectively, some of the brokers on the Street were calling the market 6⅝@6¾c and 6⅞@7c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.60@5.70
September	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
November	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
December	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
January	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
February	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
March	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25
April	..	..	..	6.25@6.30
May	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.30@6.35
June	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40@6.45
July	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.45@6.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos — Good average, 8$600. Hamburg—¼ pfennig net lower. Havre—Net unchanged; January, 40; February, 40; March 40.25; April, 40.50; May, 40.75; June, 41; July, 41; August, 39.25; September, 39.50; October, 39.50; November, 39.75; December, 39.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.70; lake copper ingots, $12.20; tin, 16.15c; lead, 4.12½c; spelter, 4.80c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15; cottonseed oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off Summer yellow, 22½c; butter grades, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@47c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar, oil barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 28⅞@29¼c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26.—Spirits of turpentine, 26@26½c; resin, $1@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 26.—Spirits turpentine, 27c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26.—Turpentine, 26c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $5@$5.70; half-breeds, $5.10; oxen and stags, $3@$5; bulls, $3.25@$3.60; cows, $2@$3.75. Cables higher. Live cattle, 10¼@11¼c; dressed eight, refrigerator beef, 8c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.80; grassers and buttermilk, $4@$4.50; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 9½@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $4.90@$6; culls, $3.62½.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.55.

IRON AND STEEL AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Organization Meets to Arrange Terms.

Ex-Gov. Flower and Robert Bacon, the Committee on Organization of the Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel interests, met in conference yesterday at the offices of Flower & So. The meeting was chiefly to arrange for the settlement of terms.

Though no official statement was given it was said on good authority that the main basis for capitalization will remain unchanged. In that event $100,000,000 preferred stock and $100,000,000 common stock will be the basis, and Minnesota Iron is to have the preference in exchange of securities. In other words, Minnesota Iron will exchange 100 shares of old stock for 133 new preferred and 100 new common. Illinois Steel will get a 10 per cent. lower basis of exchange.

Shortly after yesterday's meeting ex-Gov. Flower left the city for Saratoga, where he is expected to remain until Tuesday next, when a meeting of the Conference Committee of ten Directors is called. It is said that members of the special committee will also be in Saratoga, and that by Tuesday forenoon all the details will be completed, and further that at the meeting of Directors called for Tuesday the consolidation will be definitely arranged.

FRAUD IN STAMPING WATCHES.

Gold Filled Cases Made to Appear as 14-Carat Sold at Great Profit.

All watches stamped "14 karat solid gold" are not what they pretend to be, and buyers from any but reliable dealers would do well to beware before they put their money down. The officers of the Brooklyn Watch Case Company of 54 Maiden Lane are making strenuous efforts to put a stop to the fraud. Their watches are the ones which have been tampered with, and they will try to bring the guilty parties to account.

A man who bought a filled gold watch of a pawn broker recently as a forfeited pledge took it to the company, and George E. Fahys, an officer of the corporation, pronounced the stamp "14-carat solid gold" a fraud at once. It was found upon investigation that a number of pawnbrokers had gold-filled watches on sale which bore the mark "14 carat gold" and were all new. Several of them were bought and traced by their numbers to the original purchasers from the company. One of them had passed from the manufacturer to the pawnbroker inside of a month.

It was discovered by Crawford & Crawford, the company's lawyers, that the stamping was done by persons other than the firms which bought the watches from the company. By selling them through the pawnbrokers they were able to make a profit of several hundred per cent.

William Rockefeller's Assessment.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—It is almost certain the Board of Assessors of Mount Pleasant will appeal from the recent decision cutting down the assessment upon the estate of William Rockefeller. The Town Board has decided to back up the Assessors. The Assessors will now go ahead and take their exceptions and carry the case to the Court of Appeals if necessary.

CONFERENCE OF APPRAISERS.

Assistant Appraiser Hartshorn Reports in Regard to the St. Gall Importations.

The St. Gall importations were discussed at the conference of United States Appraisers yesterday. Edwin A. Hartshorn, Assistant Appraiser of the Fourth Division, made a lengthy report explaining the method of undervaluing goods whereby the Government, in his opinion, had been defrauded out of many millions of dollars from a single consular district.

Mr. Hartshorn denied the statement made by importers that the appraisement of the merchandise had been made by taking into account the wholesale price of such merchandise in the United States as provided in Section 11 of the Administrative Act, but maintained that the values had been arrived at by finding the actual net prices realized for the merchandise—in Europe.

The St. Gall controversy being yet undecided, no action was taken by the conference, but the opinion generally expressed was that Appraiser Wakeman was correct in his rulings.

Some time ago the Treasury Department made a ruling that all sample packages of teas should be examined at ports of entry before being forwarded to American importers. As the tea season has opened thousands of sample packages are coming to the United States, and the delay incident to examination at port has caused such dissatisfaction that Assistant Treasurer Howell asked the conference to make a recommendation in regard to the matter.

The conference yesterday decided to recommend that all sample packages be admitted without being examined as to quality, leaving this examination to be made when the importation itself is received in port.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Opinions on New Questions Handed Down by General Appraisers.

Several opinions on new questions were handed down by the Board of Classification of United States General Appraisers yesterday.

Merchandise consisting of white and salmon tinted earths imported by the Fossil Flour Company of Bangor, Me., was assessed for duty as a wrought earth at $2 per ton under Paragraph 93, and was claimed to be dutiable as Tripoli, which is a yellowish gray or white mineral of an earthy nature. The protest was sustained.

Merchandise imported by a Portland (Ore.) firm, and invoiced as sacks of ground sulphur, barrels of sulphur, and barrels of rolled sulphur, was returned by the Appraiser as sublimed or refined, and was assessed for duty at $8 per ton under Paragraph 84. Free admission was claimed under Paragraph 674 as sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, or as sulphur not otherwise provided for. The board held that the ground sulphur in sacks was exempt from duty as sulphur not otherwise provided for, and that the sulphur in barrels was free as crude sulphur.

It was claimed that ground olive nuts imported by John W. Haulenbeck of this city should be classified under the provision for non-enumerated articles, and not as a drug. The board decided that the goods should be assessed for duty at one-quarter of 1 per cent. per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

In the matter of the protest of L. A. Douillat of this city, the question for decision was whether cadet gloves should be assessed as men's or women's gloves, or as manufactures of leather not specially provided for. The importer and witnesses called by him said that cadet gloves were not commercially known as men's gloves, also that women's and children's gloves were distinct and well-defined classes of gloves, which did not include cadet gloves. Witnesses for the Government testified that in trade the term "men's gloves" included cadet gloves. The protests were overruled.

Palm leaves, either painted, dyed, or subjected to some preserving solution, imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co. and others of this city, were assessed for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 449, as manufactures of palm leaf not specially provided for. The importers claimed free entry under Paragraphs 552 and 617, but this claim was overruled.

TAX ON PRECIOUS STONES.

Decision of the Appraiser Is Overruled by the Board.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained Appraiser Sharrett's valuation of $110,000 worth of precious stones recently imported by Bonner, Grenberg, Rich & Co. of this city.

The diamonds, according to the return of the Appraiser, were correctly valued, but all other goods were, in his opinion, undervalued. He therefore advanced forty-six items from 1 per cent. to less than 50 per cent., and twenty items to over 50 per cent. This action of the Appraiser was overruled by the board, and their decision is final.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The joint examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company by the Insurance Commissioners of New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri has been practically completed, except for the work of appraising the real estate holdings of the company. The investigation was begun on May 16.

The Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters has been instructed to bring a test case against the Government for the recovery of the value of canceled revenue stamps used on policies that are not accepted, and for which, therefore, the companies receive no premium.

The former tariff rate on the Hoffmann Brewery, which was heavily damaged by fire early Thursday morning, averaged for the nine buildings as follows: On Buildings, 72½ cents; contents, 1 per cent. After the tariff break the line was replaced at 60 cents on the buildings and 75 cents on the contents for a term of three years, the brokerage ranging from 25 to 40 per cent.

The marine insurance companies which insured the Miguel Jover, Catalina, and other Spanish prize steamers will probably save a large amount of money through the release of the ships by the United States District Court of Florida. The Miguel Jover and the Catalina have already been released. Most of the lines on the Spanish prizes were largely reinsured at Lloyds, London, so that in any case the burden of the loss would have been borne abroad.

William E. Goodridge, the insurance broker, has addressed a letter to E. C. Irvin, President of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, in reply to the latter's recent circular issued for the purpose of securing a conference as to the advisability of a tariff agreement of some kind for the metropolitan district. Mr. Goodridge takes the ground that the adequacy of present rates should be considered rather than the loss of premium receipts. He says: "If the companies are unable to control their business in Philadelphia or any other place and lose money thereby, there is no reason why insurable property in this district should be saddled with excessive rates to pay the same." A local manager said yesterday that Mr. Goodridge lost sight of the fact that the many building improvements, not required by municipal ordinance, which, however, materially assisted toward the large profits of the three years ending with 1897, by lessening the first losses, were secured by the New York Tariff Association, and will now be more or less neglected, to the detriment of underwriters.

The Bavarian Bank Licensed.

Superintendent Louis F. Payn of the State Insurance Department issued a certificate of authority yesterday to Albert Willcox & Co., United States managers of the Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank of Munich, Bavaria, licensing them to transact a general reinsurance business in this State. The bank will negotiate bordereaux treaties, and other reinsurance contracts, with fire insurance companies. It has deposited $500,000 in the United States as a security to policyholders, of which $200,000 has been deposited with the State authorities at Albany. James A. Silvey, formerly Vice President of the German-American Insurance Company, will have charge of its underwriting department. The bank will apply for admission to other States in the near future, presumably some of the New England States first.

Taxation in Oswego County.

OSWEGO, Aug. 26.—The Board of Supervisors, in special session to-day, adopted a resolution in refutation of the claim filed by the New York County Board of Assessors with the State Tax Commissioners that property in this county was assessed at only 40 per cent. of its value

THE RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD

Floronso Easily Won the Dolphin Stakes from Martha II. and Central Trust.

KINLEY MACK'S HANDICAP

The Soft Turf Course Was Just Suited to King T.'s Tender Feet, Who in a Splendid Drive Through the Stretch Beat Lansdale Out.

Every once in a while that shrewd old horseman, Green B. Morris, springs upon the unsuspecting public a fairly good horse that just gallops away from the other contenders in the race, and incidentally conveys to the pockets of Mr. Morris and his friends big wads of money that half an hour before the race rested in the plethoric bankrolls of the bookmakers. He sent his colt Floronso to the post for the Dolphin Stakes, the only stake race on the card, and then retired confidently to the grand stand. Sydney Paget's Martha II. and J. E. McDonald's Central Trust, both of which were heavily played by those who were not fortunate enough to enjoy the confidence of Mr. Morris, went out to the front when the flag went down and started to show the way home in the mile and an eighth journey. When the turn into the stretch was reached, however, Clawson sent the "good thing" up from the rear, and he passed them with the ease that a stake horse shows when he passes selling platers. Central Trust, very tired at the end, beat Martha II. three lengths for the place.

The best race of the day was a selling race, which wound up the programme, and in which there were but four starters. Longacre, Gun Metal, and Lansdale were all considered to have almost equal chances, and the speculation about them was brisk. But only a few had any thought for old King T., who has always shown his ability to run well on a track not hard enough to affect his tender feet. The race was at a mile and a quarter over the turf course, and as the soft turf was easing to his feet, King T. did not sulk, as he does occasionally. Longacre and Gun Metal made the running between them until the stretch was reached, and then Lansdale easily took command, and appeared to have the race at his mercy until O'Leary set sail for him with King T. Though he gained at every stride, it seemed doubtful that he would overhaul the leader. But in the last jump O'Leary lifted him with whip and spur, and he just nosed out Lansdale, and won the race.

Kinley Mack, who had to contend with Autumn in the two-year-old handicap, won with scarcely an effort, beating the gelding by two lengths. Glenheim, who was played to win as if he had had a mortgage on the purse money, showed the way around for the greater part of the five and a half furlong journey, and then threw it up in the stretch and fell back, finishing fourth.

Fleeting Gold owed her victory in the fifth race to the long delay her antics at the post occasioned, for she tried the patience of the starter, so that, when after repeated breaks he saw her in motion with the others, he dropped the flag. Fleeting Gold had a flying start, and was in front all the way, winning in a drive by a length.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.
1—Firearm, August Belmont's b. g., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 119 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.........(Sims)
2—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4, 126, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.........(Maher)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 124, 13 to 5.........(Williams)
Sensational, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Mizpah, 103, 7 to 2, (Clawson;) Orion, 120, 4 to 1, (Taral,) and Hanwell, 104, 40 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a length, the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02 4-5.
1—Tender, W. A. Chanler's b. f., by Tenny-Darine, 104 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.........(Maher)
2—Frances Booker, J. D. Smith's ch. f., 104, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.........(Barrett)
3—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 110, 6 to 1.........(Sims)
Country Dance, 104, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Sister Fox, 104, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Harmonica, 104, 10 to 1, (Cunningham;) Chemisette, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Seraphic, 104, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Lepida, 104, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Althea, 104, 10 to 1, (James;) Lioness, 104, 30 to 1, (Garrigan;) Top Note, 104, 50 to 1, (Moody,) and Winepress, 108, 7 to 2, (Sloane,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, by subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 4-5.
1—Floronso, G. B. Morris's b. c., by Fonso-Florence E., 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.........(Clawson)
2—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 108, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.........(Maher)
3—Martha II., Sydney Paget's b. f., 116, 5 to 1.........(Sloane)
Latson, 114, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Rappahannock, 114, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Glorian, 118, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Whistling Con, 114, 10 to 1, (Sims;) George Boyd, 114, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Candle Black, 108, 4 to 1, (Barrett,) and Nuto, 114, 10 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a gallop by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.
1—Kinley Mack, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., by Islington-Songstress, 114 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.........(Sloane)
2—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 126, 4 to 1 and even money.........(Maher)
3—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 110, 15 to 1.........(Doggett)
Glenheim, 120, 5 to 2, (Sims;) Young Exile, 105, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) and Jack Point, 121, 10 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.
1—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Flying Fish, 97 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.........(Songer)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.........(O'Connor)
3—Tom Collins, Simms & Anderson's b. c., 3, 99, 5 to 2.........(Clawson)
Swamp Angel, 108, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Julius Caesar, 108, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Pacemaker, 108, 4 to 1, (Miner,) and Roundsman, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:10.
1—King T., J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 5 years, by Kinglike-Revolt, 101 pounds, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.........(O'Leary)
2—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 107, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.........(Maher)
3—Longacre, F. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3, 98, 6 to 5.........(Moody)
4—Gun Metal, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 3, 97, 5 to 2.........(Sloane)
Won in a drive by a nose; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Five and one-half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lambent	126	Swamp Angel	104
Trolley	121	Chenille	102
St. Callatine	114	Gen. Maceo	100
Rossifer	106	Chum	100

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and one-eighth.

Damien	110	Twinkler	101
Free Lance	114	Octave	98
Belmar	111	Squire Abingdon	92
Millstream	104		

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Ahom	127	Prestidigitatrice	112
Kentucky Colonel	127	Mr. Phinig	104
Kingdon	127	Manuel	104
Duke of Middleburgh	122	Ways and Means	104
Marblehead	122	Hungarian	104
Rusher	122	The Rose	101

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Peep o' Day	122	Briar Sweet	110
Algol	119	Bangle	106
Irish Reel	116	Sir Vassar	106
Semper Ego	115	Bendoran	104
Royal Stag	115	Floronso	104
Maceo	114	Whistling Con	102
[illegible]	113	Banastar	100
[illegible]	110	Lary Marian	90

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Frohsinn	115	Somers	115
St. Clair	115	St. Lorenzo	110
Ben Viking	115	Hanau	110
Strathconan	115	Handcuff	110
Cormorant	115	The Lady in Blue	107
Federal	115	Al Reeves	107
Grey Jacques	115		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Short course.

Olindo	152	Governor Budd	138
Rheinstrom	147	Brown Red	138
El Cid	144	Diversion	135
Equerry	142	Baby Bill	135
Hurry Up	140		

RIDER KUHN HURT AT SARATOGA

Laurel Leaf Is Crowded Against the Fence and Does Not Finish.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—At the races here to-day the weather was fine; track heavy, and the attendance large. There was an accident in the fourth race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Garra Brant, 100 pounds, (Dupree,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three lengths; Hop Scotch, 108, (Powers,) 4 to 1 and even, second, by two lengths; Joe Carroll, 107, (Irving,) 2½ to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:06¾. Tyrian and Five O'Clock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Saratoga, 101 pounds, (Kuhn,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by one length; Ma Angeline, 101, (Dupree,) even and out, second, by ten lengths; Vanessa, 110, (Gatewood,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Uncle Louis and Island Prince also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and sixteenth. Filament, 96 pounds, (Forbes,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, by three lengths; Banquo II., 113, (Powers,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 2, second, by two lengths; Manassas, 117, (Irving,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:55. Premier also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Field Lark, 94 pounds, (M. Michaels,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, by half a length; Island Prince, 99, (Forbes,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by four lengths; Prime Minister, 104½, (Blake,) 8½ to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:19½. Flareaway and Joe Anderson also ran. Laurel Leaf did not finish, and his rider, Kuhn, had an ankle broken by being crowded against the fence.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Orimar, 106, (Dupee,) even and out; won by three lengths; Knight of the Garter, 108, (Powers,) 4 to 1 and even, second by eight lengths; Marito, 93, (Blair,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45½.

The following are the entries for the races here to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Maiden two-year-olds. Hold Up, 112 pounds; Menu, Miss Order, Tyrian, 109 each; Happy Knack, Flying Scotchman, Champion, 107 each; Sensina, Motive, Semper Leon, 104 each; Cousin Jess, 99.

SECOND RACE.—All ages. One mile. Premier, Headlight, 107 pounds each; George B. Cox, 105; Joe Miller, 104; Sister Clara, 102.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Prime Minister, 103 pounds; Joe Anderson, Trianon, 100 each; Flaraway, 95; Flo. W., 88.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Oxnard, 109 pounds; Ma Angeline, 106; Bon Ito, 104; Hurns, 100; Brighton, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and one-eighth. Marshall, 116 pounds; L. B. Squan, Donation, 11 each; Vanessa, 109.

GLENS FALLS HARNESS RACES.

All the Favorites but Monopole Win Prizes—Timbrel Stumbles and Throws His Driver.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—There were five events on the programme at the Grand Circuit races here to-day. The favorites, all but one, succeeded in winning the prizes, the unfortunate one being Monopole, in the 2:11 pace. Chehalis won the 2:08 pace with apparent ease. In the last race Timbrel stumbled in the first heat, throwing himself and the driver, but both fortunately escaped injury.

2:08 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

Chehalis, blk. s., by Altamont-Tecorsa, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., (Frazier)	1	1	1
Prince L. Alber, b. g., (Birney)	2	2	2
Quadriga, s. g., (Miller)	3	3	3
Giles Noyes, s. g., (Rush)	4	4	4
Billey, c. g., (Rathbun)	5	5	5

Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:07¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $1,500.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Princess of Chimes, by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)	2	2	2
Dan M., b. g., (Maloney)	3	4	4
Annie Lieburn, b. m., (Wadsworth)	5	3	3
Ed. B. Young, blk. g., (Kelly)	4	dr.	
Miss Meander, ch. m., (Rathbun)	dis.		

Time—2:11¾; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Gayton's b. s., by Allerton-Lucy Wilton, (Kelly)	1	4	1	1
Ed. Locke, b. s., (McDonald)	3	1	4	6
Celibate, br. g., (Cheney)	2	2	6	2
Timbrel, blk. c., (Payne)	9	3	6	2
Little Dick, br. g., (Coville)	4	5	2	4
Oatley, b. g., (French)	5	6	9	9
Improvidence, b. f., (McCarthy)	6	9	8	8
Red Ray, b. g., (Starr)	7	7	7	7
Parnell, Jr., ch. g., (Foote)	8	8	3	5

Time—2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:12½; 2:13¼.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Mattie Patterson, b. m., by Villando Topsy-Blue Buck, (Saunders)	1	1	1
Alves, b. g., (French)	2	2	3
Success, g. g., (Demorest)	3	5	2
Ruby, br. m., (Starr)	4	4	4
Bonquita, g. m., (Miller)	5	6	dis
Town Lady, b. m., (Cheney)	6	5	5

Time—2:16¼; 2:14¼; 2:13.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Endiana, b. g., by King of Bellaire, dam by Woodford, (McCarthy)	1	1	1
Helena Duplex, b. m., (Birney)	2	2	3
Ole Hutch, br. g., (Selleye)	3	3	4
George St. Clair, b. s., (McDonald)	4	6	7
Eyelet, gr. m., (Doble)	6	4	5
Simmons, b. g., (Emerson)	7	5	6
Monopole, ch. g., (Demorest)	5	7	2

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¼; 2:11.

JOHN R. GENTRY'S NEW RECORD.

Lowers the Track Record at the Orange County Circuit to 2:06.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Four thousand people were in attendance upon the Orange County Circuit races at Goshen to-day. John R. Gentry lowered the track record of 2:11¼ to 2:06. Limerick defeated Elsie S. for a five-thousand-dollar purse last year, but to-day the positions were reversed after six heats. The second heat was declared a dead heat, both horses having run the full length of the stretch, Elsie S. being two lengths ahead, while Limerick settled to a trot just at the wire. Ira Ryerson, who drove Elsie S., last year, claimed she was poisoned before the race. Summary:

2:11 Trot and Pace. Purse, $500.—Alfondly, b. h., won the fifth and sixth heats in 2:18½ and 2:20½, respectively; Luxon won the third and fourth heats in 2:15¼ and 2:16½; Grace C. won the first heat in 2:13¼. Elf was fourth.

Special Three-Year-Old Stake. Purse, $5,000.—Elsie S. won the first, fifth, and sixth heats in 2:27, 2:23, and 2:30, respectively; Limerick won third and fourth heats in 2:22½ and 2:22½.

2:28 Trotting. Purse, $500.—Naurine won in three heats, the time being 2:17½, 2:18¼, and 2:20. Nellie Conway was second, Sacha third, and Ouida fourth.

2:34 Trot. Purse, $400.—Island Boy won in three straight heats, the time being 2:21½, 2:23¼, and 2:26. Flower was second, Don D. third, and Maycoas fourth.

Pacing Mare Fatally Hurt.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Marion Mills, the celebrated guideless pacing mare, stumbled and fell on the track of the Cortland County Agricultural Society here to-day. She was unable to move after falling, and it is believed she will not recover. The mare had been in the Western Circuit races this Summer, and filled an engagement here on the way to Bangor, Me.

Draco Wins at Hurst Park.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—At the Hurst Park Club August meeting, to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old chestnut gelding Draco won the Autumn Selling Plate. Stensall was second and Prince Soltykoff's three-year-old bay colt Rococo third.

NIAGARA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

J. D. Forbes of Harvard Defeats E. P. Fischer of New York.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 26.—Play was continued to-day in the Niagara International Tennis Tournament. The feature of the day's play was the single match between J. D. Forbes of Harvard and E. P. Fischer of New York. Forbes was very accurate in his passing, and won in straight sets. In the ladies' singles Miss Marie Wimer of Washington easily beat Miss Mariel Banks of Philadelphia in the finals, and will play Miss Juliette Atkinson for the championship to-morrow. Scores:

All Comers.—Fischer beat Pope, 6—0, 8—6. Cole beat Tate, 6—4, 6—1. Cole beat Avery, 6—3, 6—4. Norris beat Gabriel, 6—0, 6—3. Ware beat Porter, 6—2, 6—1. Forbes beat Fischer, 6—3, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Final Round—Miss Wimer, Washington, beat Miss Banks, Philadelphia, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—Fischer and Bond beat Tate and Lamont, 6—0, 6—2. Langton and McLaughlin beat Wagner and Norton, 6—4, 6—4. Porter and Misner beat Blackwood and Pope, 6—4, 7—5.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—H. J. McLaughlin, half 30, beat H. E. Avery, owe 15, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4. W. Langton, 15, beat H. Lamont, half 30, 6—3, 6—4. H. E. Gabriel, half 15, beat Harry Cole, owe 15, 6—3, 6—2.

PHILADELPHIA YACHTS SPEEDY.

They Outsail Seawanhaka-Corinthian Boats in Final Race.

The fifth and final interclub knockabout race between the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Philadelphia Yacht Clubs was sailed off Oyster Bay yesterday in a light northwesterly breeze, and for the first time during the series the Quaker City yachtsmen captured a majority of the points, scoring 16 to the Seawanhaka's 9. The Philadelphians' spurt came too late, however, as on the total amount of points scored for the entire series the Seawanhakas won by a score of 85 points to the Philadelphias 31. After the race yesterday over a hundred yachtsmen sat down to a dinner at the Centre Island clubhouse.

The course was the same as was sailed in Thursday's race, triangular, two miles to a leg, and sailed twice over, a total distance of twelve nautical miles. The preparatory whistle sounded at 2:15:00, and five minutes later the squadron slipped over the line, close hauled on the port tack, in the following order: Kid, Stella, Dacoit, Gloria, Spider, Grilse, Tosto, Fly, Kewaydin, and Fareeda.

The wind was forward of the beam on the first leg, and the boats were unable to fetch the mark on the port tack, and all made a short hitch to starboard when near the outer mark boat, which they rounded as follows: Grilse, Kid, Stella, Dacoit, Tosto, Spider, Kewaydin, Fareeda, Gloria, and Fly.

Sheets were eased away at this mark, and spinnakers broken out to port for the run down the wind to the second mark boat, which was anchored off Lloyd's Point. In the run the Kid again assumed the lead, and was the first to haul on the wind for the close reach to the home mark. She was followed by Stella, Spider, Tosto, Dacoit, Grilse, Kewaydin, Fareeda, Fly, and Gloria, in the order named.

The wind softened considerably during the second round. The boats eased sheets at the outer mark as follows: Kid, Stella, Spider, Dacoit, Grilse, Tosto, Fareeda, Fly, Kewaydin, and Gloria, and hauled on the wind at the easterly mark boat without alteration in their relative positions. The summary:

Yacht and Club.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Kid, Philadelphia	5:11:10	2:51:10
Stella, Seawanhaka	5:16:15	2:56:15
Spider, Philadelphia	5:25:22	3:08:22
Dacoit, Seawanhaka	5:29:28	3:09:28
Grilse, Philadelphia	5:33:32	3:13:32
Tosto, Seawanhaka	5:34:50	3:14:50
Fly, Philadelphia	5:42:32	3:22:32
Fareeda, Philadelphia	5:43:43	3:23:43
Kewaydin, Seawanhaka	5:44:45	3:20:45
Gloria, Seawanhaka	5:45:07	3:25:07

The Kid won 5 points for the Philadelphia Club, the Spider 4, Grilse 3, and the Fly and Fareeda 2 each. Total points for the day for the Philadelphia Club 16. The Stella won 4 points for Seawanhaka, Dacoit 3, and Tosto 2, a total for the day for the Seawanhaka Club of 9 points.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—In a strong northwest wind this afternoon the fleet of thirty-footers raced for sweepstakes over the Jamestown course, many of the boats having ladies on board. Reginald Brooks's Wawa finished first and the Asahi second. There are those who witnessed the close finish who believe the Asahi was the first boat to pass over the finishing line. In the absence of Lloyd Warren, his interests in the matter of the Asahi will be looked after by his brother-in-law, William Starr Miller. The start was at 3:03, and the summary was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	4:47:15	1:44:15
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	4:47:16	1:44:16
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4:47:17	1:44:17
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:47:46	1:44:46
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Carolina, Pembrook Jones	Did not finish.	

Corbett Coming to New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Pugilist Jim Corbett will leave for New York on Monday. He says that McCoy acted very manfully concerning the postponement of their engagement, but, as it is purely a matter of business with him, he will try to have the contest brought off according to the original plans, except that the time of the fight will necessarily be changed to a later date.

The National Club has signed Frank McConnell to fight George Green in this city some time next month.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

We Fought Spain in Obedience to an Impulse to Fulfill Our Destiny.

From The London Times.

War, said the Greek historian, often breaks out on trivial occasions, seldom from trivial causes. Now that the war between the United States and Spain is, happily, at an end, it may not be unprofitable to consider some of its more deep-seated causes and some of its less obvious lessons. It would be unjust to the passionate patriotism of a great nation to call the destruction of the Maine a trivial occasion. But that catastrophe has not yet been proved to have been due to an external agency, nor, if an external agency be assumed, is there any proof of complicity either on the part of the Central Government of Spain or on that of the provincial Government of Cuba. We may say then that, even if the destruction of the Maine was the immediate occasion of the war, it was certainly not its cause. It may have been the match that fired the mine, but the mine was laid long before in those reciprocal movements of national progress and decay which in their mutual reaction constitute the march of humanity. We get a stage nearer the cause, but only a stage, when we say that it is to be sought in the growth of the sea power of the United States. But this cause again is not ultimate, nor it is adequate in itself to explain the effect. The sea power of the United States is no craftily prepared instrument of vulgar aggression, but the natural and largely unconscious expression of the deeper impulses of a great nation bent upon fulfilling its destiny. Stretching across a great continent from ocean to ocean, born of sea power in her origin, nurtured by sea power in her infancy, snatching her freedom from the conflict of sea power, industrial, commercial, progressive, and adventurous in her civilization, the United States has at last become conscious that sea power is her appointed heritage, whether for weal or for woe. Before that consciousness had leavened the mass of her people a generous feeling of humanity, a native love of order and peace, an inborn hatred alike of anarchy and of oppression—not unmixed perhaps with many less worthy motives—brought her into sharp antagonism with a power in her immediate neighborhood which had for long generations abused the privileges of empire and morally forfeited its prerogatives. From this point of view the war was a conflict, inevitable in the long run, between forces which, on any theory of the moral government of the world, must be regarded as good and evil, respectively. Nothing but a miracle or a cosmic catastrophe could have averted the ultimate collision between the growing sea power of the United States and the waning empire of Spain.

By sea power alone the transmarine empire of Spain has been undone; by sea power alone, by the spontaneous and almost fortuitous return of a maritime race to its native element, the transmarine empire of the United States has been inaugurated. The result is a lesson to all powers which either cherish transmarine ambitions of set purpose or yield because they must, as the people of the United States have found, to expansive impulses inherent in their polity and race. The full import of that lesson can hardly be discerned as yet. The foresight of a statesman, the insight of a philosopher, even the imagination of a poet might well be taxed to read it aright; for it can hardly be that the collapse of the historic empire of Spain and the fulfillment by the United States of an imperial destiny, foreordained by the genius of her people to be expansive but not aggressive, will be unattended by consequences of vital moment alike to the Old World and to the New.

California's Complaint.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

Californians are complaining about the naming of warships. There was built in California the queen of the American navy, the battleship Oregon; the queen of the protected cruisers, the flagship Olympia; the handsomest vessel in the service, the cruiser San Francisco, and the only two monitors that ever crossed the Pacific, the Monterey and the Monadnock, and the swiftest torpedo boats are now being built there—yet the State has not been honored by having its name given to a battleship.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

The Canadian Visitors Secure an Advantage in the First Innings at Staten Island.

There was quite a crowd of cricket enthusiasts at Staten Island yesterday when the international cricket match between Canada and New York was begun. The Canadian team, which has been playing the metropolitan clubs this week, was strengthened considerably for this game by the addition of P. C. Goldingham and G. S. Lyon, and succeeded in gaining a slight advantage on the first day's play. New York quickly recovered the lead in the second innings and the metropolitan representatives are now 11 runs ahead, with two wickets down. The honors of yesterday's play went to C. P. Hurditch and Lohmann of New York, and H. B. McGiverin and J. M. Laing of Canada, these men excelling in batting and bowling. The game will be resumed to-day at 11 o'clock. The score:

NEW YORK, FIRST INNINGS.

J. F. Curran, c. and b. McGiverin	4
—— Tyers, b. McGiverin	0
C. P. Hurditch, not out	48
R. T. Rokeby, c. Walker, b. McGiverin	24
M. R. Cobb, l. b. w., b. McGiverin	6
R. E. Bonner, st. Marshall, b. McGiverin	8
F. W. Stiles, c. and b. McGiverin	1
—— Lohmann, c. Counsell, b. McGiverin	0
F. F. Kelly, c. Marshall, b. Laing	1
W. S. R. Ogilby, b. Laing	2
F. A. Slade, b. Laing	4
Byes	2
Leg byes	2
Total	97

NEW YORK, SECOND INNINGS.

Hurditch, c. Marshall, b. Laing	7
—— Tyers, c. and b. Laing	9
R. T. Rokeby, not out	0
M. R. Cobb, not out	23
Total for two wickets	39

CANADA.

W. E. McMurtry, c. and b. Kelly	10
J. L. Counsell, b. Cobb	9
A. G. Chambers, run out	2
P. C. Goldingham, b. Cobb	15
G. S. Lyon, c. Bonner, b. Cobb	5
J. M. Laing, b. Lohmann	35
M. A. Walker, b. Cobb	5
W. R. Marshall, b. Lohmann	14
A. J. Hills, not out	19
H. B. McGiverin, b. Lohmann	1
E. J. Fauke, b. Lohmann	0
Byes	6
Leg byes	4
Total	125

GOLF ON THE ENGLEWOOD LINKS.

J. I. Blair, Jr., Establishes a New Nine-Hole Record.

The golf competition on the Englewood links yesterday, which was all at match play, brought out some very excellent golf. It was the second day of the club's first annual three days' tournament. Blair, the Morris County crack, did not get a chance to show his ability in the morning, as he won his match by default, but in the afternoon he proved himself a golfer of marked ability, by not only defeating his man by 7 up and 6 to play, but by establishing a new nine-hole record for the links of 39. He made seven of the holes in four strokes each, and the other two long holes in five and six, respectively.

Ballou, the Apawamis Club champion, also gave an excellent accounting of himself, defeating L. E. Larocque of the Shinnecock Hills Club in the morning and then Joseph McCord of the Allegheny Country Club of Pittsburg, who came on to play in the amateur championship next month, by 1 up. Their scores by strokes, follow:

Maturin Ballou, Apawamis—
Out ....5 4 5 6 5 5 5 4 5—45
In ....5 3 5 *6 5 4 5 5 6—44
Joseph McCord, Allegheny Country—
Out ....7 4 6 4 5 5 4 4 5—44
In ....4 4 5 *7 5 6 6 4 6—47
*Approximated.

There was also some stiff golf played in the Consolation Cup series, as the match between T. T. Reid, Montclair, and H. S. Bowns, Crescent, in which the former only won on the home green, was played in very low figures. Their scores follow:

T. T. Reid, Montclair—
Out ....5 4 4 7 6 6 5 4 5—46
In ....5 3 6 6 5 5 5 4 5—44
H. S. Bowns, Crescent—
Out ....4 3 5 8 7 5 4 4 5—45
In ....5 4 5 6 6 6 5 4 6—47

Reid also played in brilliant style in the semi-finals, and beat his man quite handily. The result of the day's play is as follows:

Englewood Cup.—Second Round—J. McCord, Allegheny County, beat John Moorhead, Jr., Allegheny County, by 3 up and 1 to play; M. Ballou, Apawamis, beat L. Larocque, Shinnecock Hills, by 4 up and 2 to play; J. I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat C. W. O'Conner, Richmond Hills, by default; L. L. Clarke, Englewood, beat J. P. Kellogg, Seabright, by 2 up and 1 to play. Semi-Finals—Ballou beat McCord by 1 up; Blair beat Clarke by 7 up and 6 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—T. T. Reid, Montclair, beat H. S. Bowns, Crescent, by 1 up; S. D. Mowry, Englewood, beat A. D. Childs, Princeton, by 1 up, (19 holes;) S. H. Dorr, Nutley, beat E. R. Candee, Wee Burn, by 3 up and 1 to play; E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, beat W. R. Thompson, Crescent, by default. Semi-Finals—Reid beat Mowry by 4 up and 3 to play; Dorr beat Knapp by 4 up and 3 to play.

GOLF AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Second Day's Play of the Point Judith Country Club.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 26.—There was a large attendance at the second day's play in the Point Judith Country Club golf tournament, which was continued on the links at Wildfield Farm to-day. One of the surprises of the day was the defeat of Mr. Wright, one of the crack scratch players of the United States, by Lieut. Goldfinch in the first round for the President's Cup.

In the semi-finals Charles Hitchcock, Jr., beat A. Barker, 3 up, 2 to play; Lieut. Goldfinch beat E. Jenkins, 2 up, 1 to play; George J. Cook beat J. P. Kellogg, 9 up, 8 to play; T. C. Cooper beat G. C. Thomas, 6 up, 5 to play.

In the second round, for the Consolation Cup, R. E. Figham beat H. R. Winthrop, 3 up, 1 to play; George J. Cook beat T. C. Cooper, 7 up, 5 to play.

Stockbridge Cup in New Hands.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Stockbridge Cup, formerly held by W. T. Gray, goes into the custody of Mr. Robertson of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, who to-day beat Choate of Stockbridge in a thirty-six-hole match in the finals 4 up 3 to play. The Long Island player was strong in driving and very steady on the greens, while Choate suffered from nervousness while putting. Mr. Robertson must win the cup next year before it becomes his property. The Red Lion Inn Cup went to Alexander Morten of the Westchester Golf Club, who beat Haughton of Harvard in an eighteen-hole match in the finals 2 up 1 to play. A large crowd of prominent society people witnessed the playing.

Golf at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—The Hinkle Cup golf tournament was won to-day by J. G. Thop of the Cambridge Golf Club over T. G. Condon of Tuxedo. The play in the final match was 36 holes. The morning match went to Condon by 1 up. Thorp conceded the former 12 strokes on the 36 holes, and, although he played fine golf, was unable to catch up with Condon. At the end of the morning round both men gave a good, clean exhibition of the game. Both men fell off badly in the afternoon round. Thorp secured a lead early in the game and held it to the end, finally winning by 4 up and 3 to go. A large crowd of spectators followed the match.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Bertine vs. Ratjen—Herbert L. Fordham. Lipman vs. Schuster—Joseph A. Welch. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Mooney—Thomas Allison. Matter of Kirk,—Royal S. Crane, Esq. Sproull vs. Starr Company—M. A. Lesser.

SUPREME COURT—McLean, J.—Garber vs. Gotterfield—Morris Cukor.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen J.—Henry Book vs. Caroline Reutlinger—Christian G. Hupfel.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Philip Fischer vs. Sarah McDonnald—Henry J. Schumacher.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealing by Private Contract and at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George D. Eighmie to James Whiting the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

David Marks, owner of the adjoining property, is the buyer of the dwelling 141 West Twenty-second Street.

Fay & Stacom report that they have sold to an investor the six-story tenement 123 and 125 Ludlow Street, 37.6 by 87.6.

Adler & Herman have sold to H. Liebeskind for immediate improvement the plot northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold by order of Charles H. Young, receiver, to Julius S. Klous, for $22,200, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 81 Sheriff Street, 25 by 100, and to the same buyer, for $26,650, the five-story brick building 72 Suffolk Street, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 24.11 by 95 and 25 by 86, George Brown, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $88,000.

No. 323 to 331 East Sixteenth Street, for four six-story brick flats, 26.6 by 80 and 32.6 by 80, Hyman & Oppenheim of 103 Fourth Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $114,000.

No. 127 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 26 by 86, H. O. A. Bauhahn of 2,154 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $28,000.

Eighty-third Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 41.8 by 97.2, Jacob Jung of 31 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $50,000.

Wendover Avenue, northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25.4 by 80.6 by 84.2, John Shea, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 435 East Eighteenth Street, to a brick dwelling, 25 by 46.6; American Carbonate Company, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 37 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 21 by 58; J. M. Nash, owner; Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $5,000.

Eighth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 94; Miss F. M. Bagnell, owner; Charles Eaton of 429 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 128 feet west of Third Avenue, to a two-story brick tenement, with store; Joel M. Marx of 258 Broadway, owner; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of the Boulevard, to a one-story frame dwelling; John Schwenck of 655 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Charlotte M. Gross.........27,250
BOULEVARD, n e corner of 124th St, 201.10 to 125th St x 75; William Wetterer to Jacob D. Butler.........1
BROADWAY, s e corner of 50th St, 50.3x54.3x50.3x57.1; Robert W. Tailer, trustee, to Ten Eyck Powers and another.........31,719
CHARLTON ST, s s, 127.1 ft w of Macdougal St, 28.1x99.10x22 4x99.8; Francesco Valente to John Rivara.........9,000
CONVENT AV, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Minnie B. Moore to Eugene Melvin.........1
EDGECOMBE AV, 257, 15x90; Ann E. Kittredge to Seth M. Milliken.........1
EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 229.10 ft n of centre line of 146th St, 30x100; Anna M. Deen to Marguerite A. Deen.........Gift
GREENWICH ST, 730 to 736, and 128 and 130 Perry St; Charles H. Murray, referee, to Edmund Coffin.........100,000
PLOT 300 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,509.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary M. Black.........2,650
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; Jacob D. Butler to Walter Fox and another.........60,000
5TH AV, s e corner of 117th St, 25.2x100; Martin Metzger to Julia Drought.........100
3D ST, s s, being 66 Amity St; Greene St, s e corner of Spring St, 20x51; Spring St, n s, 20 ft e of Greene St, 21.9x54; Spring St, s s, 41.9 ft e of Greene St, 21.9x51; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Lulu B. Freeman.........1
24TH ST, 45 West; Lewis A. Abrams, referee, to Charles Dougherty.........42,600
31ST ST, 332 East, 20x98.9; Henry N. Helfst to Marie Helfst.........Gift
45TH ST, n s, 288.11 ft e of 7th Av, 17.2x100.4; Angelica P. H. Allen to F. P. Hoover.........1
83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Elkan Kahn to Emanuel Heilner and another.........1
85TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 21x102.2; Elisha K. Camp to William Nelson.........29,100
100TH ST, s s, 73.3 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; George W. Arthur to Minnie Schluter.........21,000
125TH ST, s e corner of Boulevard, 75x100; Jacob D. Butler to John McSweeney.........65,000
140TH ST, 605 and 607 East; Mary T. Rae to Johanne F. Plate.........1
140TH ST, 605 and 607 East; Mary T. Rae, as executrix, to Johanne F. Plate.........1
140TH ST, 605 and 607 East; Walter Reid, administrator, to Johanne F. Plate.........8,000
159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x199.10 to 160th St, x25x99x55x99.11; John P. Ellis to Leopoldo Fiducia.........60,000

Recorded Leases.

BANNEN, John, to Peter Emmerich; 697 Courtlandt Av, 3 years.........$580 to 600
DANZIGER, Adolph, to Reuben Frederman and others; 40 Essex St, 4 years.........504
DOLAN, Henry, to Charles Thorley; 42d St, n s, extends from 7th Av to Broadway, 58.4x26x51.4x25.1, 21 years..3,000 to 8,000
ROWE, George F., to David Heineman; 284 West 137th St, 3 years.........1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BARNETT, Charlotta, to Samuel Barnett; s s of Canal St, 60 ft e of Chrystie St, 3 years.........10,000
BOLGER, Kate, to Dimock & Fink Co; 418 Mott Av, Fordham Av, n s, 1,025 West Main St, City Island, instalments.........3,200
BROWNELL, Caroline F. to Bernard J. Lenahan; 529 West 150th St; secures notes.........800
DROUGHT, Julia, to Isaac Metzger; s e corner of 5th Av and 117th St, 1 year.........23,500
DROUGHT, Julia, to Martin Metzger; s e corner of 5th Av and 117th St, 1 year.........36,000
FOX, Walter, and John M. Haynes to Jacob D. Butler; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 147th St, 1 year.........12,500
FOX, Walter, and John M. Haynes to Jacob D. Butler; s w corner of St Nicholas Av and 147th St, secures advances.........44,000
FRANCK, Carl, to George and William Schuster, exrs, etc., s s of Houston St, Lot 12, map of 24 lots, estate of D. Dunham, 2 years.........3,000
GAINES, Furman V., and Hugh L. Roberts to Louise C. Mohlman, guardian, &c.; n s of 136th St, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years.........16,000
GILLIE, James B., and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., n s of 153d St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, also s s of 154th St, 276.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.........55,000
GOLDFARB, Morris, to St. Luke's Hospital; 450 Cherry St, 5 years.........27,000
GOLDFARB, Morris, to St. Luke's Hospital; 282 Monroe St, 5 years.........23,000
GOLDFARB, Morris, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 450 Cherry St and 282 Monroe St, 1 year.........4,300
GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to William H. Busey; 121 Broome St, demand.........6,000
GROSS, Charlotte M., to Frank M. Sauer and others; e s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 157th St, 3 years.........18,000
GROSS, Charlotte M., to Frank M. Sauer and others; e s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 157th St, 2 years.........4,000
KRAFT, Sibyl C., to Ida Schoenchen; n e s of 12th St, 200 ft n w of 7th Av, leasehold, 3 years.........2,500
MARX, Otto, to the St. Laurentius Young Men's Benevolent Society; e s of Morris Place, 75 ft n of 163d or Helen St, 3 years.........3,000
McKENNA, Catharine, and another to Emily A. Ryder; s s of 128th St, 290 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.........1,500
McSWEENEY, John, to Jacob D. Butler; s e corner of the Boulevard and 125th St, 1 year.........15,000
McSWEENEY, John, to Jacob D. Butler; s e corner of the Boulevard and 125th St, 1 year.........70,000
McSWEENEY, John, to Jacob D. Butler; s e corner of the Boulevard and 125th St, 1 year.........5,000
MERZ, Harry and Lizzie B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 236 East 46th St, 5 years.........8,000
MELVIN, Eugene, to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; e s of Convent Av, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 1 year.........16,000
PITT, Alfred S., to Bowery Savings Bank; 403 4th Av, 5 years.........22,000
PLATE, Johanne F., to Fannie Falk; 605 and 607 East 140th St, 3 years.........5,000
RODEN, William F., to Germania Life Insurance Company; n e corner of 1st Av and 90th St, 1 year.........102,000
SAGE, William H., to Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 122d St, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.........10,000
SCHLUTER, Minnie, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co.; s s of 100th St, 73.3 ft w of Park Av, demand.........43,000
SIELING, William, to Sheppard Gandy, trustee; n e corner of Westchester Av and 156th St, 1 year.........18,000
TAILER, Robert W., trustee, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; King's Bridge Road, at s w corner of land of Miller or Meleneur, &c., 2 years.........275,000
WALDHEIM, Katie, to Herman D. Lohmann; Lot 393, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years.........500
WEBER, Adolph, and Eva E., to George Ehret; s s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 145th St, 1 year.........1,000
WILLSON, Charles H., and others to Bowery Savings Bank; s w corner of 138th St and Gerard Av, 367.3x210.1, to Harlem River Improvement, &c., 2 years.........75,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARTHUR, George W., to Charles J. Obermayer.........$3,500
BONSALL, Emma V. D., and another, executors, &c., to Real Estate Trust Company of New York, (assigns four mortgages).........Nom.
BUTLER, Jacob D., to William Wetterer.........5,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to William Wetterer, (assigns five mortgages).........13,956
DE FLOREZ, Pedro R., executor, &c., to Joseph Francia.........10,000
ERNST-Marx-Nathan Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.........20,000
GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Mayer Katzenberg.........8,000
MITCHELL, Euphemia S., to Philip Dexheimer.........Nom.
ROBERTSON, Julius, to Max A. Zipser.........800

Lis Pendens.

HUDSON TUNNEL RAILWAY COMPANY'S tunnels and railway lines, being the north and south tunnels, extending under the Hudson River, with property franchises, &c.; John R. Bartlett against the Hudson Tunnel Railway Company and others, (action to establish prior lien for $100,000, &c.;) attorneys, Leavitt, Wood & Keith.

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Stephen P. Cox against Frederick Aldhous and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Koones.

LOT 154, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Orlando W. Butler, trustee, against Owen F. Hanratty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 111th St, 201.10 ft to 112th St, x 143; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Isaac and Therese Cahn, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

28TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Grace C. Lottimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

90TH ST, 18 West; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Albert H. Mitchell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

122D ST, 171 East; Thomas J. McCahill, executor, &c., against Charles Naarden and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. McCahill.

137TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 42x irregular; Gustave Lange against John Connors and others, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, e s, 97 ft n of 168th St, 140x100; Graff & Co. against Louis W. Kayser, owner and contractor; H. A. Shipman, contractor.........$417
87TH ST, 2 and 8 West; William F. Ross against Oscar A. Norman and William C. Farber, owners and contractors.........2,042

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; Jacob D. Butler, with Walter Fox and John Haynes, 9 payments.........$44,000
125TH ST, s e corner of Boulevard, 75x100; Jacob D. Butler, with John McSweeney, 9 payments.........70,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

50TH ST, 501 to 505 West; Treffenberg & Terry, on Mrs. R. A. Wallace, to the Pelham Hod Elevating Company.........$310

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CHELSEA,
222 WEST 23D ST.
A select and refined Family Hotel; elegant suites of rooms, with private halls, new and modern conveniences, either furnished or unfurnished, may be rented by the year. A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT MODERATE RATES! ! Families seeking a central and quiet location should visit The Chelsea before deciding where to live. Private and public restaurants on office floor. Table d'hote luncheon, 50c.; dinner, $1.00; served daily and are very popular.
Address THE CHELSEA ASSO'N,
E. N. WILSON, Manager.

A.—THE LORING, Entrance, 202 West 74th St. fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av., six and seven large, light rooms and bath; first-class service.
NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath; hot water supply, large light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam heated.
CARLOS, 230 West 76th St., Southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th.

APARTMENT HOUSE NOW BEING COMPLETED is ready for inspection at 155th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; highest point of Washington Heights, overlooking Speedway and L. I. Sound; one block each way from cable and L road; all modern improvements; will be decorated to suit tenants. Inquire on premises.

THE DALHOUSIE,
40 to 48 West 59th St., fronting Central Park.—Very choice apartments, 12 rooms each, to rent; house absolutely fire-proof and without a superior as a home for families. Inquire of janitor.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES AND FLATS, GREAT VARIETY, ALL prices, west side. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city reference; excellent baker. M., Box 327 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Summer address of Principal until Sept. 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

The De Lancey School for Girls,
71 West 85th Street.
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DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular.
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PENNINGTON SEMINARY
Pennington, N. J.,
during its sixty years' progress. Students are being enrolled. Catalogue, illustrated from photographic views, will be sent to persons addressing
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These terms include all the studies.
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DR. J. SACHS.
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Special Commercial Department.
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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

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15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
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20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.
In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address
MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or
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ON THE HUDSON, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
PEDAGOGICAL and COM'L DEP'M'TS.
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1867. Riverview Military Academy, 1898.
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INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

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Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

PECK'S TRIP TO PARIS.

Commissioner General to the Exposition to Sail Sept. 3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General from the United States to the Paris Exposition, accompanied by several heads of departments and their secretaries, will leave Sunday night for New York to take the steamer La Touraine, Sept. 3, for Havre. Those included in the party will be:

Ferdinand W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Arline Peck, F. W. Peck, Jr., Spaulding Peck, Paul Blackmar, Director of Affairs; Count de Val Court Vermont, French Secretary; Robert J. Thompson, Director of the Press Bureau; George Panglalo, French Secretary to Mr. Blackmar; Fred J. V. Skiff, Director of Mines and Metallurgy, and Frank E. Drake, Director of Electricity and Machinery.

When the tourists reach New York they will be joined by forty members of the New York section of the commission, Lieut. A. C. Baker of the navy, and Capt. Kerr of the army.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage has sent his indorsement of the Lafayette Monument movement as follows:

"If the movement can be inaugurated and a great success made along the lines marked out, it would be a noble and beautiful tribute for our young people to pay to the memory of one without whose aid we would, perhaps, never have achieved the independence and freedom which have become our glorious heritage."

UNION LABOR ON CITY WORK.

Suit in Chicago to Test the Validity of an Ordinance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—John C. Whistler, a stationary engineer, employed by the construction company now building the big Thirty-ninth Street intercepting sewer in this city, has begun a suit in the United States courts which will test the constitutionality of the city ordinance requiring all work done by and for the city to be performed by union labor.

Whistler is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, a body not affiliated with the Federation of Labor, and, according to the latter, is a non-union man. In the city's contract with the construction company is the regular clause providing that only union labor shall be employed, and declaring the contract liable to forfeiture if non-union labor be used.

According to Whistler's complaint, he has been notified by his employers that unless he joins the union he must leave their employ. The suit asking that the city authorities be enjoined from demanding his discharge resulted. His demand is based on the plea that the ordinance is unconstitutional, and, if enforced, would deprive thousands of men of work.

New York Woman Stranded.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—At the Harrison Street Annex Mrs. Mary Seery and her children, Loretta, five years old, and Dorothy, fifteen months old, are being cared for until the police procure transportation for them to New York. Mrs. Seery is a frail little woman and tearfully told of her struggles. With her two little children she arrived in Chicago yesterday on her way from Sydney, Neb. She formerly lived in New York City, where her husband is an employe of a city railway company. Two weeks ago she left him, taking the two children to go to her mother in Sydney. When she arrived there her mother was unable to take care of her and the children, and Mrs. Seery could obtain no work. The County Commissioners at Sydney gave her transportation to Chicago, and she is now dependent on some society or friend for money to finish the journey. She says she will not go back to her husband.

Martin Irons, Labor Leader, Ill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 26.—There is now lying ill of malarial fever in the Logan H. Roots Memorial Hospital a man who has a National reputation as a labor agitator and who has been a potent factor in the labor movement. He is Martin Irons, at present Master Workman of the Arkansas remnant of the Knights of Labor. For the past year he has been living on a little farm. Last week he became ill with fever and was taken to the hospital, where he is now being treated. "Organized labor," said he, "suffers from the presence in its ranks of a dishonest element. In Arkansas the Knights of Labor have been ruined by trickery, treachery, and dishonest methods largely practiced by one man."

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric-wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE, Secretary of the Board of Managers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OCEAN FRONT.

Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. F. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; Scotch; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, lawns, shrubs, and vegetable garden, to take charge of gentleman's place; best of references. S. B., 250 West 19th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 191 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 8:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:35 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion ticket, 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

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ONE DOLL.

Sunday Excursion

MAUCH CHUNK $1 GLEN ONOKO

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

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GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foilage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2.00 and 7.30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

50c. Popular SUNDAY OUTING 50c.

UP THE HUDSON

by the Long Island Sound Steamer

"CITY OF LOWELL,"

SUNDAY, AUG. 28.

From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

ON LABOR DAY the steamer CITY OF LOWELL will make an excursion out on Long Island Sound. She will leave Pier 36 North River at 9:30 A. M., proceeding as far as Stratford Shoal Lighthouse, from whence she will return, arriving in New York at about 5 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

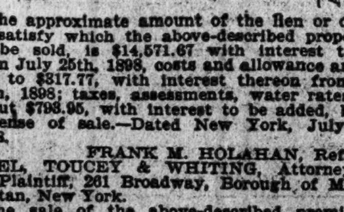
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.

167th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $793.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to September 1st, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, August 26, 1898. FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and tesament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au20-1aw6wS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and Keorge H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age;

Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins nd George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phiress Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. jy23-1aw6wSa

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. my14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz. No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&S

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, the order amending the summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898. —Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au13-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy30-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. jy23-1aw6wSa&S3

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-1aw6mS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY,
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND HILDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Hildick Co., for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.

WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy30-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Boorasm and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark Company, and Ranton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction, as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City. jy16-1aw8wS.

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Gostenhofer, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Gostenhofer, Assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presideng Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of August, 1898. [Seal.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 50 Wall Street, New York City.

[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.]

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Gasso.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria,4 Union Sq.E.Tdh.75c;wine,$1
Au Chat Noir 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir Upt'wn, 32 W.28St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
*Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu..............Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu................Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..............Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..............Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM | Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 3, 3 AM | Campania, Sept.17, 2 PM
Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM | Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen.Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo, 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.
8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3.40, 4.20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, *3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3.30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car, (4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5.30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

MORE WARSHIPS IN PORT

Morris, Uncas, and Wampatuck Arrive at the Navy Yard.

COMMODORE PHILIP'S ORDERS

He Will Command the Squadron After Admiral Sampson's Departure—The Yankee Expected To-day.

Three more vessels that were engaged in the operations in Cuban waters arrived at the navy yard yesterday. They were the tugs Uncas and Wampatuck and the torpedo boat Morris. The Morris was towed into the harbor by the Wampatuck, but as soon as she got inside the Hook she proceeded to the yard under her own steam.

There are now in the yard the battleships Oregon and Iowa, the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta, and Buffalo; the converted tugs Wampatuck and Uncas, the converted yachts Shearwater and Enquirer, the torpedo boats Dupont, Porter, Ericsson, Foote, McKee, and Morris, and the distilling ship Rainbow. It is expected that the cruiser New York will go to the yard to-day or Monday. The Wampatuck and Uncas will go to Boston early next week to tow the monitors Wyandotte and Lehigh to the League Island Yard, at Philadelphia.

There was an uncommonly large number of visitors at the navy yard yesterday, and they impeded the work of the mechanics, machinists, and laborers on board the warships very considerably. In future visitors will experience some difficulty in getting on board any war vessels undergoing repairs.

Tons of powder, big shells, and ammunition of every description for the guns of the battleship Iowa were taken off that vessel yesterday and stored. The danger flag was hoisted, and none of the visitors to the yard was allowed on board. Several tons of coal were also unloaded, so as to lighten the vessel as much as possible preparatory to placing her in dry dock. The temporary plates or patches of steel which roughly covered the shot holes on the starboard bow of the Iowa above the waterline were removed, and mechanics set to work to replace them with squares of armored plate. These holes, which were made by six-inch shells, are clean cut. One of them is about two feet and the other four four feet above the waterline.

Capt. Clark, formerly commander of the Oregon, drove from the naval hospital to the yard in the morning, and paid his compliments to the commandant, Rear Admiral Bunce. Capt. Clark was accompanied by Medica. Director Wood of the hospital. The Captain said that he was not suffering from any severe illness, and was simply run down by the work of the last few months. All he needed, he said, was rest and quiet which he proposed having at St. Joseph, Mich., as soon as he obtained the necessary permission from Washington. The crew of the Oregon made preparations to give Capt. Clark a hearty welcome when he came to the ship. They were disappointed when it was learned that he had returned to the hospital without visiting the Oregon.

Commodore John W. Philip received telegraphic orders from Washington yesterday assigning him to command the North Atlantic Squadron. He is detached from the Texas, which vessel he commanded during the war, and will hoist his flag on the cruiser New York as soon as Rear Admiral Sampson relinquishes his command. Admiral Sampson has been assigned to duty as a member of the commission to attend to the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards. The appointment of Commodore Philip to command the squadron is very pleasing to naval officers.

The cruiser Yankee, with the Naval Militia of New York City on board, has been ordered to Tompkinsville from the South, and it is expected that she will arrive at the anchorage this morning. The members of the Yankee's crew made a splendid record during the war, and a warm welcome will greet them here.

The old monitor Nahant, which has been on guard duty in the Bay since April 5, started yesterday afternoon for League Island Navy Yard, where she will go out of commission. The monitor was consorted by the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

EIGHT GUNBOATS TO BOSTON.

Official Notice Sent to Commodore Howison from Washington.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Official notification of the coming of eight gunboats to Boston has been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Commodore Howison, commandant, has been briefly informed from Washington that the ships are now on their way here "for repairs." The ships may be expected at any time from now until Monday. The auxiliary cruiser Badger arrived to-day from Hampton Roads. The monitor Montauk left for Tompkinsville this morning under her own steam, and the tug Seminole, which had been delayed, left a little before noon to overtake her.

THE AMERICAN LINERS.

The St. Louis and St. Paul to Return to the Passenger Service Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Navy Department has ordered the cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, where they will be restored to their condition as liners and returned to the American Line, from which they were chartered.

The Yale and Harvard, the other ships of this line, are still in the service of the War Department as troop transports, but these are also likely to be returned to the company at an early day.

Marines at Seavey's Island.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 26.—The marine camp at Seavey's Island received a batch of 465 men from the auxiliary cruiser Resolute to-day. The Resolute reached here last night. All on board were in perfect health. The Resolute will coal at the navy yard and await orders. Chief M. T. Endicott of the Bureau of Yards and Docks arrived at the navy yard to-day and was received with official honors due his rank. His mission here is to look over the location for a new dry dock.

The Columbia at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 26.—The cruiser Columbia, in charge of Capt. Sands, arrived at the League Island Navy Yard today. The Columbia will be unloaded and put in dry dock to have her bottom scraped and painted. After she comes out of the dry dock the Columbia will be laid up in reserve in the back channel of the yard, with a skeleton crew of ninety men on board to keep her in good condition. The United States Government tug Samoset also arrived at the navy yard to-day.

Fund for a New Battleship.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has received several inquiries as to where to send money for the fund being raised by school children of the country for building a battleship. The local committee to receive subscriptions is composed of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Charles T. Barney. Mr. Guggenheimer says subscriptions may be sent to any member of the committee, the Mayor's office, or the Chemical National Bank.

DEWEY ACKNOWLEDGES HONOR.

Thanks Steamship Company for Naming a Vessel After Him.

When Admiral Dewey won the victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila the American Mail Steamship Company was building four steamships for service between New York and Cuba. It then decided to name the largest vessel the Admiral Dewey, in honor of the hero of Manila. President R. A. C. Smith of the company received the following cable message from Admiral Dewey yesterday:

Please accept my hearty thanks for the great honor paid me and my best wishes for the success of your steamer.

The Admiral Dewey is expected to arrive in this port in about four weeks. She is 350 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 25 feet deep. She will have a speed of eighteen knots an hour.

KENNEDY HELD FOR MURDER.

Committed to the Tombs Without Bail for the Killing of Emeline C. Reynolds.

The third hearing in the case of S. J. Kennedy, the young dentist charged with having, on the night of Aug. 15, murdered Emeline C. Reynolds in a room in the Grand Hotel, was held yesterday morning before Magistrate Simms in the West Side Police Court. The proceedings offered no more interesting features than the former hearings. The same morbid crowd of men and women was present in the main courtroom. It was disappointed. As heretofore, the examination was conducted in a private room where only those directly concerned were present.

Kennedy was brought into the room at 10:15 o'clock and nonchalantly dropped into his accustomed seat between Messrs. Friend and House, his counsel. He looked much the same as on the afternoon of Aug. 16, save that his face is beginning to take on a prison pallor. His short, curly hair had a rather unkempt appearance, but the man has never appeared spruce and well dressed. He seemed listless and despondent, but not at all nervous. His father and father-in-law were at the hearing, as were also the parents of the murdered woman.

As at every preceding hearing the lawyers began the proceedings with a fierce wrangle. Mr. House renewed his request that the prosecution produce the undergarments taken from Kennedy's person on the night of his arrest, and tell the results of the chemical analysis made to show what had caused the alleged lead stains upon them that were said to correspond in length with the leaden bludgeon with which the murder was committed. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre again refused to produce the garments. He declared that the evidence asked for was the property of the people and would be produced at the proper time and not until then. The arguments of the two lawyers were carried on with much spirit, but in the end the prosecution was upheld in every important point. Mr. House then announced that he would waive further examination without calling any witnesses for the defense.

Before waiving examination, however, Mr. House recalled Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and cross-examined him closely relative to the jewelry of the murdered woman, which was found on Wednesday last in her flat at 370 West Fifty-eighth Street by the negro servant, Margaret Adams. Capt. Price said that he had been informed of the finding of the jewels, but could not describe them.

Central Office Detective Carey was also called and testified that he had seen the jewelry in the house soon after it was found. He was asked by the District Attorney to describe the jewelry, but Mr. House objected to the question and was sustained.

Magistrate Simms held Dr. Kennedy without bail for the Grand Jury, and he was committed to the Tombs.

Kennedy's lawyers at no time during the proceedings indicated what their line of defense will be. Mr. House would give no direct answer when questioned by reporters. "We have a perfect defense," he said, "that will set Dr. Kennedy at liberty if he is ever indicted. There is no doubt about that."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre overheard this statement and added: "Neither is there any doubt that Dr. Kennedy will be indicted for the murder."

THE INJURED PUGILIST DIES.

Seven Men Held on Account of Alexander Scott's Death.

Alexander Scott, the pugilist who was taken to the Norwegian Hospital after a fight at the Greenwood Athletic Club, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, died at 5:30 A. M. yesterday. Thomas Butler, the other principal, was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court, together with William Mack, Scott's second; Denis Fitzgerald, George McGilligan, and Alfred Rubaldin, Butler's seconds; John O'Brien, the timekeeper, and Joseph Ward, the referee. They were held in $500 bail each by Magistrate Brenner.

Dr. Schenck of the Norwegian Hospital said that Scott's kidneys were in bad shape when he went into the ring, and that the excitement, heat, and exertion brought on uraemic convulsions. Dr. Emil Hartung, one of the Coroner's physicians, who performed an autopsy yesterday afternoon, confirmed this statement.

CAPT. W. H. P. HAINS DEAD.

Fleet Captain of Cunard Line Passes Away at Liverpool.

Capt. William H. P. Hains, Fleet Captain of the Cunard Line, died Thursday in Liverpool, England, aged seventy-five years. He was one of the oldest officers in the employ of the line and had followed the sea since 1838, when he made his first trip from London on the old-time sailing ship, the City of Adelaide.

He entered the service of the Cunard Line in 1857, and made in all 600 trips. The last trip was made on the Campania Oct. 18, 1895, after which he was retired from sea service. For six years he was in charge of the vessels of the Havre and Mediterranean fleets, and previous to his transfer to the Atlantic service was Captain for a short time of the Emu, which plied between England and Australia.

For the Cunard Line he commanded the British Queen, Stromboli, Balbec, Sidon, Palmyra, Malta, Tripoli, Abyssinia, Scythia, Calabria, Aleppo, Gallia, Panama, Aurania, Umbria, Etruria, and the Campania.

PAID FIVE DOLLARS FOR PAPER.

Mrs. Meyer Gives Newsboy a Gold Piece Instead of a Cent.

An advertisement was published yesterday which read as though a reward of $5 was offered for the return of a five-dollar gold piece, which had been given in mistake. The holder of the piece was asked to return it to Meyer, at 424 West Forty-seventh Street.

At that address lives Mrs. Meyer, the mother of Lieut. Charles Meyer of the First District Volunteers of Washington. She said yesterday: "I did not intend to offer $5 for the return of the gold piece. I and my daughter-in-law went to the navy yard to ascertain when the transport Hudson, in which my son is coming, was expected, and we returned by way of South or Hamilton Ferry. We took a Broadway car, and when near the Post Office a newsboy boarded the car and I bought a paper of him. I had the five-dollar gold piece and a cent, and handed him the gold piece instead of the penny. The next moment the conductor pushed the boy off, and he was lost to view. I hope the boy is honest enough to return the money."

Policeman Killed by a Fall.

Policeman August Schneider of the West Forty-seventh Street Station fell from a plank yesterday morning, in front of 221 West Twenty-eighth Street, and was killed. He was attached to the Street Inspection Squad, and as he was walking on Twenty-eighth Street he saw a lot of brick and lumber in the street. He noticed J. J. Duffy, the contractor, in the cellar, and started down to talk to him about the material in the street. Two narrow planks led from the sidewalk to the cellar, and as Schneider stepped on one of them, he lost his balance, and fell to the bottom, striking his head on a large stone. He died before an ambulance arrived from the New York Hospital. He was forty-five years old, and lived at 2,357 Eighth Avenue. He was appointed to the force in 1882.

Held for Leaving Their Children.

Walter H. and Mary Wilson were yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of leaving their three children without proper support for six days, and were held in $300 bail for the Court of Special Sessions. They are the couple who went to Vermont on business, leaving the children in their flat, at 497 Sixth Avenue, without sufficient food to last during their absence.

Will of Lucius W. Bancroft.

The will of Lucius W. Bancroft was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. It was executed in 1894. The value of the estate is not given. The testator leaves all his property, with the exception of a bequest of $5,000 to the Trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Fairfax County, Va., to his sister, Sarah A. Bancroft.

The "choking spells" of Whooping-Caugh soon disappear when treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

A CURIOUS LARCENY CASE.

Accused Woman with Infant in Arms Declares She Has Been Mistaken for Some One Else.

Mrs. Catherine Mealey of 858 Snedeker Avenue, Brooklyn, with her nineteen days' old child, spent Thursday night in the Clermont Avenue Police Station and most of yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court. She declares that her arrest was an outrage and that she was mistaken for some one else.

She is the wife of a bookmaker. According to her story, since the birth of her child, on Aug. 6, she has been confined to the house. On Thursday, for the first time, she felt able to take a little journey with her servant to Coney Island. While she was walking along Surf Avenue she was arrested by Acting Detective Murphy of the Adams Street Police Station on a charge of grand larceny.

The complainant is Charles Bassett of 177 Atlantic Avenue, a foreman in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. Bassett says that on Saturday night he met a woman on the street, and she asked him to buy her a drink. They went into a saloon at Willoughby and Lawrence Street. After having a drink or two together they separated, the woman taking a street car. After she had gone he discovered that $113 was missing from his pocket.

Bassett and Murphy went to Coney Island to see if they could find the thief, and when Bassett saw Mrs. Mealey he was positive that she was the woman. He pointed her out to Murphy, who arrested her. The case came up in the Adams Street Court yesterday morning, but was adjourned until afternoon to enable Mrs. Mealey to get witnesses.

After Bassett had told his story Mrs. Mealey took the stand and denied that she had ever seen him before. From the day of the baby's birth until Thursday she said she had been unable to leave the house except to go across the street to the grocery store. The nurse, Bertha Socher of 1,134 Herkimer Street, corroborated the statement, as did Etta S. Murray of 11 Abingdon Square, Manhattan, a dressmaker; Richard Green of 1,840 Eastern Parkway, a boy to do chores about the house, and Samuel Mealey, the woman's husband.

Miss Murray testified that at the time when Mrs. Mealey was alleged to have robbed Bassett she was at home and in bed. Green said that he worked about the house on the night in question until between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the Mealeys prepared to retire.

A certificate to the birth of the child on Aug. 6, signed by Dr. Frank H. Miller of Pennsylvania Avenue, near Atlantic Avenue, was handed up. Magistrate Brenner said he would like to have the doctor's testimony, and adjourned the case until Thursday. Mrs. Mealey was paroled in the custody of her counsel, Richard Rendich.

KEPT THEIR WEDDING SECRET.

Miss Whiton and Walter D. Ferres of Brooklyn Married a Year Ago.

The marriage of Miss Alice Whiton to Walter D. Ferres, both of Brooklyn, was made known yesterday by an advertisement setting forth that the wedding took place on Aug. 17, 1898. In fact, it took place on Aug. 17, 1897. Miss Whiton is the daughter of Sylvester G. Whiton, a manufacturer at 68 Duane Street, Manhattan, who lives at 202 Madison Street. She has for some time past been teaching school in Massachusetts. Her engagement to Mr. Ferres, who is a clerk in the Fidelity and Casualty Company, has been known for about a year and a half to all their friends, but the fact that they have been married for a year is a surprise. The parents of both were aware of the engagement and are said to have approved of it.

J. J. CRIMMINS PASSES AWAY.

He Was Master Flagmaker at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

James J. Crimmins died yesterday at his home, 191 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was the master flagmaker of the navy yard. He was born in Ireland sixty-four years ago, and served for some time in the British Navy. He was on the ship which escorted the Prince of Wales around the world on the famous trip taken when the Prince attained his majority.

Coming to the United States, Mr. Crimmins entered the service of the Government twenty-nine years ago. He was appointed Paymaster's Yeoman in the navy, and it was his boast that he was acquainted with nearly all the best-known officers in the navy, including Admiral Dewey. When the Tallapoosa sank Crimmins recovered a keepsake which Dewey prized, and the future Admiral gave him an ulster and a cardigan jacket. Mr. Crimmins leaves a wife and one daughter.

A WHISKY BARREL EXPLODES.

A Man and Boy Painfully Injured—Four Women Faint.

The explosion of an empty whisky barrel at noon yesterday did much damage to Abram Protnoy and his fourteen-year-old son David. The elder Protnoy keeps a fruit stand and pickle establishment at 58 Jefferson Street, and his son assists him.

The Protnoys were dickering with a wagoner in front of their store for the purchase of an empty barrel. The father peeped into the bunghole to see its condition on the inside, the son holding a lighted match. The flame reached the alcoholic gas, and with a deafening report the barrel exploded. The Protnoys were blown several yards, the skin was burned from their faces, and David's leg was broken.

Four women who saw the accident fainted, and ambulance calls were sent in. Three reported from the Gouverneur Hospital, but Protnoy refused to be taken there. They were treated by a private physician. The skin is almost entirely off of the elder man's face, and the clothes of both man and boy were blown to tatters.

THE BEACH-ROGERS CASE.

Arguments Made on Question of Confirming Report of Sheriff's Jury.

Arguments were made before Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court yesterday on the question of confirming the report of the Sheriff's jury that decided that Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers was mentally unbalanced and incapable of caring for her personal estate. Albert Bach, counsel for Mrs. Beach-Rogers, said that the verdict of the Sheriff's jury was a special verdict, and that the Justice had a right to either set it aside or modify it, as he saw fit. He said Mrs. Beach-Rogers's belief in Spiritualism did not constitute insanity. He dwelt at some length upon the fact that three Judges had passed upon Mrs. Beach-Rogers's mental condition between 1891 and 1898 and had decided that she was sane. Justice Cohen reserved his decision.

The history of this case is still fresh in the public mind. Mrs. Beach-Rogers is the widow of Alfred C. Beach, who owned The Scientific American. She was a believer in Spiritualism, and, despite the protests of her husband, spoke in public on the subject several times. Soon after the death of Mr. Beach she went to Europe and was followed by Henry R. Rogers. She married him in Alexandria, Egypt, and the ceremony, according to her own story, was celebrated according to the Spiritualistic faith. After the marriage she transferred all her property to her husband. The proceedings to have her declared incompetent were instituted by her children, Frederick C. Beach and Jennie Beach-Gaspar.

A Truck Horse Falls Dead.

George Hashagen, a Jersey City truckman, lost a horse in a strange way yesterday. His team was hauling a heavy load of lumber to the top of a steep hill near his home at Garfield and Wilkinson Avenues, and just as he reached the top the horses became exhausted and the wagon began to descend backward. Hashagen shouted to the horses to encourage them, and they made a spurt. As they did so part of the harness broke and one of the horses fell dead. The wagon slid all the way to the bottom, dragging the other horse after it.

Drowned While Bathing.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Mullen of 714 Union Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in the bay off Liberty Island, while bathing with a number of friends. Oscar Norman, who went to aid Mullen, narrowly escaped, as the drawning man, in his frenzy, grasped him by the throat. Norman fought him off, and was fast becoming exhausted, when Mullen loosened his grasp and sank. Mullen's body was recovered, and later sent to his parents' home.

THE AWARD OF CITY BONDS

The Application of Zimmermann & Forshay for a Writ of Mandamus Is Heard.

JUSTICE COHEN'S ATTITUDE

He Makes No Decision, but Intimates that the Supreme Court Should Not Interfere.

The application of Zimmermann & Forshay for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to award them city bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 came up for argument in the Supreme Court yesterday morning before Justice Cohen. The petitioners applied for $500,000 of Metropolitan Museum of Art bonds and $500,000 of East River Bridge bonds, offering 107.30 for the museum bonds and 107.56 for the bridge bonds.

Controller Coler awarded the whole issue of $12,688,000 to the New York Produce Exchange Trust Company on its bid of 104.94. The Produce Exchange Trust Company has applied for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the Controller to award it the bonds, for which it has already deposited $5,000,000. Vermilye & Co., whose syndicate bid for the whole issue, with the understanding that the legality of the bonds should be submitted to counsel, then applied for an injunction restraining the Controller from awarding the bonds to the trust company, claiming that their bid of 105.03 was the highest and that the reservation in their offer did not invalidate their bid.

The argument was opened by Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for Zimmermann & Forshay, who contended that his clients had submitted the two highest bids on two classes of bonds out of twenty classes and had the right to receive them. When the bids were opened, however, the Controller said that he would not entertain any bids which were not for the whole issue.

Justice Cohen asked if the Controller had not the right to act as he did.

"Yes," said Mr. Blumenthal, "but only by the toleration of the courts. This is a matter of the very greatest importance and I ask the Court to establish a precedent which will put a large amount of money in the City Treasury."

Justice Cohen said that was not the function of the Supreme Court and he thought it might not be a wise thing to do so.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, in opposing the motion, said that the petitioners had no legal standing in court. The Controller had a perfect right under the law to award the bids as he considered proper, and he had done so. There had been an individual bid as high as 119, but he would not accept it. He had acted as he thought best in his discretion and with a view to the protection of the interests of the city.

Mr. Connoly further argued that a mandamus could not be retroactive and therefore was not the proper remedy. A mandamus could compel an official to do something which was still in his power to do, but not to rescind an act already performed.

Justice Cohen took the papers under advisement.

TROLLEY FARES IN RICHMOND.

Staten Island Man Wins a Suit for Five Cents Against the Midland Company.

Some time last Spring the Midland Electric Company of Staten Island ceased to issue transfers. This made it necessary for every one traveling a long distance to pay two and sometimes three fares, where they had been paying only one under the transfer system. The Midland claimed to have the right to abolish the transfer system. The residents of Staten Island began to bring suits against the company, and sixteen were filed. Each suit asked for the return of the 5 cents paid beyond the old transfer points, claiming the franchises of the company called for universal transfers.

The first case was decided yesterday. It was a suit brought by David Cortelyou of the County Clerk's office. Justice Reynaud made a decision in favor of the plaintiff, holding the franchises called for the carrying of passengers from any point on the railroad to any other point for a single fare of 5 cents. The railroad will probably settle all the cases, as it has already abandoned its stand and now issues transfers again.

There is now talk on Staten Island of bringing suit against the Midland and against the Staten Island Electric Railroad to force them to give transfers from the lines of one company to those of the other. Such agreements, it is claimed, were entered into with the old town and village Governments and the old Board of Supervisors, since abolished by consolidation with New York. An effort will also be made to enforce an agreement which called for cars to meet every ferryboat. This clause of the agreement has not been lived up to since consolidation.

OUTLYING DISTRICT BONDS.

Opinions Sent to the Controller by the Corporation Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent to the Controller yesterday opinions in which he held that the following issues of bonds of the outlying districts were valid:

1. Village of Richmond Hill—Bonds for street improvements; 4 per cent. registered $70,000 issue dated May 1, 1897, (sometimes called Third Issue;) bonds for improving sidewalks, 4 per cent. registered; $150,000 issue; dated June 1 1897. 2. Town of Middletown, Richmond County—$28,000 issue; 4 per cent. refunding bonds; dated Oct. 8, 1897. 3. Village of Whitestone—Road bonds; $50,000 issue; dated Dec. 1, 1896. 4. Village of Tottenville—Water bonds; 3½ per cent.; $30,000 issue; dated Sept. 1, 1897.

STAY IN BUSH CASE DENIED.

Justice Beekman Refuses to Forbid Payment of Water Judgment.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied a motion for a stay pending appeal in the action for an injunction brought by Irving T. Bush, as a taxpayer, to restrain the Corporation Counsel from compromising a claim made by the Westchester Water Company against the city for $4,000.

The Corporation Counsel recommended that the suit be settled for this amount and confessed judgment. The Controller held that the settlement was adverse to the interests of the city and refused to pay the judgment. Bush then applied for the injunction restraining the Controller from paying the judgment. Justice Pryor decided that the Corporation Counsel acted within his rights, and that he was the proper authority to pass on such matters. From this decision Bush appealed.

Justice Beekman said that to grant a stay would be to practically issue an injunction against the payment of the judgment, and that a careful perusal of Justice Pryor's decision led him to the belief that the plaintiff has not a very good prospect of success.

Meeting of the Dock Board.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries, J. Sergeant Cram presiding, held their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at Pier A North River. The application of the Atlantic Transportation Company for the lease of Pier 44 North River, at the annual rental of $2,500, was granted, and the Chief Engineer was instructed to inquire into the matter of dredging at the pier head. Controller Coler, who was present, announced that the sale of $1,000,000 of bonds had been effected. The money is to be used to meet current expenses. It was decided to open the new recreation pier at East Twelfth Street this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Some Municipal Appointments.

The following city appointments were announced yesterday: Commissioners of Accounts—Stephen F. Peckham, Examiner, salary, $2,000; Charles D. Sehenck, Examiner, salary, $1,500. Office of Corporation Counsel—William J. Millard, Assistant Attorney, salary, $600. Department of Street Cleaning, Borough of Brooklyn—Peter F. Mullady, tug and scow Inspector, salary, $1,000. The salary of William R. O'Rourke, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, has been increased to $2,500 a year.

ALLEGED MARRIAGE BY FORCE.

A Girl of Fifteen Years Sues for an Annulment of Wedding Ties.

A pretty little girl, still in short dresses, is suing her husband for annulment of their marriage, on the ground that it was procured by force. The child's lawyer, John S. Griffith, yesterday obtained from Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, an order appointing Joseph di Grazza, formerly a member of Sousa's Band, her guardian ad litem.

The little girl, whose name is Maria Lapetina, tells a singular story. She is the daughter of di Grazza, who played the bass viol in Sousa's Band, and is a man of some means. She says that in June last she noticed that Rocco Lapetina, a dandified young barber of twenty-four, who had ceased to toil at his chosen profession and posed as a man of leisure, was following her about the streets. The girl, who was only fourteen years old, did not pay much attention to the man, whom she had never seen before, until June 22. On that day Lapetina met her near her home, 22 Richardson Street, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot her unless she married him at once. She was terrified into consenting, and Lapetina told her to go home and put on a long dress, so that she might appear older than she really was.

She says that she obeyed him, and they went before the Mayor of Hoboken, who performed the marriage ceremony. Lapetina then took her to Meriden, Conn., and placed her in a boarding house. He fastened the windows and locked her in her room, and furnished her with food himself, never permitting her to see any one else in the house.

One day, she alleges, Lapetina went to New York City. The board bill was overdue, and the landlady managed to see Maria and asked her for the money. The child told her she had none, and explained the circumstances. The landlady furnished her with writing materials, so that she could write to her father and tell him her story, and mailed the letter for her. Di Grazza, on receipt of the letter, hastened to Meriden and rescued his daughter.

It is alleged, as a further ground for the annulment of the marriage, that Lapetina was already a married man, and is now undergoing six months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island for abandoning his lawful wife. Maria attained her fifteenth birthday on Aug. 11.

THE DE WITT MURDER CASE.

Williamsburg Police Hear of an Attempted Robbery Near the Child's Home.

Reports reached the Clymer Street Police Station, Williamsburg, yesterday, of an attempted robbery on the same night that Baby De Witt was murdered at 71 Penn Street and only a few blocks from the ill-fated house.

The police had entirely discarded the supposition that the murder might have been committed by burglars. The report, which tends to strengthen the burglary theory advanced by the De Witt family, was made by Charles Jung, a letter carrier, who lives at 45 Harrison Avenue, only one door from Penn Street. While sitting at the window about midnight Friday, he saw two men, attired in bicycle suits, acting suspiciously across the street. The strangers, after having conversed for a while, ran about a hundred feet along Penn Street to A. Happel's grocery store, at 50 Harrison Avenue, where one of them opened the door with a key.

Jung then called out loudly to know what the men were doing. They immediately took flight, and ran in the direction of the De Witt house. The letter carrier went down stairs and closed the door of the grocery, as Happel's wife was ill and he was anxious not to frighten her. In the morning he informed Happel of the occurrence, who in turn notified the officer on the beat. It appears that he did not report the affair at the police station, as no record can be found on the blotter.

CORONER CLAIMS MR. MALONEY.

Mr. Maloney Says His Quondam Lodger Must Stop Joking.

Thomas Maloney of 457 West Thirty-second Street received a call yesterday from two policemen and two detectives sent by the Coroner's office. Mr. Maloney met the officials at his door and asked the object of their visit. Without a word they handed him the following note, which had been received at the Coroner's office:

Dear Sir: Will you please send me one of the doctors to 457 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Maloney died very suddenly yesterday. Can't be buried until you come. Oblige,
MRS. RYAN.

Upon receipt of the letter a message was sent to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, with the result described. A few hours later Mrs. Margaret Ryan, who is Mr. Maloney's daughter, began to receive calls of condolence. Some of the mourners were frightened out of their wits by the sudden appearance of the supposed corpse, Mr. Maloney, who vehemently reassured them. Mr. Maloney said: "I think this joke was played upon me by a man who had rooms in my flat some time ago. He moved away, owing me two months' board, and has played tricks upon me ever since. He sends health officers and others to my home every day or so. I have so far managed to bear it, but when my friends appear as mourners, it is time to call a halt."

THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE JAMS.

The New Approaches Found Insufficient—The Baby Carriage Problem.

Harlem is crowding Brooklyn's record for the number of baby carriages to the square block, and Morrisania is a close second. Before the opening of the new Third Avenue Bridge the old temporary bridge was a favorite resort for nurse girls and mothers. The bridge policemen had about as much trouble keeping the walk clear of baby carraiges as the roadway of trucks. But all this has changed. The new bridge is about twenty feet above the level of the street and is impassable for baby carriages unless one desires to carry them up and down flights of thirty-five stone steps or use the dangerous roadway.

But the women are not the only complaining ones. The Lexington Avenue approach is far too narrow to accommodate the traffic. The Union Trolley Company's tracks occupy the middle of the approach, and it is impossible for a large truck to pass a car. There is no sidewalk, and pedestrians take chances of being ground between a vehicle and the retaining wall. The east side, or horseshoe, approach is not likely to be completed within a year.

As yet no serious accident has occurred on the Lexington Avenue approach, but one is likely, for there is a continual crush of wagons, trolley cars, bicyclists, and now and then a baby carriage. When there is a block or the drawbridge has opened there is a line of vehicles extending down Lexington Avenue as far as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street or further. The baby carriage question is insoluble unless the city sees fit to act on one indignant mother's suggestion and build an elevator for the benefit of the rising generation desirous of visiting between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

Alleged Wire Thieves Held.

The alleged wire thieves arrested in Brooklyn a few days ago were arraigned before Magistrate Connorton, in Long Island City yesterday. The prisoners were William Reilly, Albert A. Fox, Robert McNeill, Edward D. Coleman, and Henry Kelly. They were accused of grand larceny in having taken 600 feet of feed wire from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, at North Beach. The prisoners are believed to be the men who in the last few months have stolen more than 50,000 feet of trolley wire of the same railroad company. Benjamin Lienman appeared as counsel for the prisoners, and at his request the examination went over until Sept. 9. The bail of the accused men was increased, however, from $1,000 to $2,500.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

Thomas Quinn, twenty-five years old, of 482 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, was fatally injured last night by a Union trolley car at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and died shortly afterward in the Harlem Hospital. The car, run by Motorman Julian Matthews of 2,080 Ryer Avenue, was going at a good rate of speed when Mr. Quinn tried to pass in front of it. He was knocked down and sustained a compound fracture of the hip in addition to internal injuries. The motorman had not been arrested up to a late hour.

Saturday "we take a half a day off," so don't put off till afternoon what you can do in the morning.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COLORED MASCOT IN COURT.

Herbert Horner Was Under Fire with Troops in Cuba, Where His Father Met Death.

Herbert Horner, the colored boy who went to Cuba with Troop A of the Sixth United States Cavalry, as mascot, is now in the hands of the Gerry Society. Officials of that body were much surprised Thursday evening to receive a visit from Major Powell of the United States Army, who called at the society's headquarters, leading the little mascot by the hand. Major Powell stated that the boy was eight years old, and that his father, who was a member of the Ninth Cavalry, was killed at the battle of El Caney.

The boy was questioned by Agent King, and said that two years ago he lived with his parents at Tampa, Fla. His mother came to New York to be operated upon some time ago, and he had not seen her since. The lad went on to say that a few months ago he went with his father to Fernandina, Fla., where the latter enlisted in the Ninth Cavalry. After the father had been killed at El Caney, Capt. West of Troop A took the boy as a mascot, and he remained with the command until the troop reached Camp Wikoff. The little chap was then turned over to Major Powell.

The little boy is very clever, and describes with great pride how he saw the battle at San Juan and helped to kill Spaniards. Major Powell vouches for the boy's veracity, saying the troopers declare the boy was with them while under fire, and was not in the least afraid. The plucky little darky, they say, even assisted in caring for the wounded as best he could.

Agents of the Gerry Society will endeavor to find the boy's mother. In the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, Magistrate Flammer committed the youthful soldier to the society, pending an investigation.

MERCHANTS TO AID REGULARS.

Wants of the Neglected and Sick Soldiers at Camp Wikoff to be Supplied.

The Merchants' Association has decided to supply, as far as possible, the wants of the soldiers of the regular army now at Camp Wikoff. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the association yesterday afternoon.

John C. Juhring, First Vice President of the association, presided in the absence of the President, William F. King. The special meeting was called for the purpose of hearing a report to be made by S. C. Mead, Assistant Secretary of the association, and William R. Corwine, both of whom spent two days and nights at Camp Wikoff. They investigated conditions there as the result of information received by several of the Directors to the effect that, while the volunteers in Camp Wikoff were receiving supplies in the way of delicacies of one kind and another from their friends, the regulars were entirely neglected, and were actually suffering severely because they could not get the food necessary for them in their weakened condition. They found that these statements were true, so far as the sick men of the regulars were concerned.

Gen. Wheeler received them most courteously, and sent for Col. Forward, the surgeon in charge. The object of the visit was explained, and the officers were told that it seemed to the committee that the proper thing to do under the circumstances was to send to the camp, in a boat, such material as was needed to ameliorate the sufferings of the regulars, under charge of persons, who would see, with the permission of the commanding officers, that these supplies reached the Surgeons in charge of each regiment direct. Both Gen. Wheeler and Col. Forward thought the idea a good one.

John H. Starin, having offered the use of a boat and crew free, this offer was accepted. The John Lenox, with a capacity of about 300 tons, will load at the pier at the foot of Cortlandt Street at 9 o'clock this morning until 6 o'clock to-night. The association intends to send teams, teamsters, and wagons for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of these supplies. After the vessel is loaded she will proceed at once to Montauk direct, the supplies being under the charge of Messrs. Mead and Corwine.

The association has agreed to load this vessel whether contributions come in or not. It is asking for contributions of cereals of all kinds, of malted milk, of soups, and of peptonized milk, eggs, ice, jellies, cornstarch, in fact, all and everything that could appeal to the stomach of a sick man unable to eat solid food.

If persons cannot send the goods called for they can give money.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COMING FIGHT.

Alleged Conspiracy Against Anti-Quay Republican Legislative Candidates.

READING, Penn., Aug. 26.—The Gubernatorial campaign in interior Pennsylvania, preceding the election next November, promises to be an interesting one. While in some sections there will be much opposition in his own party to Congressman Stone, the Republican candidate for Governor, based upon the fact that Stone is Senator Quay's nominee, there is nothing to indicate that this dissension in the party ranks will be sufficient to defeat the Republican candidate in this generally overwhelmng Republican State.

The Democratic nominee, George Jenks, it is claimed, is as much a machine candidate as is Stone, and, on the ground of reform in politics and State Government, he will, in all probability, receive but few Republican votes. Dr. S. C. Swallow, the reform and Prohibition candidate for Governor, has been making a strong fight and persistent canvass, and he will probably poll a surprisingly large vote.

It is said that Dr. Swallow is receiving support from ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, who was a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket. At any rate, they have had several conferences, presumably in reference to defeating, if possible, the Quay people, to accomplish which Mr. Wanamaker, it is reported, would sacrifice personal political ambition.

State Representatives will also be elected in Pennsylvania this coming Fall, and the probable complexion of the next Legislature is now giving Senator Quay considerable concern. In a number of districts anti-Quay candidates for the Legislature are on the regular Republican tickets, and, it is charged that Mr. Quay and his leaders in such districts are conspiring with the Democrats for the defeat of the anti-Quay men with Legislative aspirations.

In most of the counties of Pennsylvania, however, the Quay people are dominant, and there is but little question that there will be a majority of Quay legislators elected next November.

A rather peculiar State campaign is being carried on. The Democrats insist that the gold and silver question has nothing to do with the election of a Governor this Fall, and are confining their fight to State issues exclusively. On the other hand, the Republicans assert that the money question and all other National issues have everything to do with the selection of a Governor, and are carrying on the contest on that basis.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach,
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS Evgs. 9 P. M.
The Serenade.
In the Cast:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp, William Broderick, George B. Frothingham, Josephine Bartlett, Harry Brown.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sat., 3:30, 7.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
Bicycle Track, To-day.
SPECIAL MATCH RACE.
Jimmie Michael vs. Major Taylor.
Bald, McFarland, Taylor, Cooper, Gardner, Freeman, Kimble, and others.
2-Mile L. A. W. Championship, Seaside Handicap.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:15. Matinees To-day 2 & Wed. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
George Edwardes' Musical Comedy.
Virginia Earl, James Powers,
Yvette Violette, Cyril Scott,
Mabel Gilman, Herbert Gresham,
Paula Edwardes, Wilfred Clarke.
And an Unexcelled Ensemble.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.
DENMAN THOMPSON
The Original Production THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Mats. To-day and Wed. 2. Eve. 8:15.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

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THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
4 COHANS in New Farce. TIM MURPHY. ANNA TERESA BERGER. Biograph. Fresh Air.

AMERICAN. Second Year Opera in English. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Ev'gs. 25c.-$1. Mats. Wed., 25, 50c.; Sat., 25, 50, 75c.
BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 5. BOCCACCIO.
Box Office Now Open.

LYCEUM Next Monday Eve., 8:15.
MR. SOTHERN'S APPEARANCE
in Anthony Hope's New 4-Act Play,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
SEATS ON SALE TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av., 42d St.
OPENS TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
Thereafter, MATINEES DAILY, 25c.; Ev'gs, 50c.
HENRY V. DONNELLY'S STOCK CO.,
"THE NEW SOUTH."

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN Adm. 50c.
Cole & Johnson, Cake Walk and Big Vaudeville Bill. In case of Rain Performance in Music Hall.

HARLEM RE-OPENS NEXT MONDAY. Box office now open 9 till 6.
OPERA HOUSE. A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Co. in CASTE. Mat. to-day.
Next Week CHRISTOPHER, JR.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay Autumn Meeting, 1898.
Racing dates, Aug. 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, Sept. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10. Racing rain or shine. First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander. TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20, 3, 3:40. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 20 minutes. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CTS. Extra accommodations returning from track.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Sedalia Railways Sold—New Yorkers Purchase and Reorganize Missouri Electric Interests.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 26.—The Sedalia Electric Railway and Sedalia and Brown Springs Electric Railway, fifteen miles of track, and the lighting plant were to-day sold to Stewart & Co. of New York for $400,000. The two companies will be consolidated under the name of the Sedalia Electric Company. Following are the new officers: S. H. G. Stewart of New York, President; John D. Crawford of Sedalia, Vice President, and Calton H. Reeve of New York, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors are the above officers and A. C. Zimmerman of New York and W. H. Powell, Jr., of Sedalia.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

Holders of Preferred Stock Held Not to Have a First Lien.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—Special Master Cary filed two reports yesterday in the Northern Pacific cases, which turn over 4,000,000 acres of land to the creditors of the road and slice off just that much from the preferred stockholders.

The lands in question are in Minnesota and North Dakota, east of the Missouri River. The holders of preferred stock laid claim to them, holding their stock was a first lien on the lands. Master Cary holds, however, that the preferred stock is not a first lien on the lands, but the lands should be held for all the creditors of the road.

As these lands are about all the available assets of the road, the decision is of interest to every one connected with the litigation, either as a creditor or a stockholder. If the report is confirmed by the Court, the lands will be turned over to the creditors of the company.

The report of the Master questions the right of the stockholders holding lands representing $15,790,653 of the preferred stock to those lands, as against the creditors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Line Incorporated at Albany.

At Albany yesterday the Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railway Company of New York City was incorporated, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The company is the owner of the property which was sold under the hammer Thursday. It consists merely of franchises, as the Fulton, Wall, and Cortland Street Ferries Railroad had neither cars nor rails. The Directors of the newly incorporated company are F. D. Moffat, Charles Base, K. S. Hogg, E. L. Conant, H. W. Bean, M. E. Gill, and J. P. Sheffield of this city.

Director Bean, at his club last night, said that the Directors had not yet held a meeting nor had they organized and elected a President and other officers. He stated that there had been no date chosen for the organization of the Directory Board. When asked if the new company intended to use the franchise he replied that he could not say, and refused to discuss the plans of the company.

At the sale of the franchise on Thursday the buyer gave the name of Joseph D. Donald of 81 Fulton Street. F. D. Moffat, named as one of the Directors, is a member of the firm of F. D. Moffat & Co., at 81 Fulton Street.

Steamboat Henry E. Bishop Burned.

The steamboat Henry E. Bishop, Capt. A. B. Stoner, owner, which has been plying between New York and Keyport, N. J., was destroyed by fire while lying at Brown's shipyard, Tottenville, S. I., last night, where she was tied up for repairs. The flames started near the engine room and spread rapidly. She was valued at between $35,000 and $40,000.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Not a Mountain of Gold—Nor Even a Hill.

The library of the late Adolph Sutro, which was supposed to have been left to San Francisco, is a subject of much discussion in the papers of that city. One of them said the other day: "Another great discovery has been made in the Sutro library, a discovery which is here made public for the first time, and which is destined to thrill the world of letters as the discovery of a mountain of gold might thrill the world of commerce." And then it goes on to say that the "great discovery" is a copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, and an "incomplete" copy at that.

It is a wise plan for those who know little of bibliography to leave bibliography alone. An "incomplete" first folio is by no means the valuable book the San Francisco paper would have us believe. Imperfect copies can be had at auction for a few hundred dollars. Good copies are rarer and more valuable. Perfect, tall copies bring large sums, Mr. Ives's, for example, selling for $4,200, and Daniel's for £716 2s. Other copies of the book in as good condition as the Ives and Daniel copies have been sold privately for [illegible]. So it will be seen that "complete" copies are of great value. But "incomplete" copies are worth very little.

[illegible] if the Sutro first folio were a larger copy than Robert Hoe's, (once Sir John Hayford Thorold's,) which, measuring 13 3-8 by 8 5-8 inches, is said to be the largest known, or, if it were an uncut copy in its pristine state, untouched by the sometimes too cruel binder's knife. Fancy the sensation that would be created if an uncut first folio were to turn up to-morrow at auction! What rivalry there would be among collectors! The discovery of such a copy would, indeed, be wonderful. The discovery of the Sutro copy is interesting, hardly more. Over a dozen copies as good are in New York and Brooklyn public and private collections, and at least six more are in other libraries in the Eastern States. California has had mountains of gold in her time, but she has not found a new one of the Shakespeare order in the Sutro library.

Frederickson Letters Resold at a Loss.

One of the heaviest buyers at the sale at Bangs's a year ago last May of the late Charles W. Frederickson's collection of manuscripts and autograph letters was an English dealer, who bid under the name of "Teller," the auctioneers purchasing for him. Though he was desirous of securing all the choicer items, he probably did not expect that the bidding would be as spirited as it was, and lost many things because of the generous commissions of the American collectors. Still, a particularly fine letter of Robert Burns went to him, together with a Keats manuscript, the complete and original manuscript of William Cowper's variations made from the first edition of his translation of the Iliad, and a large number of the Shelley letters.

The Cowper manuscript, one of the most valuable literary relics in existence, and the letters written by Shelley to various correspondents, were recently resold in London by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, and the financial result could not have been satisfactory to the gentleman who consigned them for sale, as he lost about £20 by the transaction. The prices paid by him at the Frederickson sale follow:

Manuscript of Cowper, $110; Shelley letters—May 19, 1810, to Graham, $50; Dec. 18, 1810, to Stockdale, $46; Dec. 4, 1812, to Williams, $21; September, 1815, to Hogg, $38; Jan. 18, 1816, to Godwin, $40; Jan. 21, 1816 to Godwin, $50; Jan. 28, 1816, to Godwin, $35; Jan. 28, 1816, to Godwin, $30; October, 1816, to Godwin, $36; March, 14, 1817, to Olliar, $19; Jan. 22, 1818, to Olliar, $21; ——, 1818, to Olliar, $25; June, 1819, to Peacock, $42.50; September, 1819, to Hunt, $50; Nov. 18, 1819, to Miss Curran, $33; Dec. 23, 1819, to Hunt, $50; March 18, 1820, to Olliar, $36; April 5, 1820, to Hunt, $35; May 16, 1820, to Peacock, $45; ——, 1820, to Miss Clairmont, $45; Jan. 2, 1821, to Miss Clairmont, $30; Dec. 31, 1821, to Miss Clairmont, $60; letter of Horace Smith, $5. Total, $952.50.

As was reported in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW last week, the letters were sold in London in four lots, the first bringing £55, the second £37, the third £30, and the fourth £21, while the Cowper manuscript realized £26 10s. Thus it will be seen that the items for which the sum of $952.50 was paid in New York in May, 1897, were resold in London in July, 1898, for £169 10s., which means a loss of about $107 or £20 in rough figures. This was not a fortunate speculation, but had the manuscript and letters been offered for sale earlier in the London auction year and not on the last day of the season, when many buyers must have been out of town, the results would have been different.

The Iliad manuscript brought more in London than it did here, as might have been expected. It ought to be in the British Museum, associated with the other precious manuscripts of England's men of letters, and should never have been allowed to leave the mother country. Such things have an interest that is historic as well as literary, and when the New York Public Library is finally built it is to be trusted that endeavor will be made to bring together a special collection of the manuscripts of American authors. Many of the more desirable ones are already in private collections here, but in course of time they will come upon the market and they should then be secured for such a [illegible] of the New York [illegible].

Vondel, The Dutch Milton.

His Poem "Lucifer" and Milton's "Paradise Lost"—Extent of Milton's Debt to Him.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

Not only the Dutch, but certain students and admirers of Dutch literature, regard Vondel as one of the great names in the literary annals of his time. He was not unknown two generations ago to English critics; for in 1825 the poet Beddoes, in a Quarterly Review article on "Hayley's Life and Letters," gives him considerable notice and even intimates Milton's indebtedness to him.

It was suggested by Beddoes that not only Vondel's "Lucifer," which was published thirteen years before "Paradise Lost," was a drama on which Milton may have leaned in producing his own more celebrated work, but that he also got hints from the Dutch poet in some peculiarities of his versification in "Samson Agonistes," "Vondel being, indeed, the only contemporary with whom he would not have felt it a degradation to vie."

Among others who noticed the parallelisms of these two poets were August Müller in 1864; a writer in Berlin in an anonymous monograph in 1891; George Edmundson in "A Curiosity of Literature" a few years previous to the appearance of the Berlin writer's booklet, and Edmund W. Gosse in his "Northern Studies." But it was Gosse's brilliantly written essay that riveted public attention to the topic and that has done the most to impress it upon us. After all, the matter is more curious than it is important, for if Milton did get some inspiration from his Holland contemporary, he got full as much from direct Biblical sources, from classical lore, and from his own lofty and powerfully shaping imagination.

The Shakespeares and Miltons may, in fact, be privileged to borrow, though their absorption is something more than unconscious—so markedly and divinely they justify always their touch of transference. Milton himself says: "To borrow and to better in the borrowing is no plagiarie."

Vondel was born at Cologne in 1587, antedating Milton's nativity by many years. In fact, when Milton was born Vondel was twenty-one years old. He was the son of a hatter. In religious belief he was at first one of the Anabaptists, but afterward a Catholic. He lacked Milton's collegiate training, and such schooling as he received was completed before he reached his teens. As late as his thirtieth and fortieth years, however, he supplemented his acquirements by pursuing Latin and Greek; and, doubtless, before those years, was obtaining a variety of information of the kind that would fit him for his intended literary career. It is not a remarkable fact that is mentioned of him that he wrote early verses of very little merit. What poet has not? It is a graver fact, and one more to be lamented, when (as in Vondel's case) they happen to survive.

After his first drama, "The Passover," appeared in 1612, he did not cease to bring out tragedies, poems, and translations almost without number. He lived to be nearly ninety-two years of age, and at eighty-four he translated "The Metamorphoses" of Ovid.

His great work, however, is "The Lucifer," which if it really suggested Milton's "Paradise Lost" has got abundant fame to add to its own confessed merit through that alleged fact. He must be a thoughtless reader, indeed, though, who does not see that the fall of the angels and the fall of man were tremendous literary and spiritual motives two centuries and a half ago, and that it was inevitable they should have inspired authorship almost telepathically everywhere. Very many writers in both prose and verse were attracted to these subjects—a previous generation giving, as we all know, some considerable celebrity to so feeble a poetic effort as Pollok's laborious "Course of Time." Vondel, in the foreword to his "Lucifer," says his own impulsion to do the work—in addition to portions of the Scriptures and certain writings of the fathers—came partly from Richard Baker's prose account of Lucifer's fall, with that of the other rebellious spirits.

Between Vondel's and Milton's two poems, if we note certain interesting resemblances, we note quite as much a series of equally marked differences. The fall of man engages Milton, with the fall of the angels an episode merely; while the latter is dominant in Vondel's poem. Differences of theology and differences of scene—the causes of the perturbations and jealousies of the angelic hosts—define also the separate ways the two poets were led by their fanciful and fruitful imaginations.

Mr. Van Noppen's translation of the "Lucifer" in [illegible]

*VONDEL'S LUCIFER. Translated from the Dutch. By Leonard [illegible]

Vondel speaks of God in the outset:

> Before whose face
> The universe with its eternity
> Is but a mote, a moment poised in space.

Description of things human and divine begins in the very first line of "Lucifer." Apollyon, who was sent by Beelzebub and Belial to earth to make an inquisition into man's estate, tells in rapturous terms what he saw. Speaking of the joy and innocence of Eden, he confesses that his wings were singed by the charms of Eve. He says:

> I covered with my wings mine eyes and face
> That I might curb my thoughts and deep delight,
> When erst she filled my gaze, as Adam led her
> Into their arborous bower with gentle hand;
> From time to time he stopped, in contemplation;
> And gazing thus, a holy fire began
> His pure breast to inflame. And then he kissed
> His bride and she her bridegroom; thus on joy
> Their nuptials fed—on feasts of fiery love,
> Better imagined far than told, a bliss
> Divine beyond all angel ken. How poor
> Our loneliness! For us no union sweet
> Of two-fold sex, of maiden and of man.
> Alas! how much of good we miss; we know
> No mate or happy marriage in a heaven
> Devoid of woman.

Further on he adds:

> That Nature's pencil needs nor lesser hues
> Than sunbeams. Perfect are both man and wife;
> Of equal beauty they, from head to foot.
> By right doth Adam Eve excel in strength
> Of form and majesty of bearing, as
> One chosen for the sovereignty of earth;
> But Eve combines all that her bridegroom joys;
> A tenderness of limb and softer skin
> And flesh, a lovelier tint, and eyes enchanting,
> A charming, gracious mouth, a sweeter voice,
> Whose power lies in a sound more exquisite;
> Two founts of ivory and what besides
> No tongue should dare to name, lest spirits should
> Be tempted. And though all the angels now
> Impress our eyes as beautiful and fair,
> How ill their forms and faces would appear
> If seen within the roseate morning light
> Of maidenhood!

There is an abundance of strong and brilliant expression in Vondel. He brings Lucifer forward in the second act,

> With thunder shod,
> Crowned with the stars and with the morning stoled.

A dozen such lines as this last—or, say, fourteen—would make a memorable lyric. Again, he makes Lucifer say that he will raise his seat upon

> The firmament, the spheres, the splendor of
> The stars above. The heaven of heavens shall then
> My palace be, the rainbow be my throne.

Lucifer's grievance in the celestial choir comes from the creation and elevation of man. Being himself the first of the angels, he dreads the coming supremacy of Adam. So, in spite of all the pleadings of Michael, Gabriel, Uriel, and Raphael, he falls from heaven, becomes the serpent, and drags Adam and Eve to their downfall. The drama closes with the chorus of the angels, who sing:

> Deliverer, who thus the serpent's head
> Shalt bruise, and who, at the appointed time,
> Shalt fallen mankind cleanse from the foul taint
> Original, from Adam's loins derived;
> And who again, for frail Eve's offspring, shalt
> Ope here on high a fairer Paradise,
> We shall with longing tell the centuries
> Till the year, day, and hour when shall appear
> Thy promised mercy, which its pristine bloom
> To pining Nature shall restore, and place
> Upon the throne whereout the angels fell
> The souls and bodies Thou hast glorified.

It should be said of Mr. Van Noppen's book that it is not put forth to press a charge of unwarranted copying upon Milton, but merely to show the worth of Vondel's parallel poem. Dr. W. H. Carpenter and Dr. G. Kelff, as well as the translator, furnish much valuable preliminary matter concerning the author and poem. There is a small portrait of Vondel given; some rather roughly cut illustrations are interspersed in the book to mark the more striking lines, and there is also a brief bibliography of the Vondel literature and criticism.

Much more could be said of this Dutch author than our limited space admits. He developed the power of his language for one thing. "His," says Mr. Von Noppen, "is still the noblest of Dutch diction, possessing that strange virility that defies time." When he became old and there was no more poetry for him to write, he said to his friend Brandt, with "a humorous twinkle in his large brown eyes," "You might give me this epitaph:

> "Here in peace lies Vondel old,
> He died because he was so cold.

"He was nearly double the age of the world's greatest dramatist, was seventeen years older than Euripides and just as old as Sophocles."

On the subject of Milton's indebtedness to Vondell, Mark Pattison, in his sketch of Milton in the English Men of Letters Series, makes the following interesting statement: "A list of more than two dozen authors has been made, from one or other of whom Milton may have taken either the general idea or particular hints for single incidents. But out of the long catalogue of his predecessors there appear only three who can claim to have conceived the same theme with anything like the which is Vondel's,

> "'En liever d'eerste Vorst in eenigh lager hof
> Dan in't gesalight licht de tweede, of zoeh een minder!'

"But it is in the sixth book only in which anything more than a verbal similarity is traceable. According to Mr. Gosse, who has given an analysis with some translated extracts, of Vondel's 'Lucifer,' the resemblances are too close and too numerous to be mere coincidences. Vondel is more human than Milton, just where human attributes are unnatural, so that heaven is made to seem like earth, while in 'Paradise Lost' we always feel that we are in a region aloft. Miltonic presentation has a dignity and elevation which is not only wanting but is sadly missed in the Dutch drama, even the language of which seems common and familiar."

The Cloud Over Victory.

The pomp and stately pageantry of War,
Fame's trumpet-tongue, delights to spread afar
Its gallant prowess, deeds of high emprise,
Win for the Victors praise from hearts and eyes.
But War exacts cruel asperities—
Too oft its bravest heroes victims fall,
And homes of love are shrouded with a pall—
While multitudes of maimed seek our relief.
E'en Victories bring inevitable grief;
Life's golden chalice we too often greet,
To find, alas! the wine embittered sweet.
We joyfully accord the Warrior's name
Loud plaudits and the laurel wreath of fame;
Shall we less heed the sad, pathetic plea
Of valiant sufferers who fought for you and me?

FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1898.

To Shelley Living.

Unclouded spirit! When time's heritage
Made thee a lover of the soul's free flight,
The weal of life, the splendor of God's light
Shed upon virtue, and a righteous rage
Directed against hate, men did not gauge
How long thy star might shine, nor e'en how bright
Among the myriad beams that pierce the night
'Twould shed its gleam on this world's pilgrimage.

For while thy singing winged its cadence where
The echoes of enchanted themes are heard,
Men felt thou wert not of the earth nor air,
Nor like the frenzied sea nor quivering bird:
Though baffled they innately were aware
The impulse of a mighty nature stirred.

—WILLIAM CUSHING BAMBURGH.

That historic house on the west side of Leicester Square, London, if not to be entirely demolished, is going to suffer from such change as builders with ideas of modern improvement can concoct. The house was the one to which Sir Joshua Reynolds moved in 1760, and there he died in 1792 in the sixty-ninth year of his age, "without any visible symptoms of pain." Before Sir Joshua came to this house Henry Robert Morland had lived there, but it was the son, George, who was greater than his father. We need not cite the beauties who tripped up and down the staircase of the Reynolds house to sit for the master, but up these steps must have come Johnson, Goldsmith, and Sterne. Sir Joshua was the busiest of men, for is it not on record that during one year he had 102 sitters? That would make over 13 sitters on each 30 days, but, then, it must be remembered that there were months when Reynolds could not stick at portrait painting, and bear in mind that three or four sittings were necessary for every portrait. That No. 47 Leicester Square, still an imposing and solid building, ought to be secure against improvements. It is good enough as it is, hallowed by the memory of one of the greatest of painters.

In M. A. Bardoux's "La Duchesse de Duras" the interest, material quite, which the Duchess took in Châteaubriand is prominent. The Duchess was the daughter of Vice Admiral Kersaint, and during the French Revolution espoused the cause of American liberty. He voted against the death sentence of the King and was accordingly guillotined. Mlle. de Kersaint took refuge in America, and in her "Mémoires de Sophie" tells of her adventures in foreign lands. When Châteaubriand became Ambassador in London he spent money like water, for he always was a spendthrift. The Duchess, writing to him, warns him: "I do beg that you try to be economical. Pray do not think that you are like the savatier (cobbler) who thought he had all the money in the world, because you have a salary of £20,000. You are certain to see the end of it before long. Exercise all determination. Let every bill be paid, and remember how long you were in unfortunate conditions." When Châteaubriand became Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis XVIII. was by no means in sympathy with the author, for he said: "Beware of admitting a poet into your business. He is sure to spoil everything."

Zangwill's Visit.

Due Here Yesterday—His Early Life and the Books He Has Written.

Mr. Zangwill sailed from England for these shores a week ago, and was due here yesterday. A hearty welcome to him on his return; for his coming means the renewal of an old acquaintance. It is quite possible that he will be heard here as a lecturer and appreciated.

May we not use some suggestions from Mr. Zangwill's "The Penalties of Fame," which is found in that bantering book of his, "Without Prejudice," and ask him categorically what are: (1) "The conditions in which you write your novels; (2) how do you get your plots and characters; (3) how do you find your titles?" An answer to the first question probably Mr. Zangwill never will have time to develop. As to the second his reply was that as he read all the manuscripts of young authors submitted to him, "whose clever but crude ideas I hate to see wasted," he prigged the plots, and as to the titles, being the "only things he worked out himself," he declared that the method he would never divulge.

Perhaps there is no man in England more familiar with the mechanism or drudgery of the steady writer than is Mr. Zangwill. That he knows how to begin a book and is a steady accumulator of material is evident. In laying down the plates and keel of his iron ship and riveting them there he must have matters at his fingers' ends. He tells of the final business in his "On Finishing a Book," which means the launching of his craft. The reader is not of course to take all things for granted, for Mr. Zangwill delights in chaffing him. He elaborates curious dogmas, and you see he is really guying you; that is, when he has the chance; for he indulges in this humor at times in a most voluminous manner. Now on this same book the staid English Heavies looked with horror and some amazement.

"Without Prejudice" has done much to give its author the reputation of being not only a heavy hitter, but a particularly agile one. We dwell on this volume, because, aside from the wit in it, with suppleness of the pen, there is a goodly quality of erudition, and this without any appearance of pedantry. Above all it shows the literary experiences of an English author, which may be as true for Mr. Zangwill as for anybody else. The author of this book and of "The Children of the Ghetto" is now about thirty-two years old. He was born in London and owed his early education to the Jews' Free School. As a lad all prizes for scholarships fell to his grasp. Entering the London University, he carried off the honors. Before he was twenty he became a teacher at a London school. In his boyish days he had written a farce and more than one humorous story, and for one he won a prize. Somehow Mr. Zangwill must have become absolutely familiar with a printing office, for he knows all about it, from the reception of copy to the working off of the presses, and in one of his stories he shows how true to facts are his reminiscences.

Mr. Zangwill's first book was his "Bachelors' Club," (1891,) his second, "The Born Mystery," (1892.) The "Old Maids' Club" was of 1892. Then followed the "Children of the Ghetto" in 1893, and "Merely Mary Ann." "The Ghetto Tragedies" were of the same year. "The King of the Schnorrers" was of 1894, "The Master" of 1895, "Without Prejudice" of 1896, and "Dreams of the Ghetto" is of this year. It does not in the least diminish Mr. Zangwill's reputation to state that his fictions having to do with the Jews are the most remarkable of his works. Looking at them as descriptive only, no one understands or appreciates Jews better than Mr. Zangwill. He can even afford to laugh at them. He may not have the power or the dramatic instinct of Franzos, whose ground is restricted to the Polish or Carpathian Jews. Maybe the reason for less of tragedy is that there is more humor in the English Jews than in the Austrian ones. Of great cleverness is Zangwill's "King of the Schnorrers." The Schnorrer must have been a new personage to many Christian readers, but certainly ought not to have been an alien to Catholics, for, after all, the proud alms-begging Jew is only a type of the mendicant friar. Fancy a Don Caesar de Bazan, proud of his ancestry, willing to be supported by the contributions of his co-religionists; a tramp, if you please, yet insisting that it is his right to be thus cared for.

In "The Master," published in 1895, Mr. Zangwill took up new ground, and dropped Jews, taking for his leading character an English artist. The story tells of the struggles of a man who fights down the commonplace. In the "Dreamers of the Ghetto" the author returns to the topics he is most fond of. In this volume are presented many of the old stories and legends of the Jews. The one curious mental phase which Mr. Zangwill develops and dwells on is the curious cerebration of the Semite past and present. The brain of the Jew is a supernaturally active one. His body, sympathetic with his overworking brain, is a mass of nervous tissue. Though it may quiver and palpitate, it must be held under control. Better might it have been for him had he been endowed with the phlegm of the Dutchman. This oversensitiveness may arise anthropologically from long interbreeding. With the Jew nature when suppressed will, however, exert itself, and in the line of the least resistance. Therefore the Jew dreams, and from first to last Zangwill shows Jewish men who are in a measure hypnotised, only that in their waking intervals their dreams are never forgotten, but in a measure shape their lives. As Mr. Zangwill writes: "Whenever the Jews have perfect equality and have been tempted out of the Ghetto, there the beginnings of disintegration are manifest. And who shall say how much Jewish blood dilutes the nations of the Occident, for all their Chauvinistic talk?"

Ingres.

Place of the Artist in Art History—Passages from His Notebooks Recently Published.

The merits of Jean Dominique Auguste Ingres are unquestioned. That ceiling in the Louvre, where he painted the "Apotheosis of Homer," no one sees to-day without feeling a glow of admiration. Born in 1781, at Montauban, Ingres died in Paris in 1867. We may not take Richard Muther's appreciation of Ingres as our best guide, because the learned Professor of Art History at the University of Breslau is at times by no means in sympathy with that most important position in art Ingres assumed. There are painters whose work acts as a check to newer ideas and methods, and Ingres as a classicist stood as a barrier between the assumed heroic style of David and the coming romanticism.

To-day, somehow or other, Raphael does not hold that lofty position once unreservedly given to him. But as certain as can be, before many years have passed Raphael will be reinstated. Raphael was Ingres's passion, and he had imbibed the inspirations of the school of Urbino. His liking for Veronese, for Rubens, was not strong. We are not to believe all the stories of the atelier, but it is told of Ingres that once, passing through the gallery of the Louvre, where hangs the Rubens pictures, he said to his pupils, "You may take off your hats to these pictures, gentlemen, but it is by no means necessary that you should look at them." Sometimes Ingres's drawing has been commented on, and there is a legend that once Ary Scheffer found fault with a St. Symphorian, declaring that the arms of the martyr mother were too long. To this Ingres replied, "The arms of a mother, when she is blessing a son who is going to meet death, are never too long."

The discussion of Ingres's merits, is not M. Henry Lapauze's object, in his two articles, to be found in Cosmopolis in the two numbers of March and August of this year, but what is shown and in a remarkable manner, are the thoughts of the painter on his art, and the happy manner of the expression of his opinion. Ingres's sincerity, his desire to be truthful, and the loftiness of his purpose become evident. When Ingres died, according to his will, he bequeathed to his natal town—Montauban—fifty-four of his pictures, his collection of Greek and Etruscan vases, and the larger proportion of his books. He wrote: "I am happy in the thought that I will always be in Montauban, and though by an accident I did not stay there, I trust to live, remembered by my compatriots."

In addition to the Ingres pictures in the Montauban Museum, there are 5,000 original designs of the master. One precious bequest are Ingres's notebooks. There are nine of them, and it is from one of these that M. Lapauze makes numerous extracts. M. Lapauze says that the spelling is often defective, and explains this by telling that the artist's education was limited, but that, endowed with a fine intelligence, he nevertheless had great clearness of thought. Above all, he was thoroughly observant, and he loved art for art's sake. We select from the two articles the following extracts:

"There never is any affectation in Titian's portraits. Their nobility as an inherent quality forces us to respect them. If by chance there is a portrait of Vandyck's near one of Titian's, the first becomes cold and gray by comparison. The quality of detaching a certain object in painting, which some believe to be of the utmost importance, was just one of those points which Titian, the greatest of all colorists, was indifferent about. Raphael and Titian are without gainsay among the very first of painters. Both of them possessed the talent of extending their own sight over everything they painted. The first was sublime in form, the second in color."

"Leonardo da Vinci painted the portrait of Lisa, the wife of Francois Joconde. This is the most perfect of the master's work. It is said that the picture so delighted the artist that he was at work on it for four months. So that the face should express tranquil joy, alongside of the lady there always was some one who sang or played on an instrument. Leonardo da Vinci never took more pains. Francis I. deemed the picture a marvel, and, wanting it, paid 4,000 ecus for it."

Here are some topics which Ingres noted down—subjects he proposed painting:

"Mediocrity, represented by Sylla's dogs, running down true merit. Merit, pursued, found a tomb yawning at its feet. Bad taste in hugging a monster with tenderness and repulsing an angel of beauty. This idea is to be developed. Bad taste crowns mediocrity. Alongside vengeance and justice are added malice."

Ingres speculates on nationality and says:

"Modernity has for its supports ignorance and greed. Ignorance is the mother of all ills and of the most brutal vices. Modernity bears the brands of glory. Peaceful times do not benefit painters. Wealth, if it does not destroy, does not favor the arts. Wealth is the result of industry, and industry is the result of peace. Peace is the result of the sword. Peace is the result of the sword. Peace is the result of the sword

[illegible] of the books [illegible] Library is divided [illegible] A list of 100 books was first issued [illegible] those published in that year by the [illegible] classes. The list was compiled by the [illegible] of the State Library, and it is recommended [illegible] as guides [illegible] libraries [illegible] To aid in the choice of small collections of new books, the 212 are divided into three classes. Twenty of the 212 are marked "a," 40 books for libraries which must confine their additions within narrow limits. Thirty-six are marked "b," as suitable for libraries able to buy 60 books. Another 60 are marked "c," and these can be added to "a" and "b" when a library wishes to make up a longer list. The remaining 116 of the 212 include reference books and a few more costly publications, and are recommended as worthy of careful consideration by libraries prepared to buy more than 100 books. The list of books, with brief explanations, is here given:

REFERENCE BOOKS.

Monroe, W. S. Bibliography of Education. (International Educ. Ser.) Appleton. $2.

Classified, with alphabetic index. Includes 5,320 books and pamphlets, in the English language only, except in case of cyclopedias and bibliographies. Gives pages, date, publisher, and infrequent notes. "By no means perfect, but * * * faithful and painstaking. * * * A book that every student of education and every library ought to have in constant use."—Nicholas Murray Butler.

Stuggis, Russell, and Krehbiel, H. E. Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art. (American Library Association Annotated Lists.) Library Bureau. $1.

Descriptive, critical, and comparative notes on 1,000 works on painting, sculpture, architecture, decorative arts, illustration, and music. Classified, with author and subject index. Of high value.

Getchell, M. S. Study of Mediæval History by the Library Method for High Schools. Ginn. 35c.

Intended for practical class room work, not as an exhaustive study. Gives list of works cited, with publisher and date of publication.

Poole, E. L. Librarian of the Sunday School. Eaton. 35c.

Practical manual on organization, care of books, cataloguing, charging system, repairs, reports, with chapter on the library's province and purpose.

Cleveland Public Library. Cumulative Index to a Selected List of Periodicals. Cleveland Public Library. $5.

Indexes seventy well-known periodicals. Of high value where popular serials are taken and preserved. Now issued monthly, each number combining entries of previous months till June; a similar series from July to November follows; the December number is the annual volume. Subscription price covers entire series. One hundred periodicals are now indexed. Present publishers, the Helman-Taylor Company, Cleveland.

Ely, R. T., W. D. P. Encyclopedia of Social Reform. Funk. $7.50.

Alphabetic. A few signed articles. Advocates of reforms state the case, but divergent views are given hearing. Editor a Christian Socialist. "Brief and clear statement of nearly every important reform movement of our age."—Dial.

Emerson, Edwin, Jr., editor College Year Book and Athletic Record for the Academic Year 1896-7. Stone. Net, $2.

First annual issue. Alphabetic catalogue and description of American colleges, lists of degrees, fraternities, cheers, college publications, &c., athletic records and index of names of Faculties.

Sladen, D. B. W., editor. Who's Who, for 1897. Macmillan. $1.75.

Compact annual biographic dictionary of prominent English men and women. Includes a few Americans. Also lists of royal officials, officers of State, members of Parliament, academicians, head masters, clubs, pseudonyms, army and navy tables, &c. First year of new and greatly enlarged issue.

Adams, O. F. Dictionary of American Authors. Houghton. $3.

Greatly enlarged edition of his Handbook of American Authors. Gives 6,000 names, with dates, titles of books, and exceedingly compact biographic and critical notes.

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS.

c Hyde, W. De W. Practical Idealism. Macmillan. $1.50.

Attempts to interpret the spiritual significance of everyday life. Of singular lucidity and power, of ethical vigor, and utterly free from theological bias.—Outlook.

c Wines, F. H., and Koren, John. The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects. Houghton. $1.25.

Results of investigations in eight States having different types of legislation, made by experts authorized by committee of fifty prominent men. Presents facts without recommendations.

RELIGION.

Barrows, J. H. Christianity the World Religion. (Barrows Lectures, 1896-7.) McClurg. $1.50.

Seven lectures delivered in Calcutta. Admits freely the good in ethnic religions, but holds that Christianity has qualifications destined to win the world.

b Abbott Lyman. Theology of an Evolutionist. Houghton. $1.25.

Aims to show that the scientific theory of evolution is in harmony with belief in God, the Bible, Christ, and sacrifice.

c Phelps, E. S. Story of Jesus Christ. Houghton. $2.

Faithful to fact, but reverently embroidered with imaginative details and historical coloring.

c Mead, G. W. Modern Methods in Church Work. Dodd. $1.50.

Practical manual, treating of institutional

[illegible] Social Problems. [illegible] Practical discussion [illegible] and political questions [illegible] to municipal [illegible] and [illegible] topics in the necessary [illegible] of progress.

c Gladden, Washington. Social Facts and Forces. Putnam. $1.50.

The history, labor unions, corporations, railways, the city, the church. Attempts to solve only salient points and emphasizes tendencies affecting conduct and character.

c Henderson, C. H. Social Spirit in America. (Chautauqua Reading Circle Literature.) Flood & Vincent. $1.

Popular treatises on home ethics, public health, political reforms, charities, corrections, mutual benefit associations, educational organizations, employers, and employes, &c.

b Roosevelt, Theodore. American Ideals. Putnam. $1.50.

On manly virtues and practical politics, State legislation, civil service reform, administering the New York police force, Monroe doctrine, &c.

a Mahan, A. T. Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future. Little. $2.

Eight essays reprinted from magazines. Strong plea for naval defense, in the interests of a righteous peace.

Macleod, H. D. History of Economics. Putnam. $4.50.

Book I., p. 1-168, on the nature and history of economics; Book II., p. 169-390, the fundamental concepts and axioms of economics. Contains much information and sensible criticism of other writers, but the author's peculiar theories and extraordinary claims for them are sharply criticised.

a Wyckoff, W. A. The Workers; the East. Scribner. $1.25.

Two months' experience as a day laborer, dependent on earnings as builder's helper: at West Point, Summer hotel porter, hired man at Middletown asylum, farm hand in a Pennsylvania logging camp, and while tramping between places. Author now lecturer on sociology in Princeton University.

Fisher, S. G. Evolution of the Constitution of the United States. Lippincott. $1.50.

Traces development from Colonial charters, early plans of Union and first State Constitutions. Rejects theories of foreign origin or sudden inspiration.

Goodnow, F. J. Municipal Problems. Macmillan. $1.50.

Recommends that local affairs be controlled by City Council rather than Mayor, matters of general concern by a permanent State Board of Supervision.

Harrison, Benjamin. This Country of Ours. Scribner. $1.50.

Explains Constitution and practical workings of Congress, the Presidency, executive department, judiciary, Smithsonian Institution, civil service, and other commissions. Excellent, but not a first choice for libraries which have Macy's "Our Government," Dawes's "How We Are Governed," and similar works. First published in Ladies' Home Journal.

Spears, J. R. History of Our Navy, 1775-1897. 4 vols. Scribner. $8.

Dwells chiefly on romantic and picturesque aspects, treating briefly and incidentally of naval administration and development. Profusely illustrated.—Dial.

Fiske, A. M. Political Primer of New York State and City. Macmillan. 75c.

Excellent handbook explaining, through questions and answers, the legislative, executive, and judicial systems, political methods, rights, and duties of citizens, &c.

Morrison, W. D. Juvenile Offenders. (Criminology Ser.) Appleton. $1.50.

Valuable study of conditions which produce juvenile delinquency and of improvement of methods of dealing with young offenders. "By far the best and most suggestive work on juvenile crime in our language."—London Saturday Review.

EDUCATION.

Vincent, G. E. Social Mind and Education. Macmillan. $1.25.

Studies relation between the different branches of knowledge and finds their unity and meaning in sociology. Outlines scheme for a four years' college course on this basis.

Baldwin, Joseph. School Management and School Methods. (International Educ. Ser. No. 40.) Appleton. $1.50.

Outline manual, specially intended for classes of teachers. Discusses conditions, facilities, government, organization, methods.

Hughes, J. L. Froebel's Educational Laws for All Teachers. (International Educ. Ser. No. 41.) Appleton. $1.50.

Quotations from and résumés of Fröbel's ideas, with running comment partly original and partly selected. Main object to show that Fröbel's ideas and methods are significant for the whole scheme of education from kindergarten to university.

Wilson, Mrs. L. L. W. Nature Study in Elementary Schools. Macmillan. 90c.

Practical observation lessons for each month in meteorology, botany, zoology, and mineralogy. References to myths, illustrative poems, helpful books, &c. Of unusual value to teachers.

LEGENDS.

Newell, W. W. King Arthur and the Table Round; Tales Chiefly after the Old French of Crestien of Troyes. 2 vols. Houghton. $4.

He has turned the French poet's short couplets into prose; a hazardous experiment, but it has succeeded to admiration.—Nation.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Angot, Alfred. The Aurora Borealis. (International Sci. Ser. No. 77.) Appleton. $1.75.

Discusses picturesque features, color, sound, extent, frequency, periodicity, relation to other electric manifestations, and

[illegible] Hill, C. T. Fighting a Fire. Century, $1.50.

Describes the workings of the New York City Fire Department. First published in St. Nicholas.

Bailey, L. H. Principles of Fruit-growing. Macmillan. $1.25.

Practical advice on location and climate, methods of cultivation, pests, and diseases, picking, packing, and marketing. "Readable, simple, clear-cut, practical, up-to-date, and thoroughly scientific and reliable."—Science.

Campbell, Mrs. Helen. Household Economics. Putnam. $1.50.

Chapters on house-building, furnishing, household management, food, cleaning, sanitation, service, modern life, &c. Useful bibliographies.

Salmon, L. M. Domestic Service. Macmillan. $2.

Scientific treatment from economic standpoint, based on statistics gathered from employers, employes, and census returns. Sketches history and suggests possible remedies.

FINE ARTS.

Gardner, E. A. Handbook of Greek Sculpture. Macmillan. vol. 2, $1.25; 2 vols. in 1, $2.50.

Best introductory manual of Greek sculpture at present obtainable in any language.—Critic.

Hurll, E. M. Madonna in Art. Page. $2.

Familiar description rather than critical study. Many reproductions of paintings.

Adams, W. I. L. Sunlight and Shadow: a book for photographers, amateur and professional. Baker & Taylor. $2.50.

For those who have mastered the technicalities, and wish to make more artistic pictures. Culled from "Photographic Times" and "American Annual of Photography." Beautifully illustrated.

MUSIC.

Guerber, H. A. Stories of Famous Operas. Dodd. $1.50.

Fifteen principal French, German, and Italian operas. Many full-page portraits, scenes from operas and opera houses.

Fitz-Gerald, S. J. A. Stories of Famous Songs. Lippincott. $2.

Somewhat heterogeneous collection of anecdotes and information about some 700 songs and ballads. Useful for reference, though carelessly written and sometimes inaccurate.

Goepp, P. H. Symphonies and Their Meaning. Lippincott. $1.25.

Untechnical, but for persons with some knowledge of music. Takes up in detail certain symphonies by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Brahms.

AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS.

Hopkins, A. A., ed. Magic stage illusions. Munn. $2.50.

Explains conjurors' tricks, modern stage effects, automata, magic mirrors, photographic diversions, &c., and outlines history of magic.

Fraser, P. D. Choice Cruising and Camping. Forest and Stream. $1.

Serviceable directory and handbook.—Literary World. Chapter on photography.

POETRY, ESSAYS, &c.

Bates, Arlo. Talks on the Study of Literature. Houghton. $1.50.

Lowell lectures; not limited to discussion of abstract theories, but made practical by

[illegible] Knowles, F. L., comp. Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics. Page. $1.25.

One hundred and forty-seven poems by sixty-one writers, from Freneau to Lloyd Mifflin. Rough chronologic arrangement. Of much interest and charm.

Stedman, E. C. Poems Now First Collected. Houghton. $1.50.

Songs, ballads, commemorations, and other poems of the last twenty years.

Gilder, R. W. For the Country. Century. $1.

Written for patriotic occasions and in memory of great soldiers.

Curtis, G. W., Ars Recti Vivendi. Harper. $1.25.

Easy Chair essays on Extravagance at College, Hazing, Woman's Dress, Tobacco and Manners, Newspaper Ethics, &c.

Clarke, J. F. Nineteenth Century Questions. Houghton. $1.50.

Fifteen papers grouped as literary studies, religious and philosophical, historical, and biographical.

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A Book On the Crucifixion.*

Whatever may be the attraction to theology and art of the mysterious tragedy of the holy crucifixion, the lay mind, though it be ever so religious, takes up a volume devoted to this subject only with dread and misgiving. It must suspect the author of having rushed in where angels fear to tread. Between an emotional meditation on the one hand and an intellectual criticism on the other, the available course is the difficult one of dispassionate and reverent historical study, where many shipwrecks make one doubtful if any book can steer between the Scylla and Charybdis. But the author of "Crucifixion" is peculiarly well fitted for his task. A man of cultured taste, devoting the leisure of a busy life and the large means of business success to books and art and Biblical research, he is able to bring to his study a fresh, untrammeled judgment standing on broad review of fact. Without theological prejudice or artistic tradition, and led to the subject by earnest personal interest, he gives in clear and simple language a very logical, learned, and thoughtful talk on the crucifixion.

Mr. Osborne has divided his book into three chapters or parts. The first is "The Roman Method of Crucifixion," and deals with the laws and customs regulating this form of punishment. The second is "The Crucifixion of Jesus," and in comparison with the foregoing shows how marvelously and significantly it differed from the usual event. The third chapter is devoted to those "Reflections" which may properly arise in an observance of this extraordinary character of Christ's crucifixion. In the space of a short review it is impossible to more than suggest a few of the important points. It may be premised that little is

*CRUCIFIXION. By John H. Osborne. 16mo. Syracuse, N. Y.: Wolcott & West. 1897. Pp. 93.

certainly known of the details of the crucifixion. Even the exact site of Calvary is unknown. Of the nails and cords used in the execution we have only the vaguest hints. Cords bound the body to the upright just below the chest, and a wooden pin was sometimes driven to serve as a sort of seat. Without such means the posture represented in the crucifixion could not be maintained even for hours. Usually the greatest pain of crucifixion was in the slow starvation. Men lived on the cross from three to eight days. The intense heat of midday created a dreadful thirst and delirium, and the only drink that was offered was a moistening of the lips at nightfall with vinegar and gall. This intensified the sufferings of the victims, but, closing the throat by its strong acidity, stilled their cries.

These and other known data regarding the usual methods bring the author to the unreasonableness of the crucifixion of Jesus. He died in six hours, instead of living for days, as would have been natural, and so was saved the pains of starvation; the midday darkness shielded Him from the heat of noon, and the "loud voice" with which He cried out at the end, and the words He used, show that there was neither delirium nor exhaustion of body. For Him the great suffering of the crucifixion was rather in its terrible shame. The tendency of the time is to emphasize the physical side.

A Social Satire.*

Is Kenneth Grahame out of his latitude, so to speak, in "The Headswoman?" And yet the little story is of exceeding cleverness. The author of "The Golden Age" and "Pagan Papers" intends "The Headswoman" as a skit on the advanced female of to-day, and though Jeanne does her duty in the most impartial, steadfast, matter-of-fact, business way as the chopper off of malefactors' heads at St. Radegonde, in mediæval times, nevertheless she shows her womanly traits, which are the physical ones. Why should the young lady, because she had a difference with her former lover, Enguerrard, have a nervous headache when an execution is to take place? Then from her peculiar configuration it would have hardly been possible for her, gifted as she was, to swing an axe in a workmanlike manner, any more than she could throw a stone. "La Nature s'y oppose," as a Frenchman might say.

Granting that the subject is just a trifle sinister, Kenneth Grahame works it out in his prettiest manner. You excuse the elegant Jeanne's accepting the position of Headswoman, because the calling belonged to the family, and was hereditary, and there was no question in the fourteenth century of a profession being "nice or not nice." The incident of the gallant young Frenchman who, when the Mayor blundered about him and made him take the place of the real culprit on the block, is cleverly told. In the pursuit of her duty, Jeanne would have severed his neck, though she rather liked him, and Kenneth Grahame understands the taste of the gentler sex when he mentions that Jeanne, as she turned up the young gentleman's collar, so that there should be no impediments when her axe fell, noticed how pretty was the lace around his throat, and how lovely the pattern. It is just a little doubtful as to what became of Jeanne, but it may be surmised. In a playful manner Kenneth Grahame shows what a man is fit for and a woman is not, and the story is a good social satire, delightfully imagined.

A Malay Sultan's Letter.

From "Unaddressed Letters," Swetenham.

In the cover there were three enclosures: a formal letter of extreme politeness, written by a scribe. * * * Secondly, a letter written in my friend's own hand. * * * And thirdly, another paper, headed, "Hidden Secrets," written also in the Sultan's own hand. * * * At the top of the first page [of the second letter] is written, "Our friendship is sealed in the inmost recesses of my heart." Then this: "I send this letter to my honored and renowned friend (here follow my name, designation, and some conventional compliments). The letter then continues: "You, my dear friend, are never out of my thoughts, and they are always wishing you well. I hear that you are coming to see me, and for that reason my heart is exceedingly glad, as though the moon had fallen into my lap, or I had been given a cluster of flowers grown in the garden called Benjerana Sri, wide opening under the influence of the sun's warm rays."

*THE HEADSWOMAN. By Kenneth Grahame. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

Death of Sir John Moore.

From The Cornhill.

All the world knows of the glorious ending of his stainless life, when in the hour of victory, terminating a necessary but disastrous retreat, he, like James Wolfe on the heights of Quebec, lived long enough to hear that all was well with his army. But perhaps all the world does not know how he retained to the last the same thoughtful, considerate, loving spirit that he had manifested in his forty-eight years of human life. Fearfully mangled by the round shot that struck him full on the left breast, he was the same John Moore that we have found him in '98. "Are my aides-de-camp all safe?" was his inquiry. Col. Anderson, who was on his staff at the fierce fight of Foulke's Mill, had to signal with his finger for silence, for one of them, Capt. Burrard, had fallen. "I hope the people of England will be satisfied. I hope my dear country will do me justice. Anderson, you will see my friends at home; tell them everything. My dear mother! my dear mother!" and then at last he broke down, and, evidently unable to trust himself further, tried to speak of Hope (afterwards Sir John, and finally Lord Hopetoun,) who succeeded him in command.

The last words that passed his dying lips were a message to Lady Hester Stanhope, the niece of Pitt, afterwards so famous for her eccentricity, as her father had been before her. To her, to whom he is said to have been deeply attached, if not engaged, he sent his dying remembrances by her brother, one of his aides-de-camp, and then passed peacefully into the presence of his God.

Edward Burne-Jones.

From The Contemporary Review.

His career in his later years was a tranquil but triumphal progress, and honors, like the gentle rain from heaven, fell upon him unstrained. At the time of his death, if he had done his best work, he had certainly not exhausted his vein, and no signs of a failing hand troubled him.

For any one who was not a constant inmate of Burne-Jones's studio it is an almost impossible task to trace in his pictures any ordered development of style. Once out of his absolute novitiate and past his years of devotion to Rossetti, he took upon him a manner almost entirely his own. It was a manner reminiscent or suggestive of others, but it had more than sufficient of individual salt to save it from the corruption of mere imitativeness. It is obviously easy to distinguish between the style of, say, the "King Cophetua," which was finished in 1884, and that which gave us the "Sidonia von Bork" of 1860. But such a work as the "Wine of Circe" is more difficult to approach. It was commenced in 1860, while the artist was still more or less timidly tentative, but was finished as late as 1869-70, when he had attained to a stage of brilliant experimentalism. It was Burne-Jones's habit to have a large number of works always

Hamerton's Talk.

From The Portnightly Review.

If the greatest artist in the arts who achieved the greatest success of the greatest success books leave the largest sale. Peter Ibbetson beats Marius the Epicurean. If his own purpose its sale will exceed a million of thousand copies. But Mr. Howell's romance of the impossible in Africa, or Miss Ro-and-So's romance of the intolerable marvel below, runs to tens of thousands. Therefore, according to you, the solid and essentially ephemeral work of a person with inventive mind and a certain literary facility is greater than a book like this, the keenly considered and exquisitely executed work of a true literary artist, any single page of which is literature. But the matter is really not worth arguing. There are too few who care for beauty in any Art. The very name of a great writer like Pater is unknown to the vast Mudic world. Yet what writer, truly moved and actuated by the quest of beauty, but would rather be Walter Pater than (leaving aside Meredith and Hardy) all the popular novelists of the day concentrated in one gigantic "success," as you would call him. What poet would not rather be Keats, and read by a few hundred, than be Tupper, read by a million, or even than so good and true a writer in verse as Longfellow?

I remember Rossetti's saying that it had taken centuries to prepare for the brain whose shaping imagination wrought "The Ode on a Grecian Urn." A thousand ingenious Longfellows, ten thousand imperturbable Tuppers, come with every age, but there is only one Keats. And so it is in art. A thousand men exhibit pictures at the Royal Academy, and of these men perhaps not one is a painter. For to be a painter is not merely to apply pigments according to academical formulas and conventions; is not even to illustrate past or present, real or imaginary events or scenes so well that a charming object lesson is given—the magic lantern corroborations (for they are not illusions) of talent; no, is not even to become a great success, and paint anything or anybody according to the law of supply and demand, and to have the proud knowledge of being at the top of the tree in the eyes of fifty dealers and five hundred thousand picture gallery goers.

Barbizon and Mme. Siron.

From The Saturday Review.

The bones of Millet would surely turn in their quiet grave at Chailly should any one suggest that the peaceful hamlet is a whit less the happy paradise of artists than in the days when he saw that vision of peasants bowed beneath the benediction of the evening Angelus, and immortalized the pathos of their sudden rest. No, Barbizon is still one of the last haunts of the spirit of romance, and the ghosts of Millet and Corot, Diaz and Rousseau, still haunt the village street in the white moonlight and lurk in the shadows of the dark dining room at the Hotel Siron. In that hotel is perhaps the plainest sign of the procession of the years; for Mme. Siron, the homely friend of many generations of artists and poets, has sold the place to a young and enterprising couple, who have brought something of the bustle and energy of Paris with them.

Now she sits in front of her cottage beside Millet's old studio and cuts up cabbage for soup. There, if you are patient of her garrulity and happen to be one of her favorites—I flatter myself that I am one—you may, perhaps, win from her some delightful reminiscences of the great men she has known. But she is old, and her memory is something overcharged; and, besides, now that she has become a proprietaire, she has many other things to think of than the doings of feckless painters—a race for which she has, I am persuaded, a gentle and motherly contempt. Still, you may be lucky enough to glean something of entertainment from her slightly vague recollections. Robert Louis Stevenson, for instance, is one of those of whom she likes best to talk, and she is full of stories of his quaint humor.

John Morley.

From The Fortnightly Review.

It has often been asked why Mr. Morley abandoned literature for politics. He himself probably could not solve the riddle, unless it be that he embarked on the troubled seas of affairs in the belief that he was strong enough to resist the rocks and shoals which too often make shipwreck of moral and intellectual integrity. As a matter of fact, as a politician he has not wholly escaped the contamination which, as a litterateur, he was never slow to diagnose. Mr. Morley's ideal always has been truth, which he defined as "science in the intellectual order and justice in the social order." We need only remember Ireland, and the

part Mr. Morley has played in connection with a movement which suborned truth at every stage, to see how far his political practice has fallen short of aspiration. "If only truth, which alone of words is essentially divine and sacrosanct, had been the chief talisman of the revolution!" he wrote in his essay on Byron. If only truth had been the talisman of nationalism! he may say to-day with equal force. Like Pascal, he seeks truth with many sighs. Carlyle's method, he said, was to seize truth by the hair of the head with objurgations and imprecations. But better secure it so than not at all. John Tyndall's last written words—a Christmas message to America—are reported to have been: "I choose the nobler part of Emerson when, after various disenchantments, he exclaims, 'I covet truth.'".

John Morley's sentiments, it cannot be doubted, could hardly be more tersely or more forcibly expressed. But covet truth though he may, he does not insist that it shall be proclaimed indiscriminately. Discover truth and entertain right opinion, he urges, but you need not necessarily publish your convictions. As most men must proclaim something, if they are not to proclaim what is in them, how can they assist truth? How can we otherwise restore to conscience "the strong and on-pressing energy," whose loss Mr. Morley laments? Could there be a surer specific for the creation of the Sphinx? Having written a book, every line of which suggests the wisdom of compromise, and the necessity of bowing to the conditions imposed by the practicable, Mr. Morley concludes that it is better to bear the burden of a reputation for unpracticalness than to stifle conviction by only going half the way instead of the whole. His last words on compromise amount to an emphatic don't.

The Clan Macaulay.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The origin of a large proportion of the Highland clans is a matter of conjecture. Historians differ in ascribing to them respectively native and foreign beginnings. The origin of the Clan Macaulay admits of no doubt: it is pure Norse. Macaulay's forbears hailed from Lewis, the largest—that is, Lewis with Harris, of the Western Isles of Scotland, which for centuries lay under the dominion of the Norse marauders. The supposed progenitor of the Macaulays is Olaus Magnus of Norway, who is the hero of an ode entitled "Olaus the Great; or, the Conquest of Mona," written by Lord Macaulay at the tender age of eight. The name Olaus has been variously rendered as Olaf and Olave, and in an ancient manuscript it appears as Olay. Macaulay is the Gaelicized form of Olaf's son, and is synonymous with the modern Scandinavian name of Olafsson. Traces of the Norse occupation of Lewis are evident in numerous place-names, as well as in certain customs and in the folklore of the inhabitants of that island. Indeed, there are Lewis Macaulays to-day whose Scandinavian appearance is alone sufficient to attest their origin.

Some of them claim relationship, necessarily distant, with the great Lord Macaulay, and are quite prepared to assert that his genius was the concentrated result of the use by his ancestors for centuries of a diet of fish and oatmeal! In this view they are supported by no less an authority than Carlyle, who on one occasion, upon seeing Macaulay's face in unwonted repose, remarked, "I noticed the homely Norse features that you find everywhere in the Western Isles, and I thought to myself 'Well, any one can see that you are an honest, good sort of fellow, made out of oatmeal.'" The writer recollects one of the Lewis Macaulays, now dead, who was particularly proud of his illustrious connection. Although his knowledge of general literature was, to say the least, limited, he could recite the "Lays" by heart, and quotations from the "Essays" interlarded his every-day conversation. This was a tribute from a humble clansman which would probably have gratified the kindly heart of Macaulay. Hero-worship among Highlanders is by no means an uncommon sentiment, and the great figure of Macaulay was well calculated to inspire the breasts of his Hebridean namesakes with that feeling.

Croker and The Quarterly Review.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Croker had shared the councils of Sir Walter Scott, Canning, and George Ellis in arranging for the establishment of The Quarterly Review in February, 1809. His first article was a review of Miss Edgeworth's "Tales of Fashionable Life," and it appeared in the third number. He did not contribute to it again until the tenth number, in 1811, but from that until 1854, except for an interval in 1826 and 1831, scarcely a number appeared without one or more papers from his pen. In all he wrote for it upward of 200 articles.

During those forty-three years innumerable books came before him for review, and very many he most undoubtedly severely handled; but in no instance did he adversely criticise any work that on its merits (or demerits, rather,) did not deserve it. The reviews of The Quarterly were so severe, and so numerous were Croker's contributions to it, that it is not to be wondered that he sometimes incurred odium for scathing articles that were not from his pen. For instance, Gifford, its editor, hated Leigh Hunt, and he abused Keats because he was his friend, and Croker had this article ascribed to him. When occasion or friendship called for it Croker could be silent. Thus, when Alison brought out his "History of Europe," which, as everybody knows, is not remarkable for its unerring accuracy or breadth of view, Lockhart (who had succeeded to the editorship on the death of Gifford in 1826) asked Croker to edit the article, but he refused, and Lockhart did it himself. Croker had a neighbor and friend of his. Croker, finding that he could not conscientiously praise it, abstained altogether from reviewing it. In the light of this fact, it is rather amusing to find Alison (in a letter to a friend) complaining of "the want of kindness on the part of the editor of The Quarterly in neglecting his work."

Like W. S. Gilbert's "King Gama," Croker "could tell a woman's age in half a minute—and he did," and by the term "female Methuselah" so enraged Lady Morgan that she vowed she would put him in her next book, which she did as Crawley in "Florence MacCarthy." Apropos of this, Peel, who was then in Dublin, wrote to Croker:

"Lady Morgan vows vengeance against you as the supposed author of the article in The Quarterly. You are to be the hero of some novel of which she is about to be delivered. One of her warm friends has been trying to extract from me whether you are the author of this obnoxious article or not; but I disclaim all knowledge, and only did not deny that it was to be attributed to you because I thought you would be indifferent to Lady Morgan's hostility."

"The Loves of the Triangles."

From The Cornhill Magazine.

"The Loves of the Triangles" was the joint work of Canning, Ellis, and Frere. It was a parody of various works by Dr. Darwin, the father of the illustrious naturalist, who had chosen to clothe his extensive scientific knowledge in the inappropriate garb of the heroic couplet, with such results as the following:

Gnomes, as you now dissect, with hammers fine,
The granite rock, the noduled flint calcine;
Grind with strong arm the circling Cherts betwixt
Your pure Kaolins and Petuntses mixt.

And his political views thus:

Here Time's huge fingers grasp his giant mace
And dash proud Superstition from her base,
While each light moment, as it passes by
With feathery foot and pleasure-twinkling eye,
Feeds from its baby hand with many a kiss
The callow nurslings of domestic bliss.

Mark Twain's Literary Taste.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

Roughly speaking, I may say that Mr. Clemens reads anything in prose that is clean and healthy, yet he has never been able to find a line in Thackeray which interested him. Addison and Goldsmith are thrown away upon him, and Meredith, perhaps not unnaturally, provokes him to laughter. I asked Mr. Clemens one day how he explained this difference to the acknowledged master craftsmen in his own trade. The explanation candidly given was: "I have no really literary taste and never had."

Art Prizes in Paris.

The American Art Association of Paris, whose rooms are at No. 2 Impasse de Conti, Paris, announces the following programme of exhibitions for prizes established by Mr. John Wanamaker. These competitions are open to all members of the association and to American artists, both male and female: November exhibition, to be held first in November, 1898, painting, sculpture, architecture; December exhibition closes Jan. 2, 1899, painting, sculpture, architecture; to the best work of art—first prize, 300f; second prize, 100f; third prize, 100f. January exhibition, Jan. 15 to Jan. 28, black and whites, posters, designs, and architecture; for best black and white, poster, or design—first prize, 150f; second prize, 60f; third prize, 40f; for best architectural drawings and sketches, 250f, in prizes to be divided as the jury may decide. February exhibition, Feb. 22 to March 6, painting, sculpture, architecture; to the best work of art—first prize, 300f; second prize, 100f; third prize, 100f. April exhibition, April 2 to April 15, painting and sculpture; to the best work of art—first prize, 150f; second prize, 100f; architectural concours, 250f, in prizes to be divided as the jury may decide. This concours will consist of an original esquisse to be executed in three days. Competitors will inscribe at club between Feb. 1 and 12, at which time further details will be given. For conditions of monthly exhibitions apply to Secretary of the association for pamphlet. The annual exhibition has been postponed until the Autumn. Painting, sculpture, architecture; 2,500f in prizes.

Zola's Wrinkles.

Arthur MacDonald in The Open Court.

Zola is a little below the average in height and sitting height, but in arm-reach he is about the average. His head is more than average in size; but this would not necessarily mean a larger brain, on account of the thickness of the bones of the cranium being unknown.

The anti-tragus of the ears is almost absent and the border adheres to the cheek. The upper left eyelid is somewhat low. The wrinkles of the forehead are very old, existing as early as the age of six; so that at that time he was called serious or grave. Manouvrier regards these wrinkles as a sign of emotivity. Wrinkles in London school children were shown by Warner to indicate dullness; in examining school children in this country the writer has found this to be a general truth, except where children are near-sighted, in which case the wrinkles may be due to the strain of the eyes. Wrinkles may be normal in mature people, but not in children. One cause of the wrinkles may be this: a dull child finding its lessons difficult, must make more of an effort or strain, which is expressed by wrinkles on the forehead; repetition gives these wrinkles permanence in early life. Zola's near-sightedness may account for the wrinkles in his childhood. There are vertical wrinkles in front of the ear especially on the left side, and pearly bodies on this side. Professor Mills might interpret these wrinkles as indicating [illegible] Zola's wrinkles are bilateral, [illegible] left eyelid is somewhat low, [illegible] left ear is notably [illegible] ered; this is probably due to an orbicular contraction of long standing and can be considered as a neuropathic stigma.

The Impertinent Duchess.

Sir Wemyss Reid in the Nineteenth Century.

London was against Mr. Gladstone, (1886;) the classes almost to a man were against him; the most influential organs of the press were vehement and bitter in their hostility; money had taken to itself wings and flown from the Liberal camp; there had been a stampede from his staff of some of its ablest members, including one old and true friend as Mr. Bright. He was left with the wrecks of an organization and the remnants of a following, to build up once more, in the face of a hostile world, the fabric of his party. It seemed a hopeless task, and yet he did it.

The magnetism of his personality knit the faithful few who had remained with him more closely to him than before, and the masses in whom he had trusted so long did not now turn traitor to their leader. It was only a few months after his defeat, in 1886, that he told with glee the story of how a certain Duchess, the mother of a Tory Cabinet Minister, had accosted him with the words, "Well, Mr. Gladstone, I hear you are popping up again." He answered the query and published his successes

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[illegible]

[illegible] purchased a farm of about [illegible] acres, [illegible] twenty, on the high western bank of the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park, in a district then inhabited by the Astors and now called West Park. His object in settling here was not only to get into a congenial region, but into one favorable to fruit growing, and his first care was to plant a great vineyard on the riverward slope of the hill and to lay the foundations of a house built of bluestone, quarried near by, which is now one of the ornaments of the river. A large part of it was the work of the owner's hands, as it is pleasant a homestead should be. A semi-circular driveway leads from the vine-draped entrance to the old Albany turnpike that bounds the property on the west, and about the rear and more familiar side of the house lies a great orchard, between whose trunks and foliage one catches glimpses of the river, the palatial country seats of Hyde Park, and the Dutchess Hills beyond.

To profit by the inspiration of this picture, with its singular and suggestive blending of rustic quiet and the world's activities as displayed by the ever-moving panorama of the Hudson, and also to secure privacy for himself and his cronies, Mr. Burroughs afterward built on the brow of the slope a small study sheathed with chestnut bark, whose inner walls are covered with books, except where the fireplace offers its good cheer; but from these books—so miscellaneous and diverse are they—it would be impossible to say what was the especial bent of the owner, for never did writer use his books as tools less than this one. In this cozy retreat have been penned some of the sweetest of our author's essays on outdoor themes and some of the most effective of his critical articles.

"Fresh Fields" was the first of his books to be made there—the fifth is a series that began with "Wake Robin." This latter was a book that to me (as a typical reader) was like a cup of water to a thirsty mind. I was a boy in a Western town, ardently interested in animal life, especially birds, but without companionship in this pursuit, and owning only a single book of reference, when I chanced upon "Wake Robin." The beauty of its style appealed to me, of course, in an unconscious sort of way, but it was as information that I took and valued it. It seemed to me that the author must have grown up in the woods much as I was doing, for I felt a kinship with him that must arise from a similar mental experience.

This was largely true. Born on a farm in the beautiful region west of the Catskills, the chance sight of an unusual and brilliant bird arrested Burroughs's attention and set him studying the creatures themselves, for books then were unattainable. This has remained the characteristic of the man's knowledge of nature—what he has seen, not what he has read. Books of zoology fill the smallest shelf in his library, and they relate to the local fauna. He finds all the material he wants close at hand, and his method of utilizing it calls for little consultation of "authorities" or cabinets. He is never concerned about making contributions to science, directing his attention rather to the poetic and moral aspects of the incident—the human relations it possesses. It was natural enough that his dominant tastes and the influences of fresh knowledge should have made the first book from his pen distinctively one of facts from the woods; but the very next one, "Winter Sunshine," showed a diversion toward more general themes, and in its successors this diversion has increased until the literary view has taken long precedence of the scientific.

Mr. Burroughs composes largely from notes and memoranda. An observation of some fact or incident met in his rambles or about the farm is immediately written down with the comments it suggests. Many of his magazine articles and subsequent book chapters, such as "Notes of a Walker," are simply these jottings strung together, and owe their verve and fragrance of the fields to their origin. Thus the actual preparation of a manuscript—Burroughs never dictates nor uses a typewriter—is rapid and sure. Another habit is that of filling the books he reads with marginal notes or penciling upon its flyleaves the total impression left upon his mind by the volume.

The beautiful home on the Hudson, which is named "Riverby," and gives a title to one of Burroughs's books, and also a commercial name to that more profitable branch of merchandise, his table grapes, is a good enough Summer home for Mrs. Burroughs and Julian, the only son, who is an undergraduate at Harvard and seems to inherit the tastes and literary tendencies of his father. Mrs. Burroughs has never written for publication, and has no ambition to do so; but she is a woman of vigorous intellect and excellent judgment, whose comments have been of great value to her husband, especially in the earlier part of his career. His debt is greater, however, to her thrift and good management, opposing to the easy optimism of her husband an alert sense of the necessities of the future and of the proprieties of things which has saved many a dollar. As for housekeeping, the like of her was never seen. Her kitchen and dining room, looking out into the orchard, are like other [illegible] therefore, he took possession a few years ago of a tract of land behind the rocky hills that run parallel with the Hudson at West Park, and began to open it to cultivation, he also decided to build a Summer house, and this is the second of the two homes of which I spoke, and the one where he may usually be found from April to November.

The road to it takes a pleasant, roundabout course of a mile and a half through the woods, but when Burroughs guides one will probably be led over the short cut—a climb of several hundred feet up a rough path through the woods covering the ridge. It is a heart-breaking reception for many of his visitors, but as it is in keeping with their ideal they pretend to like it, and their host is grimly unobservant of their distress; it is the price of hero-worship. At the end one comes out suddenly upon a bowl-like depression, rimmed round by reefs and walls of blue-white rock, which on the east rise in brush-covered ledges to the crest of the Schaafenberg.

The bottom of the bowl was a bog overgrown with small woods until three years ago, when Burroughs and his men began to clear, drain, and grub it out, and now it is an absolutely level area of black peat soil covered with celery plants and onions. At its very edge, shielded from the east wind by overlooking cliffs, stands "Slabsides," a house built of stones culled from the near-by ledges and of timbers cut in the surrounding woods. It is covered with rough-barked slabs laid horizontally as if they were real logs, and has a broad, elevated porch, whose posts are rough cedar trunks shrouded in growing vines.

Into this house Mr. Burroughs put days and weeks of labor, with such help as he could get; but it is the massive chimney—rough stone outside and in—that is his special pride. "Few are the philosophers who could have done it," as I once wrote of it, "for the hardened muscles of a man familiar with outdoor work were needed to handle those heavy stones. * * * No wonder, then, that Mr. Burroughs talks with pride of his chimney and conjures up recollections of adventure with each old rock that faces him as he sits before a blazing fire, watching his black teakettle hissing on its crane, and the gnarled old peat roots consume into coals above the roasting potato from his dooryard patch. By the warmth and light of this great fire the inside of the house was finished by the writer's own hands—finished to suit himself. From the deep ravine at the head of the swamp he brought dozens of large, straight sticks of the beautiful yellow birch, whose bark consists of thin, papery layers that are greenish-gray and silvery and golden and reddish, according to the light, and as lustrous as satin. Straight and smooth are these beautiful golden birches, and of their trunks, standing side by side, he built a partition, half hiding his birchwood bunk, a stairway to the capacious loft, and an ornamental mantel shelf. Two sumachs, branching into tripods, were cut off and set upside down as legs for a study table of plain boards, and our of curiously twisted stems and elbows from the woods were constructed a settee and other quaint bits of furniture."

Such is "Slabside," and here in Summer the master lives in carpetless ease and such bachelor comfort as he can provide for himself, carrying on his daily affairs and now and then accomplishing a few hours of literary work, but it is always cheerfully laid aside when visitors come—and when do they not? Men and women from distant corners of the country, friends from near by, picnic parties of young people from along the river, bands of schoolteachers from Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and Albany, slow-moving farm neighbors, redolent in person and speech of hay, celery, and fruit.

Few authors have so many friends. His books seem to carry himself into cordial relations with their readers, and countless letters come from every part of the land expressing delight and gratitude, discussing facts or views, offering and asking information.

I am betraying no secret when I tell you that nearly all these letters are from women. Burroughs has been called "a woman's author," and it is certain that more of his readers and admirers are of that sex than of the masculine. It is the nature articles, moreover, not the literary ones, that interest them. Why this marked and unsolicited homage by womankind should arise in this case is hard to explain, for as often as not the woman heard from with enthusiasm knows or cares little as to natural history. Is it that these delightful essays ask little of the intellect, but appeal to the senses, the emotions, the poetic, sensuous aspect of the world and the things that are in it? This amounts to saying that on the average women won't think—want only to feel; and also that they intuitively detect in this writer a man sympathetic with them and their views—an epicure of the epicureans, who in his heart shuns exertion, hates facts, and is satisfied with passions and impressions. This is the part of a poet, not that of a naturalist.

And yet, notwithstanding this poetic susceptibility and his facility and refinement in composition, Mr. Burroughs has never printed but one poem that anybody remembers, but this is fast becoming familiar [illegible]

[illegible] I fold my hands and wait, [illegible]
[illegible] care for wind, nor tide, nor sea, [illegible]

[illegible] it in his "Songs of Three Centuries." This set the poem going, and it daily grows more popular. The verses are not remarkable for poetic merit, but they awaken a grateful response in the hearts of persons of a certain religious cast who no longer find comfort in the doctrines of their fathers as an expression of faith and confidence inherent in all thoughtful men. The Theosophists have made it one of their hymns, and it goes into most of the religious anthologies. It is interesting to recall that Burroughs's parents were old-school, or "Hard-Shell," Baptists, in whose creed predestination was a cornerstone and iron-clad Calvinism the bulwark, and this is the result of their teaching as filtered through the mind of their more broadly-visioned son—Calvinism sublimated.

To be able to entertain pilgrims interested in his individuality alone, where their coming would not be a tax upon his family, was one of the purposes in building "Slabsides," but a higher thought was to "get near to nature" in the most literal meaning of a phrase that has taken on a touch of cant recently.

Mr. Burroughs confessed to me once that he had grown tired of the Hudson, with its elegantly cliffed shores and smoothly gliding surface. "Everything in and about Riverby," he said, "is in 'good form,' and it is all too tame and domestic. The daintiness and trimness and self-consciousness of the landscape all along the river weary me. There is so little of the really human and living about it that a man who likes wild berries and weeds and a chance to take his coat and collar off in hot weather and get cool on the front porch when that happens to be the breezy place, gets perfectly sick of the whole villa side of rural civilization. I felt that I must go somewhere and get a reviving draught from nature's breast and forget confectionery, and so I came to this rock-girt swamp, where I am face to face with something savage and elemental and vigorous."

As a matter of fact, Burroughs does not like civilization largely because of its troublesomeness in the way of conventions and restraints. He enjoys traveling about to see his friends in New York and other cities, (and it is noteworthy that almost all his friends are citizens of great towns,) but the ordinary attractions and amusements of the city beckon to him in vain. He doesn't own a "dress suit," and doesn't want to, and simply wouldn't enjoy the sort of sociability where it is required. No man was ever more sociable, but ceremonies and late hours and the eating and drinking of fancy things are no part of his notion of enjoyment. Hence he is rarely seen after dark in any city, save in some quiet back parlor, where one may talk and smoke—but he doesn't even smoke!

Mr. Burroughs is, in fact, a true, consistent, and natural democrat. I never saw but one man to whom his demeanor was in the least different, so far as I could perceive, from that with which he greeted his farmer neighbors or city friends, and I have seen him when Ralph Waldo Emerson and Dr. Holmes and Mrs. Howe and a score of other revered men and women were in the same room; and this exception was a man who might have been his running mate—John Muir of California! He is a Democrat in politics, also—a Cleveland man, a free trader, a tremendous hater of monopolies and trusts, and came so near voting for Bryan that if he escaped it at all it was only because he couldn't quite take the silver medicine for the social ills we find so many and so noxious. That was a little too much for a man who spent his earlier years in charge of the Government bureau for the organization of National banks! Economic and social questions have greatly interested him of late.

Mr. Burroughs tells me that he has at least three more books in mind to be added to the beautifully made, uniform Riverside Edition of his works, now numbering ten volumes, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish.

One of these is to be a mixed volume of outdoor and literary essays, for which the material is already in hand. Another will contain religious discussions and criticisms, and the third will be a volume of literary essays; but these last are still in the formative period. Our author need scarcely limit his ambition to these three books, however, for he is vigorous in body as well as mind, and is likely to be heard from for many years to come. ERNEST INGERSOLL.

E. R. Sill's "Opportunity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You would do well to print Edward Rowland Sill's "Opportunity" as an offset to ex-Senator Ingalls's poem of the same title given in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day. Sill's is much nearer the truth and more inspiring. Excuse this informality. I'm to travel all day. H. F.

On a new Haven Railroad Train, Aug. 20, 1898.

Below will be found this poem. A collection of Sill's verse has been published by Henry Holt & Co. with the title "The Hermitage and Other Poems."

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.
A craven hung along the battle's edge,
And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel—
That blue blade that the king's son bears—but this
Blunt thing—!" he snapt and flung it from his hand,
And lowering crept away and left the field.
Then came the king's son, wounded, sore bestead,
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,
Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down,
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Globe, the oldest and best of the evening papers, has discovered that the weekly magazine is to be the successor of the monthly magazine. When you come to think of it, there is no earthly reason why a magazine should be published once a month rather than once a week. There was a time when it was so difficult to obtain good contributions that our magazines were published only four times a year. It is true that they were called quarterly reviews instead of magazines, but in point of fact they were simply magazines of much learning and infinite dullness. They have been virtually succeeded by the monthlies, for, although The Edinburgh and The Quarterly still exist, they have been entirely eclipsed by the new monthlies—The Nineteenth Century, The Fortnightly, The Contemporary, and The New Review. At the present day there is an unlimited supply of contributors to the monthly magazines, and there would not be the slightest lack of material were they to be published weekly. It does not take more than an hour or two to read even the best of the magazines, and when it is read the reader must wait for an entire month before he can obtain the next copy. Were the magazines to be published weekly, they would undoubtedly sell as many copies every week as they now sell every month, and, of course, the income which they would draw from their advertisements would be largely increased.

If Harmsworth succeeds in establishing his threepenny magazine, and in demonstrating that a magazine can be profitably sold at that price, we shall presently have a crop of threepenny weekly magazines which will crowd the shilling and sixpenny monthlies out of existence. The popularity of magazines increases steadily, and every new magazine that is successful actually aids the sales of its rivals. The public will gladly buy a threepenny or even a sixpenny monthly magazine, especially if it contains a serial story of genuine interest. Who is there who would not have preferred to buy a weekly magazine containing "Rupert of Hentzau" rather than to have waited a month for every successive installment of that delightful story. The publisher who is first in the field with a weekly magazine will make a fortune, and, timid as publishers are, it cannot be long before some one will find the courage to try the experiment.

I did not mean to say a word about Harmsworth's Magazine, but that aggressive publication is more peremptory than the head of Charles I. in thrusting itself into notice. So far there is no doubt that the magazine has had an immense success, the sales of the first number having reached nearly 800,000 copies. But people always buy the first copy of any new magazine or newspaper, provided it has been properly advertised. Whether Harmsworth's will succeed or fail, can only be determined after the second number appears. In any event, I do hope that I shall be enabled to avoid mentioning it. I was never so heartily tired of anything in my life as I am of Harmsworth's Magazine.

Somebody has dealt Mr. Chamberlain a treacherous blow. A "Birthday Book," containing selections from the writings and speeches of Mr. Chamberlain, has just been published, and, of course, it was bought by all his admirers, who saw in it a merited compliment to the great man. But what was their horror to find that all the selections in the book were at open variance with the opinions now held by Mr. Chamberlain. Having started as a Radical and ended as a Conservative, Mr. Chamberlain has of course contradicted everything that he originally supported. The book is therefore an object lesson in the inconsistency of a great statesman, and his enemies are now buying and reading it with huge delight.

The compiler of the "Chamberlain Birthday Book" has invented a new political weapon, and we may expect to see it come into common use. Were Mr. Gladstone living, we should undoubtedly have a "Gladstone Birthday Book," containing extracts from Mr. Gladstone's speeches in opposition to Irish disestablishment, Irish home rule, and various other measures which Mr. Gladstone opposed in his earlier days and advocated in the latter part of his career. A "Harcourt Birthday Book" could be made quite as effective as the Chamberlain book, and decidedly more amusing, for Sir William Harcourt has always posed as a man of profound convictions and uncompromising principles, while Mr. Chamberlain has shown a cynical disregard of the opinions of other men. Even Lord Salisbury's career would afford material for a birthday book that would exhibit his foreign policy in a light very far from satisfactory to his friends.

There is nothing easier than to obtain the reputation of writing a "powerful" novel. All that is necessary is to write a novel that is either indecent or blasphemous. In either case, the majority of the critics will speak of the book as an "unpleasant but powerful" one. Mr. Maugham tried the experiment of extreme coarseness in his "Liza of Lambeth," and straightway he was informed that he had written the most powerful book of the year. Mr. Herbert Flowerdew has just published a novel called "A Callaway Wife," in which he has bid for popularity by combining what most people would call indecency with what every one would unhesitatingly call an impudent attack on religion. The book itself is hopelessly dull and vulgar. If it had been both coarse and irreligious, it would not have attracted the slightest attention, being what it is, it has been hailed by several of the most respectable critics as a "painful but powerful" work.

The best test of "powerful" books of this sort is to read them a second time in cold blood. I have tried the experiment with "Liza of Lambeth," which I confess I found interesting when I first read it. A second reading showed that the book was without any merit whatever, except the coarseness which attracted readers, because it was comparatively new to them. I doubt if any one will have the patience to read Mr. Flowerdew's preposterous novel a second time. Certainly I have not the courage to undertake the task.

"Rupert of Hentzau" has been received with approval, but the consensus of critical opinion is that it is inferior to "The Prisoner of Zenda." I cannot see much to choose between the two stories. Both are admirably told and both are extremely interesting. "Rupert of Hentzau" is illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson, and he has transformed all the women mentioned in the story into pretty American girls. Now, Queen Flavia may or may not have been as pretty as Mr. Gibson's American girls usually are, but most assuredly she was not an American, and she neither looked nor dressed like one. Had Du Maurier, who never drew a woman who was not born in London, attempted to illustrate one of Mr. Howells's stories, he would have peopled the pages with English girls, just as Mr. Dana has peopled Ruritania with girls fresh from Newport and Long Branch.

There ought to be a great future for men who can combine literature with trade in a judicious way. A tobacconist is selling a mixture which Mr. Barrie certifies is the genuine mixture of which he wrote in "My Lady Nicotine." Mr. George Sims has given his name to a new "hair restorer," and Mr. Hall Caine has permitted the manufacturer of a fountain pen to advertise the transcendentally important fact that "The Manxman" was written from beginning to end with that especial variety of pen. Of course our leading authors do not lend their names to manufacturers of tobacco, hair restorers, and fountain pens without sufficient recompense. It is pleasant to think that the author of a successful book receives, in addition to a royalty from his publisher, an additional royalty on tobacco, pens, and other articles of commerce.

We have had quite a number of new humorous books lately, and probably they are responsible for the gloomy and sunless weather that has spoiled our English Summer. Most of these books are connected with the pastime of cycling, which lends itself readily to a certain sort of humor. The hero of a cycling tale can always be made to fall from his machine, and to puncture his tires in lonely places where it is impossible for him to repair them. These curious people who find practical jokes amusing, and who enjoy the sight of a man falling from his machine on a muddy day, will take great pleasure in reading humorous cycling stories. There is one objection to them, however. Whenever a new humorous book is published the author is promptly informed that he is an imitator of Mr. Jerome. There is very seldom a word of truth in the charge, and it is especially untrue of humorous cycling books, but nevertheless it is invariably made. This is hardly fair to Mr. Jerome, who has never written either of the bicycle, the stovepipe, or the mother-in-law. Mr. Jerome's new book, "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," is to appear next month. For one I expect to enjoy it thoroughly. It may be an evidence of hopeless cockneyism to enjoy Jerome, but I have been sufficiently amused in reading his books to forget all that was not amusing in them.

There has been much discussion lately in the weeklies and dailies as to Tolstoi's views of what is and what is not art. The extreme partisans of Tolstoi—men who unblushingly maintain that they have read every word of "War and Peace," and that they have been able to detect a coherent story running all through the work—of course insist that Tolstoi alone knows what is art. Other people are contented with the theory that Tolstoi is an inexplicable enigma. There are episodes in "War and Peace," not to speak of "Anna Karenina," which are without question the very flower of art, but nevertheless the man who wrote those perfect passages calmly says that the Greeks knew nothing of art, and that the ignorant peasants of Russia and elsewhere alone possess true artistic instinct and knowledge. It seems hardly worth while to discuss the views of a man so utterly and hopelessly wrong-headed. Because a man can write the longest novel in the world, and can prefer to convert himself from a noble into a not overclean peasant, it does not precisely follow that he is infallible, and if Tolstoi is not infallible it is possible that he is wrong in his theory that the Greeks were ignorant of art. If Tolstoi is right, then all the rest of the world from the time of Homer to the present day has been wrong.

The Tolstoi cult is more inexplicable than the Ibsen cult, for whatever else Ibsen may be he is an artist. The Tolstoi worshippers refuse to be contented with the admission, which every intelligent person will gladly make, that Tolstoi is a man of genius, and has written imperishable things. They require every one to believe that Tolstoi is infallible, and that he is the greatest novelist and theologian that the world has ever seen. Probably there is a great novel concealed somewhere in "War and Peace," but the average man cannot find it. He can only find chapters here and there which fill him with delight, although they are imbedded in a mass of apparently irrelevant detail. I can admire what is admirable in Tolstoi, but I decline to accept him as the inspired prophet of a new gospel to be held to be superior to the ignorant moujik, and not even Tolstoi can root this belief out of mankind.

It begins to look as if we had seen the last of the "Battle of Dorking" novel. There have been dozens of imitations of that clever story, but the last of them, Mr. Shiel's "Yellow Terror," ought to close the series forever. Mr. Shiel's novel originally appeared in one of Pearson's numerous publications, where it was so popular that it has now attained the dignity of publication in book form. It describes the conquest of all Europe, except England, by an army of 200,000,000 Chinamen and Japanese, and the final annihilation of the yellow hosts by a single consumptive British sailor. If the book had been intended to be a burlesque, it would have been regarded as somewhat clever, but there is no doubt that the author is in dead earnest. Regarded as a serious attempt to forecast the future, it is unspeakably absurd. Its style is as wonderful as its story, and its one merit is that no one who has tried to read it will ever again undertake to read a "Battle of Dorking" story. And yet this preposterous book will unquestionably have a large sale. The author hit upon a happy idea when he undertook to tell the story of an invasion of Europe by the yellow races. Such a catastrophe is not merely possible, but, in the opinion of men like Lord Wolseley, it is eminently probable. In competent hands the theme might have been interesting, but Mr. Shiel has absolutely no self-restraint, and he has written a book so full of monstrous exaggeration that he has forever spoiled the theme of a yellow invasion. No one else will have the courage to incur the charge of having tried to imitate Mr. Shiel.

Another theatrical critic has been held guilty of libel, because he wrote a criticism which killed a wretched play. The criticism appeared in The Birmingham Post, and an intelligent jury has condemned The Post to pay £40 damages. There was no attempt made at the trial of the case to dispute the truth of the criticism. It was merely contended that the criticism killed the play, and that the owner of the play was therefore entitled to damages. As every adverse criticism of a play must do it more or less injury, it follows that, according to the decision in The Birmingham Post case, every critic who writes anything but unmixed praise of a play is guilty of a libel, and the newspaper in which his criticism is published can be mulcted in damages. This is a pleasing prospect for theatrical managers and dramatists, and it is not altogether an unmixed blessing for the general public. It may lead to a very great abridgment of the space which newspapers now give to theatrical matters. The average newspaper reader could gladly dispense with the greater part of the theatrical columns of the daily newspaper. He may like to know what Mr. Irving or Mr. Tree or Miss Terry is doing or acting, but he does not care to read criticisms of the acting of persons of no merit and no reputation. There are hundreds of books published every year which are justly thought to be wholly unworthy of criticism, but there is not an actor or an actress who has a speaking part of three consecutive lines whose delivery of them is not duly and gravely chronicled. This is clearly a waste of time and labor. The art critic of a newspaper who writes of the Academy exhibition does not feel compelled to write criticisms of the manner in which a colored man whitewashes a fence, and a theatrical critic ought not to be expected to criticise every man or woman who makes an appearance on the boards.

Doubtless, we shall presently find The Birmingham Post case cited as a precedent for the prosecution of some unfavorable criticism of a new book. The author may plead that The Spectator or The Academy has written of his book in a way that has hindered its sale, and that he is therefore entitled to damages. It is true that Miss Corelli could always be summoned as a witness to prove that adverse criticism does not in the least interfere with the sale of a novel, but that, on the contrary, it actually increases it. Still, the chances are that a jury would give a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and we should then see a rapid and complete change in the tone of The London Saturday Review and other papers which make a specialty of abusing new books.

After all it does seem rather a pity that a deserving book should be killed by the wrong-headed writing of a clever critic. Take, for example, "Evelyn Innes," a book for which I have a profound admiration, in spite of the general tediousness. The other day Mr. David Christie Murray occupied the entire front page of The Weekly Sun with an elaborate attack upon the book. Mr. Murray is perfectly honest in his opinion that "Evelyn Innes" and all the rest of Mr. George Moore's books are thoroughly bad, and he had an undoubted right to express his opinion. All the same, Mr. Murray was, unintentionally of course, terribly unjust to Mr. Moore, and has prevented many people from buying "Evelyn Innes" who would otherwise have bought and read and probably admired it. Because Mr. Murray happens to be so constituted that he is unable to perceive the merit of "Evelyn Innes," it is rather hard that he should inflict a financial loss on the author of the book. Perhaps when book critics write with the fear of the libel law before their eyes they will be less ready to condemn books which they do not like.

Mr. Murray is at present the editor of The Morning, a halfpenny daily newspaper. He is a very busy man, and has just published a volume of stories, which it is needless to say are far above the average. He is a remarkably versatile and clever man, and, in spite of the wrong-headedness which he occasionally displays in criticism, is the soul of chivalry. His recent defense of Zola in the Dreyfus affair was extremely creditable to him, but it was thoroughly characteristic of his natural tendency to take the side of the under dog.

Sir George Newnes of The Strand and various other publications has made a discovery. He has found a Frenchman, one Louis de Rougemont, who claims to have been for thirty years a chief among the Australian cannibals. M. de Rougemont, whose name certainly suggests one of Dumas's heroes, is now writing the history of his adventures for The Wide Wide World, Sir George Newnes's latest new publication. Sir George confidently asserts that the story will prove far more interesting than "Robinson Crusoe," for, while it is as full of incident as De Foe's masterpiece, it has the additional charm of being strictly true. Sir George does not seem to understand that Robinson Crusoe would never have been half as interesting as it is had it been a literal history of actual incidents. Perhaps M. de Rougemont's story will be less truthful and therefore more interesting than Sir George expects it to be. I have read De Rougemont's account of his shipwreck, and unless that account was originally written in French and has suffered in the translation, the vessel in which De Rougemont was cast away was altogether the most resentful and remarkable craft that the world ever saw.

W. L. ALDEN.

Carleton as a War Correspondent.*

The United States now have the two best correspondents on earth their Chief and Smith. It believe that there was a time when they were unfamiliar with him; when their keenest insight of his wonderfully attractive personality, his dead glances, his clothes, representing without prejudice all the conventional conditions known to civilized man; his exuberant good manners, or his incredibly bad manners; his truthfulness or his unmentionable substitute; his resplendent devotion to his paper; his ardent conviction that he is Heaven's best gift to the best country in the world, and that all other persons, professions, and countries have been created and developed and now exist solely for his personal aggrandizement, and knew naught of his really superb work, so good that one is ready to forgive him anything but idleness.

In all the group that flitted from battlefield to battlefield and camp to camp from 1861 to 1865 few exercised such sway over the minds of their readers as Carleton of The Boston Journal, Charles Carleton Coffin, whose biography has just been written by Dr. William Elliott Griffis.

As ardent an abolitionist as Phillips, firmly convinced that the only righteousness south of Mason and Dixon's line had been carried thither in the haversacks of Northern soldiers; accepting "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as infallible; with a mind faithfully exercised within narrow boundaries, and wonderfully flexible in directing its whole force upon the work of the moment, he addressed men and women with whom he was in perfect accord politically, mentally, and religiously; he had no need to adapt himself to the sturdy New Hampshire farmers, the Maine and Vermont rustics, the dwellers in Nantucket or Great Barrington, or to those denizens of the cities and manufacturing towns who read The Journal. He had only to be himself without considering the Irish advertiser, the Catholic reader, or any of the remaining score of varied types upon which the correspondent of to-day must keep a wary regard. So, with a free hand and a warm heart, he wrote and reigned almost unquestioned.

He had played many parts before he assumed the many-pocketed and caped coat, and the broad-leafed hat which were his "particular vanity" of costume. He had worked seventeen hours a day in a Newburyport grocery; he had taught school; he had been a lumberman, a farmer, a surveyor, a singing master, a contractor, a reporter, an editor, a lecturer, and he had put up the wires for the first telegraphic fire alarm used in Boston. The war found him out of employment, the economical proprietor of The Journal having decided that a night editor at ten dollars a week was an extravagance unwarranted by the times, and he was free to carry out his ardent desire to be of service to the country which he loved with the ardor inherited from many generations of American ancestors. He would have liked to enlist, but a slight lameness, the result of a lumberman's careless use of an axe, forbade, and Henry Wilson, whom he consulted, advised him to forget everything else and to become a war correspondent. Truth, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, was absolutely necessary, and it would not take long for a truthful reporter to make himself a national authority.

He sent some twenty successive letters to The Journal before the battle of Bull Run, and as they were signed, his merit soon became apparent to the readers, and the careful proprietor offered him $25 a week and transportation charges to continue them. One can imagine his chagrin when he reflected that had he kept his night editor he might have sent him to the battlefield without increase of salary, for such were the manners of the times, but it must be said that his demands were much less severe than those necessarily made upon a regular correspondent at the present time.

It was not requisite to manufacture news. After faithfully toiling at his account of a battle, writing perhaps in his slight shelter of a tree trunk, perhaps riding forty miles to verify a statement; working without sleep or rest and with next to no food, and fulfilling the darling wish of a New Englander's heart, beating his New York rivals, he could rest and refresh himself at home, writing out notes unused in his first account, describing camp life, criticising Generals or movements, correcting popular errors among the stay-at-homes, and fervently inculcating his own unswerving faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union.

Coming home after sending dispatches from Sharpsburg, he found Boston questioning that Gettysburg had been a victory. Says his biographer:

"Carleton's letter of July 24, written in

*CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN. By William Elliott Griffis. 8vo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

[illegible] of these stories is their foundation upon fact. They are based upon incidents which came under Col. Inman's personal observation, and some of the individuals involved were, it is said in the preface, "men of world-wide reputation," whose names as "pioneers in the genesis of great States which then formed the theatre of their exploits will live as long as the United States exists as a great nation." One of these personages is Gen. Custer, whose death by suicide is assumed by Col. Inman, upon the basis of his own knowledge of Indian warfare. He says:

"With the Indian there appears to be some close affiliation between the departed spirit and the hair. I have questioned many a blood-begrimed warrior why he should want a dead man's hair, and invariably there have been assigned a number of reasons, three of which are most prominent: First, it is an evidence to his people that he has triumphed over an enemy; second, the scalps are employed very prominently in the incantations of the 'medicine lodge'—a part of their religious rites; third, the savage believes there is a wonderfully inherent power in the scalp of an enemy. All the excellent qualities of the victim go with his hair the moment it is wrenched from his head. If it be that of a renowned warrior, so much the more are they anxious to procure his scalp, for the fortunate possessor then inherits all the bravery and prowess of its original owner."

The only instance in the author's experience among Indians where a white man taken prisoner in battle escaped death, was the case of an old mountaineer, "the homeliest man on earth," probably. He was red-faced, wrinkled and pockmarked, with a mouth as large and full of teeth as a gorilla's, and there was no more hair on any part of his head than there is on the head of a cane." The chief to whom he was taken, gave him one look and decided that he was "bad medicine." One of the Indian myths is:

"He who kills himself in battle, accidentally or purposely, has positively no hereafter; he is irrevocably lost. Those who are struck by lightning or die by any other apparently direct operation of the 'Manitou' (the Great Spirit) are hurriedly buried where they fall, without any ceremony, and no mound or other mark is erected over them. If after a battle there are found corpses not scalped or their bodies not mutilated, it is certain that those persons came to death by their own hand, for it is part of the religion of an Indian not to scalp or mutilate the body of an enemy who commits suicide. His superstition in regard to persons dying by suicide or by lightning is as religiously observed as any of his other myths."

Gen. Custer was found unscalped and without mutilation, and this, according to Col. Inman's theory, is proof enough that he committed suicide to escape the horrors of capture. The fact that he was a brave man, so far from gaining him immunity as some people have thought, would have made the savages the more eager to obtain the scalp with its supposed communicable virtue. Col. Inman, in his own service among the Indians, knew many officers who, when they went on an expedition among hostile tribes, concealed poison about their persons, to be used in case of the capture, which meant horrible butchery and prolonged agony.

In a vivid description of the ride across the plains in 1864, the childish characteristics of the Indians are brought out against a background of savage cruelty by the following passage:

"They were now absolutely without firearms—nothing left but their sabres and rifles; and the Indians, soon learning that there were no more shots to be fired, came closer and closer. In turn the two sabres were thrown at them, as they came almost within striking distance; then followed the scabbards after the yelling fiends, as they surrounded the wagon. Some rode immediately in front of the mules, impeding their progress with the most infernal noises and attempts to spear them, (the Indians having evidently exhausted all their arrows)—and the camp on the Walnut still a mile and a half away.

"There was nothing left for our luckless travelers to do but whip and ride the mules and yell, all of which they did most lustily—Hallowell sitting as immovable as a sphinx, except his right arm, which from the time he had started had not ceased, and Booth kicking the poor animals and shouting in concert with their importunate foe. Looking casually over the seat Booth saw twelve or fifteen Indians coming up behind, with their spears all unstrung and ready for action, and he felt that something must be done, and that right speedily to divert them, for if these were added to the number already surrounding the wagon the chances were they would succeed in forcing the mules from the trail, and the end of the tragedy would soon come.

"Glancing around the bottom of the wagon in his despair for some kind of weapon with which to resist them Booth's eye rested upon the valises containing the dress suits, and snatching his threw it out, while his pursuers were yet some four or five rods behind. The Indians noticed these new tricks with a yell of apparent satisfaction, and as soon as they reached the valise they all dismounted, and one of them grabbed it by the two handles and attempted to open it. Failing in this another drew a long knife from under his blanket, and ripping up one side thrust in his hand and pulled out a sash and began winding it around his head (as a negro woman winds a bandanna,) letting the tassels hang down his back.

"While he was thus addressing himself another had pulled out a dress coat, a third a pair of drawers, still another a shirt—all of which they individually proceeded to put on, meanwhile dancing around and yelling.

"Booth reported to Hallowell how the sac-

*TALES OF THE TRAIL. Short Stories of Western Life. By Col. Henry Inman. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co. 1898.

A very interesting point in the case of the "Pioneer of the Plains," in which a species that has become practically extinct is eloquently described. The buffalo bull who has passed his prime, is according to Col. Inman, one of the most pitiable objects in the whole range of natural history.

"Old age has probably been decided in the economy of buffalo life as the unpardonable sin. Abandoned to his fate, he may be discovered in his dreary isolation near some stream or lake where it does not tax him too severely to find food enough, for he is now feeble, and exertion an impossibility. In this new stage of his existence he seems to have completely lost his courage. Frightened at his own shadow or the rustling of a leaf, he is the very incarnation of nervousness and suspicion. Gregarious in his habits from birth, solitude, foreign to his whole nature, has changed him into a new creature; and his inherent terror of the most trivial things is intensified to such a degree that if a man were compelled to undergo such constant alarm it would probably drive him insane in less than a week. Nobody ever saw one of these miserable and forlorn creatures dying a natural death, or even heard of such an occurrence. The cowardly coyote and the gray wolf had already marked him for their own, and they rarely missed their calculations."

These extracts are sufficient to show the reader the sort of material contained in this odd little book, cheaply made up, atrociously illustrated, and written in a very unequal style, but full of good meat for the lover of adventure.

A History of the Dilettanti.*

It is within the range of possibility that that most remarkable woman, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, had something to do with the Society of the Dilettanti, or in trying to lick into shape or convert to decent behavior the young English gentlemen of her time. When Lady Mary was fifty she was in Rome, and she tells amusingly how she tried to manage the roistering countrymen of her day. She wrote to her daughter relative to these young Englishmen.

"I gave them lessons of economy and good conduct, and my authority was so great it was a common threat among them, 'I'll tell Lady Mary what you say.' I was judge of all their disputes, and my decision always submitted to. While I staid, there was neither gaming, drinking, quarreling, or—"

Now, whether Lady Mary was as successful as she supposed with her motherly advice we do not know. The compiler and editor of "The History of the Society of Dilettanti" thinks it was from among the young English travelers visiting Italy that recruits first came for the famous society.

It is certain that the founders of the Dilettanti Society builded better than they knew, for the evidence seems to show that the intentions of the society inclined first toward good-fellowship and hard drinking, and very little toward classical excavation and research. Nevertheless, the very beginning of this society "coincides with what may be termed the birth of modern England," and, above all, it marks the commencement of English culture. Young England then having means and a title always sought Italy as a recreation ground, and the influence of Italian literature had been felt by cultured Englishmen as far back as the Elizabethan era.

But why did they call themselves Dilettanti, which word to-day provokes a smile, having perhaps the namby-pamby sound? Amateur was hardly known in the middle of the last century. "Virtuoso" has a professional smack. There had been, even as far back as 1689, an English "Society of Virtuosi." The Italian "dilettanti" was probably chosen because it was Italian, and for the reason that the first members of the society had visited Rome, Venice, Florence, or Naples. Supposably December, 1732, is the date of the first meeting of the Society of the Dilettanti. But the editor thinks there is reason to believe that some few meetings may have been held in Italy prior to 1732.

Who were among the earliest of the Dilettanti is not discoverable, for the society at first kept no minutes. The first list is of May, 1736, and then the Dilettanti had forty-six members, "mostly young men of rank and fashion, from twenty-five to thirty years of age, and many of them in after life destined to play important parts as statesmen, courtiers, soldiers, diplomatists, divines, or merchant princes." Sir Francis Dashwood, rather a notorious man for "profanity and profligacy," was the leading spirit in 1736. For fifty years, as Lord le Despenser, he attended the dinners of the committees of the society, and supported it by counsel and advice. The editors give in detail the life history of other important members, and we must not overlook Hugh Smithson, who was regarded as "one of the handsomest men of his day." It was an illegitimate son of Hugh Smithson who came to America and was the founder of

*HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI. Compiled by Lionel Cust, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, and edited by Sidney Colvin, Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, sometime Secretary of the Society. Printed for the society. Edition limited to 350 copies. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

our Smithsonian Institution. The editors make a mistake here in placing the Smithsonian in Boston.

The Dilettanti was the most aristocratic of societies, with Earls and Dukes. The Practices and Regulations of the society make an amusing chapter, and it is evident that at first it was with the sole object of eating a good dinner, cracking a sound bottle of wine, and of telling of their adventures, that the Dilettanti assembled. They were to dine on the first Sunday of every month, from May to December. There was to be no business until after the dinner. No one was to get up from table before 7; then the bill was to be called for. The President was to wear a Roman dress. The committee were to be robed, not in crimson, but in scarlet. Some one having hidden a member's toga, was impeached, brought before the bar, and ordered to furnish a new toga. It was determined "that a small Bacchus bestriding a Tunn with a silver chain be worn by the Very High Steward," February, 174 3-4. Then this Bacchus was rather amusingly commented on as to absence of dress. The Arch Master was to carry "a long Spanish Toledo," and this sword figures frequently as one of the accessories to the portraits of members. Fines were imposed on gentlemen not present at the dinners, and "Dilettanti" were mulcted in various ways. As late as 1788 it was ordered that "every member who shall produce upon the Table a Dish of Tea or Coffee, to pay to the Gen. Fund of this society one guinea for each Dish." Mr. Greville was so fined for having "produced a Dish of Coffee," but "he refused to pay it." Lord Sandwich and Mr. Banks, "having called this respectable society by a disrespectful name of Club, were fined a bumper each, which they drank with all proper humility."

That all hands, whether in search of classical erudition or not, got very tipsy at times, is evident. It was an age of hard drinking, and the Dilettanti were the men of the period. The idea that the society must have something to do with Italy is shown by this qualification for those wishing to become members: "That no person can be proposed to be admitted to the society but by a member who has been personally acquainted with him or her in Italy, and at their request." Here is embodied a curious idea, for there is a resolution of 1746-7 which reads: "That in the opinion of the society Avignon is in Italy, and that no other town in France is in Italy." This is explained in this way: The Duke of Ormonde had established at Avignon a colony of Jacobite exiles.

The ways and means of the Dilettanti are fully presented. Occasionally when there was a slight surplus derived from admission fees the Treasurer of the society tried his luck in lotteries and was eminently unsuccessful. In 1741 the cash to the credit of the concern was £38 1s. 8d. But a lot of ground came somehow into the hands of the Dilettanti, which in a few years showed a profit of over £1,000, and before 1756 the Dilettanti were well to do, with a capital between £3,000 and £4,000. The desire always was uppermost of having a house of their own, but in this laudable effort the Dilettanti never attained their object. With some money in hand the ideas of the society were first directed toward music. This was the time of the musical awakening in England with Handel and Heidegger. Walpole, who always sneered at matters in which he had not a hand, wrote this to Mann: "There is a new subscription formed for an opera next year to be carried on by the Dilettanti, a club for which the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one, being drunk."

The musical fillip having fallen through, the Dilettanti turned their attention to their true vocation, though at first overshooting the mark. Their aspiration was to found an academy of arts in London similar to those of Rome, Bologna, and other Continental cities. There was a meeting held for the laudable purpose, but this committee grew "noisy and drunk," and the business fell through. But the seed had fallen, and from that time on the classical, artistic idea was maintained by the Dilettanti. The members took a decided interest in the Royal Academy, and the first President of it, Sir Joshua Reynolds, was a member of the Dilettanti at the time of his election. In his "Inquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy" Sir Robert Strange "acknowledges the support the Dilettanti had given the Academy at its inception. Something else done by the society was to appreciate the advantages art students would derive from the casts of the antiques as a resolution passed by them in [illegible] shows. "It appears to be," writes the editor, "the earliest scheme in England for founding a set of casts from antique sculpture for the use of the public."

The real benefit bestowed by the Dilettanti was in the direction of classical exploration. In [illegible] there were two men, James Stuart and Nicholas Revett, who [illegible]

Greece, and Turkey. At Venice Stuart and Revett became acquainted with Sir James Gray, a member of the Dilettanti. Gray was first Secretary of the Legation at Venice, and he wrote to London of the work done by the two Englishmen. Then Stuart and Revett, together with a Mr. French, were elected members of the society, (1751,) and this is an important innovation, for before this, with the exception of Knapton, the painter, the ranks of the Dilettanti had always been filled exclusively by men who held a high social rank or were possessed of great wealth, and now

"To the Dilettanti belonged for many years the whole credit of initiating and supporting those undertakings by which the remains of classical antiquity in Greece and in the Levant have been explored and published for the benefit of students and of the world."

In 1764 £2,000 were appropriated by the Dilettanti for the work to be carried out by Revett. Chandler, a Fellow of Oxford, and Pars, an artist, were of the expedition. Leaving England in 1764 they visited Clazomenae, Erythrae, Teos, Priene, Tralles, Laodicea, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Magnesia. The exploration discoveries were published by the society in "The Ionian Antiquities."

We need not dwell further on the start and development of this most distinguished society, only to mention the artists who have been members of it, and who have painted the likenesses of the Dilettanti. Among these have been Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Benjamin West, Sir E. J. Poynter, Lord Leighton, and many others.

The volume is a superb one distinguished for its admirable typography, and the portraits of its famous members are executed in the most artistic manner. As the Dilettanti at the beginning rather prided themselves in putting on clothes which were not English, you see gentlemen as Turks or Italians of the Middle Ages, and in various fancy costumes. As to the work done by Lionel Cust and Sidney Colvin, the latter having for a long time been Secretary of the society, the volume is replete with biographical, literary, and artistic information.

At times the Dilettanti were very self-sufficient, and arrogated to themselves too much acquaintance with matters they did not comprehend, and an instance of this was their being unable to perceive the least merit in the Parthenon friezes Lord Elgin had brought to England. But it is good to learn that in time the Dilettanti saw their blunder, although Lord Elgin never forgot the slight imposed on him. It is pleasant to know that the Dilettanti still hold their sessions, with a membership made up of the most distinguished men in England. Among their regalia they still hold as sacred the Bacchus on his Tunn.

A Volume on the Turf.*

Some one without much reverence, but horsey, asks: "Why is there no Jockey's Corner in Westminster?" and another question is this: Since her Majesty grants through the civil list pensions to impecunious authors or their families, why should not the winners at a former Derby have their annual money consideration? Mr. Alfred E. T. Watson in his volume, "The Turf," does not indulge in any exaggerations, but tells of horses, their trainers, riders, and backers in a plain and understandable way. Of course, he is a trifle enthusiastic at times when describing some race, but he is always within bounds.

Now, first as to the winnings. The debits to account happen ninety-nine times in the hundred, and no one in the long run ever makes money out of his own horses. There have been some phenomenal sums won, it is true. Mr. McCalmont bagged with Isinglass £57,185, the Duke of Portland with Donovan £54,935, and again the same Duke put to the good with Ayrshire £35,900, and the Prince of Wales with Persimmon won £34,728, and Baron Hirsch £34,728 with his La Flèche, and Leopold Rothschild £32,278 with St. Frusquin, and Gladiateur made for the Count de Lagrange £31,105. Of course all these people would have assured you that the glory was what they were after, and the pounds or the guineas were of no consideration. Probably these were expressions made use of after they had won the race. Possibly the same elegant language is in use by American turfites, but we may put little credence in such fine speeches. To improve the breed of the horse is one thing, and to gamble with him is another; only racing, like poker playing, has other motives than amusement alone. The trainer, that most important of all men, does any one know what are his anxieties? Mr. Watson thus describes his troubles:

"The trainer may have been kept awake half the night wondering whether he dare go on with the Derby colt or the favorite for some big race on which he has invested money which he cannot afford to lose. The [illegible] worry is increased by perplexity as to whether his most promising two-year-old—so charmingly shaped, with such perfect action—did or did not whistle—or worse—as she passed him. Was it the beginning of a 'noise'? She does make a noise; the Derby colt is lame; and a horse which is well in a little handicap next week, with nothing to beat, in fact, coughs badly several times. A grumbling letter from his employer, an intimation that the only lightweight jockey who could 'get out' a troublesome horse will not be able to ride, and the bad news that his best foal had been kicked and had her leg broken make up a picture of scenes from a trainer's day which are often true."

The perfect horse, as he is to be brought to the start, is the resultant of untold vigilance on the part of the trainer. And what about the jockey? The jock, like the poet, is born, not made. The clever jockey, like a good General, must not be heavy. The man who mounts must have courage, above all brains, and he must have made a thorough study of the horse—not of the particular one he is to ride, but of the entire equine race. He must be at home in the pigskin, no matter what kind of a nag he straddles. The author of "The Turf" thus tells of the English jockey:

"As much as £5,000 a year has been given for the first call on a leading jockey. * * * As a matter of fact, large sums are paid for second and third claims on a successful jockey. One of the leading horsemen now riding not long since refused £1,500 a year for a second claim. It will be seen what handsome rewards await success in this profession, and it may also be judged how rare is the combination of qualities which insure it. A jockey must have, in the first place, a very accurate knowledge of pace; he must know how fast his horse is going, so that, though at times in front, he may still be 'waiting'; he must also be able to sum up at a glance what the other horses in a race are doing—what, in fact, they have left in them for the finish. He must have patience, and at the same time must ride with resolution, noting the psychological moment when his effort has to be made. If he waits too long he will be beaten, and if he comes too soon he may exhaust his horse just before the post is reached. When it is considered what success in a great race means, the mere difference of the few inches by which the horse just wins or just loses will be appreciated; races on the flat may be worth any sum from £100 up to over £10,000. In many cases owners have bets which amount to thousands more, and in addition to these there is the enormously increased value of the horse which has the reputation of having run a great race."

Some leading English jocks have been in receipt of $100,000 a year, and Mr. Watson says that a few riders have had this great sum for three consecutive years. That difficult subject, "the backer," the author treats, and he figures out that about one in twenty wins. As to "the ring," the comments on that noble circle are instructive. In England, so our authority states it, the ring mixes with the Peers of the realm, and to the cleverest men in that ring a good deal of money comes, more than to most honest men.

A Yiddish Dictionary.*

Ought one to follow Sir John Cheke, who insisted that English could dispense with further accessories from without, and whose precise words were "if we take by time, ever borrowing and never paying, she (England) shall be fain to keep her house as bankrupt." It is a folly to dogmatize in the province of philology, and just such an idea as this, which recalls Rivarol's smart saying that "Languages are the true medals of history," strikes one, when handling Mr. Alexander Harkavy's "Yiddish Dictionary."

What is that curious language called Yiddish, glibly talked to-day by many thousands of Jews in the United States? It would not do to call it a hybrid, for that term includes a mongrel, arising from only two parent stocks. Yiddish is rather an olio, as the compiler of the dictionary tells us, some Hebrew mixed up with Lithuanian, Polish, South Russian, and German. Sometimes, according to circumstance, Polish predominates. For the adept, when Yiddish is written, it is sometimes more understandable than when it is spoken, for the Polish Jew gives words sounds which are his own lingual rendering, and a German Jew can scarcely make them out. It would be a curious, maybe worthless, task to discover how much true Hebrew there is in Yiddish. It might be found but very slight, save in matters having to do with the Jewish feasts, religious ceremonies, and worship. Mr. Harkavy writes that "the Lithuanian dialect has best preserved the elements composing the Yiddish tongue, and may be regarded as the leading branch."

It is this main fact which gives some slight character to this jargon, for jargon it is; That Yiddish is written and printed in Hebrew characters, and you read like in Hebrew—from right to left. The one great difficulty, as students know, is that all Hebrew letters are consonants, and the vowel sounds are represented by peculiar signs incorporated into the letter called vowel points. In Yiddish, the letters Aleph, Yod, Ayin, and occasionally more letters are made to represent vowel sounds. The dictionary maker says: "In the use of letters for writing Hebrew the Jews are divided. The Orientals as well as the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian Jews, employ with slight variation the Hebrew square letter; the Jews of Germany, Poland, Russia, &c., employ a modified, cursive alphabet. In writing Yiddish only that cursive character is used." When the unadulterated Hebrew comes to the front in Yiddish, the words are spelled [illegible] and are presented without vowels, and as Mr. Harkavy expresses it, "can be learned only by experience."

For what purpose has this dictionary been made? Mr. Harkavy trusts that it will acquaint "English-speaking people with Yiddish, and instruct Yiddish-speaking people in English." We doubt whether the first ever will come about, as it is hardly necessary, save for curiosity's sake; but as for the second reason given, that is most particularly to be wished for, and may the process of acquiring English by our Jewish citizens be so steadfastly carried out that they will forget forever their Yiddish jargon. Where to the philologist the book will be found valuable is in the explanation Mr. Harkavy gives of peculiar terms, and the notes presented by him having a bearing "on Jewish antiquities, beliefs, customs, ceremonies, games, holidays," which are of true ethnological value.

Looking over this compendious volume, with its innumerable Yiddish words and English renderings, there is much that is curious and even grotesque. Here in Yiddish is given the name of that mythological bull "which like the Leviathan is superstitiously believed to become the food of the pious at the time of the Messianic salvation." Think of the gargantuan gorge when the pious are to devour the Leviathan and to drink the wine of that vintage which was made of the grapes when warmed by the first sun at the creation. Was there ever such prospective banqueting? Then remember the poor Jew, mentally, physically starved, as he has dragged out his wretched life for centuries in Russia. Is it a wonder that he should indulge in Barmacidian dreams?

There is another variation of language talked by Jews in Morocco, Egypt, and particularly in Turkey. This is a richer sort of vernacular, but only because it is freely larded with Spanish and Portuguese. When the Jews were driven out of Spain and Portugal they took with them the language of the Peninsula, and the Jew of Constantinople still retains a fair smatter of Castilian.

A remarkable mosaic of two languages, the Provençal and Hebrew, Darmesteter showed, existed in the earliest French periods, and, thanks to this learned Orientalist, many old French gems were found in their Hebrew setting.

For Mr. Harkavy to have been the first to have compiled a Yiddish dictionary entitles him to much praise. The Jew yearns for mental distraction, and he must read. If ignorant of the language of the people where he lives, he is forced to resort to such publications as are printed in the language he understands; but, and there are buts, let him try as fast as he can to adopt forever the language of that country in which he has taken his abode. Let him finally drop his jargon. He ought to acquire Hebrew, he may study Lithuanian, Polish, Slavonic, pure and simple, but this Yiddish, with its separativeness, let him forget, and so Americanize himself and his children.

Songs of War and Peace.*

Mr. Sam Walter Foss's fourth volume of verse, "Songs of War and Peace," adds a new element to the good-natured satire in dialect and the simple sentiment of his former volumes, for, like all other journalists, he fell under the spell of the late war, and, verse being the most natural medium of expression to him, he wrote a few war melodies, such as "The Song of the Cannon" and "The Awakening of Uncle Sam," "Uncle Sam's Spring Cleaning," "1898 and 1862," and "Farragut to Dewey," and, best of all, "War" and "Mother Asia." In the former, personified war says:

When I speak the centuried towers of old cities melt in smoke;
And the fortressed ports sink reeling at my far-aimed thunder-stroke;
And an immemorial empire flings its last flag to the breeze
Sinking with its splintered navies down in the unpitying seas;
But the blind of sight awakened to an unimagined day,
And the mean of soul grow conscious there is greatness in their clay;
Where my bugle voice goes pealing slaves grow heroes at its breath,
And the trembling coward rushes to the waiting arms of death.
* * * * * * * * *
Tell me not that men are weaklings, halting tremblers, weak and slow.
There is stuff to shame the seraphs in the race of men I know.

In "Mother Asia" the great mother of nations is bidden to turn to the seaward, where the Western flag is discerned, and the verse continues:

Be glad, gray old Mother of Nations!
The youth of the world has returned.
* * * * * * * * *
Now, old Mother, arise and lift up your dim eyes,
Behold your strong sons at your side!
They will toil in your Gardens of Morning,
They will cleanse you of mire and fen;
You shall hear the glad laughter of children,
You shall see the strong arms of young men.
Now hope shall come back to your borders,
Despair from your threshold be spurned,
A new day shall rise in your Orient skies,
The youth of the world has returned!

Not so bad a song to be sung by the future settlers in the Philippines, adapting it by the change of a word here and there [illegible]

*SONGS OF WAR AND PEACE. By Sam Walter Foss. [illegible]

Notes and Comments on Books [illegible] Home and Abroad.

[illegible] translations from the Persian [illegible] the translator. This is evident when [illegible] Mr. Walter Leaf's "Versions from Hafiz, an Essay in Persian Metre," are read. The Persian, the Frenchman of the East, was subtle, and delighted in dozens of verse and in rhymes. These latter he put in strange and out-of-the-way places. Perhaps the Persian of Hafiz never will be intelligibly Englished until it shall come to pass that a native Persian becomes familiar with English verse, and the transition from one language to the other will present no lingual or other differences. The late Mr. J. A. Symonds wrote: "A good translation should resemble a plaster cast, the English being plaqued upon the original, so as to reproduce its exact form, although it cannot convey the effects of bronze or marble, which belong to the material of the work of art." There are rhymes and double rhymes in Persian verse. For instance, here is a line, "Bedih saki mai-i baki," and this is a near translation, "Drain the flask dry; do not ask why." The rhyme is fair in English, but it does not convey the Persian meaning. Think of the brain racking necessary in the strict rendering of Hafiz, where in every line the rhyming word is to be put next to the last word, and the sound of the rhyming word repeated in a poem of fourteen lines:

"A corner in the winehouse is the cloister meet—for me;
The tavern keeper's morning prayer, bid him repeat—for me:
If melody of harp my cup do not attend, what harm?
The song I sing at dawn will bear excuse complete—for me.
Of King and beggar free am I. For this, to Heav'n be praise!
Who begs at the Friend's door, in dust, as King him greet—for me."

Noting the affiliation of the Persian and Frenchman in manners, it looks as if Hafiz in pliant French is more possible in the spinning of it than in stiffer English. The Athenaeum gives this as a French translation of the same Hafiz poem. As in the English version we give but a part of it:

"Le coin du cabaret veut dire le monastere—pour moi;
De bon matin le tavernier fait sa prière—pour moi;
Si de ma harpe la mélodie manque à mon coup, quel tort?
Ma chanson matinale doit être excuse pleinière—pour moi:
Ni roi, ni gueux me lie les mains—le ceil en soit loué;
Trainer au pas du Bien-aimé fait roi prospère—pour moi."

After all, though all learning is good, does it not seem a waste of time to bother over what are nothing but trivialities? A good translation is after all "une belle in fidèle," and that is why Fitzgerald's Omar Khayyam is so delightful.

In The London Daily News there is given in an amusing manner a description of a Russian communistic settlement at a village, Purleigh by name, which is in Essex. The "Spirit Wrestlers," as they call themselves, hold strictly to the Tolstoi tenets and the law of non-resistance. Conspicuous among the "Spirit Wrestlers" are Tchertkoff and Prince Hilkoff. Tchertkoff would be sent to Siberia did he return to Russia. Think of the crime he perpetrated! In Russia the poorer people had no good books of any kind at all. The peddlers sold for reading matter trash and obscene books. Tchertkoff undertook to edit and have printed instructive and honest works, and, devoting his life to the task, a better class of books was bought by the peasants. But for that Tchertkoff got into trouble, and besides that he preached that man shall not kill his fellow. Then the Government went for him and another worker who was a naval officer. The two were caught, and were to be sent to Siberia, but finally they were offered either banishment to some far-distant province in the Baltic, under police supervision, or voluntary exile, and so they came to England and settled at Purleigh, and now they plant potatoes and grow vegetables. Among the Russians who dig potatoes is the Prince Hilkoff. The Prince was a soldier, and in one battle, so it is said, killed his man, and then there came horror of the act. Then he sought Tolstoi for consolation. The Russian Government banished Prince Hilkoff to the Caucasus, where he worked as a carpenter. He had his wife and two children with him. The mother-in-law was a St. Petersburg aristocrat, and the humane lady had a ukase granted her by means of which her two Hilkoff grandchildren were passed over to her. And now the Prince and Princess grow garden truck, and with another child of recent birth are happy in free England. There are numerous Tolstoi disciples at Purleigh. Certainly the literary movement in Russia is accompanied with some danger.

Vambéry writes to Literature of a curious find made by him in a manuscript of Ottoman-Turkish, entitled "Feredj baad esh Shidde," or, "The Recreation After Hardship," bearing the date "Adrianople, 1451, (Hijra, 885.) What is remarkable is the discovery of Shylock and the main incidents of the story just about as Shakespeare wrote them. The needy Moslem wants to borrow of the Jew 100 dinars. "What percentage do you want?" asks the Moslem. The Jew's answer is: "I do not want any percentage; you may keep it for yourself. But if you will not repay my money after the lapse of a year I shall cut one pound of flesh from your body, of which part I like." The money was bor- [illegible] Mr. Vambéry [illegible] story as one copied from the Persian: "As the Italians, particularly the Venetians and Genoese, entertained a steady and a frequent communication with Western Asia at that time, (fifteenth century,) it is very probable that they had transplanted that tale into their literature, like many other topics used in his immortal plays." It is not impossible that at some time in the years to come we shall find the basis of this story of Shylock to have been Egyptian.

Sir Wemyss Reid, in The Nineteenth Century shows his devotion to the great statesman in his fine article entitled, "Mr. Gladstone and His Party." Perhaps there are few passages in modern English more effective than the conclusion. Sir Wemyss Reid taxes England with ingratitude, want of comprehension of the man. They "forget all the years which had gone to the making of Mr. Gladstone and to the establishment of his peculiar relations with his colleagues, his party, and the nation. They have lived so long under the shadow of the mountain that they have ceased to comprehend its greatness. * * * The withdrawal of the magnet has its natural, its inevitable, effect upon the particles which have been held together by its influence, and a fickle public, forgetting what the magnet was, sought to make Mr. Gladstone's successor responsible because the laws of nature followed their due course. But death, acting as it so often does as a touchstone, has taught them the truth. They seem at last to have realized the fact that a star—a star? the sun itself!—has vanished from the political firmament, and that the great disturbances of the elements which have followed its disappearance cannot be stilled in a day." Apart from the subject, Gladstone, or party feeling, this is true, strong, and eloquent English.

We made it "caliente" for the Spaniards, and we had "varios" sea and land fights, and it was not a "de burla" business "absolumente no," and there was no "mañana," and in some cases "el ejercito Español" did well. So much of Spanish might do were you wanting to vaunt your patriotism, but suppose you were in need of a basin (palangana) or the soap (el jàbon) or wanted "las saàbanas" (the sheets) aired, or, being hungry in Havana, you called for ham (jamon) and two eggs, "das huevos," or, not getting these, you wished to express your feelings as "Great Scott!"—what would you do? Why you might consult Mrs. Francis J. A. Darr's handbook of Spanish words and phrases published by William R. Jenkins of New York. It is a neat little pamphlet that you can put in your pocket or in your knapsack, and you will find most of all the necessary things there in Spanish and English down to a "tirabuzon," which is a corkscrew. If there must be Spanish taught our own people, the Spaniards in the West Indies will have to acquire our language. There is going to be an interchange of books, and when the time comes in the not so distant future publishers will sell many different books in Cuba and Puerto Rico. As to the mapmakers all over the world, what a big job cartographers will have before them.

Members of English insurance, banking, or commercial boards are not paid for punctual attendance at meetings with the coin of the realm, but receive a silver token, generally well designed and executed. These they pocket and if not too large they use at whist to keep scores with. Among the curiosities of the library of the Palais Bourbon is an entire series of such tokens, which were given to the representatives of the people, beginning in 1789. At first the members of the constituante had a medal struck on thick cardboard, with the words, "La Loi et le Roi," embossed. Then "La Nation" was added later. Next followed those really meaningless words "Egalité, Liberté, Unité," sonorous because they all ended with the same syllable. When the Council of Five Hundred came into being, paper was discarded and silver was used. France is par excellence the country for the medallist, for the silver memorial is struck on all occasions. We are likely to have a great many medals made in the United States, and there is good reason for it. May the artistic execution of these pieces of metal be fully up to the intrinsic merit of the brave soldiers and sailors who are to sport them.

Was our much-respected Buddha a colored brother? That is a question which has more than once been presented for solution. That most profound of searchers into matters Indian, Sir William Jones, insisted that Buddha was a negro. M. Langles, who is well up in the Hindoo Pantheon, is certain that Buddha was a colored man. If the material resemblance of Buddha is studied, together with Vishnu and Krishna, their features often approach to the negro, and when the heads are painted black the resemblance to the African increases. More than that, Buddha's hair is often kinky. Occasionally the head of the divine one is covered with stiff plaits of the real pickaninny fashion. Could there have been a white deity or a yellow one for Aryan men or the copper-shaded races and an ebony one for the black races? It has always seemed pitiful that a race not of our own color should have been forced to accept a god not of their kind. Maybe the error comes from our own pretensions that man

[illegible]

A cheap edition of "Tom Cringle's Log" might find a sale. There is an English edition to be had for [illegible]. There is a capital description of [illegible] in the book, and you can understand why the Spanish Admiral and the [illegible]. "The entrance to the harbor is very narrow." Then the channel is described "as not above fifty yards across." Had the gallant [illegible] ever read "Tom Cringle's Log"?

A Curious Tribute to Tennyson.

Collectors of Tennyson may like to see certain "Lines on the Tennyson Beacon," written by J. H. Wolgar, "late of the Royal Navy and coastguard." The poem was written when the Iona Cross had been reared to the memory of Tennyson on High Down, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in August, 1897. We are glad to note that Mr. Wolgar is happily inspired toward America:

"May true friendship like this always go hand in hand,
The son and the mother country by one another stand."

The lines express honest feeling, at least, and show how respect for Tennyson was universal in England. In an English bookseller's catalogue where the lines are offered as a broadside at 6d. per copy we find this comment: "A very curious doggerel production, in which the shortness of some of the lines is made up for by the extra length of the others."

LINES ON THE TENNYSON BEACON.

Or a Souvenir of the Two Beacons on High Down, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, by J. H. Wolgar, late of the Royal Navy and Coastguards, Newtown, I. W., August 19th, 1897.

This monument is erected to the memory of the late Lord's Tennyson's name,
Who lived in this locality in the sound of the watery main;
He was the most famous poet of the Victorian era, no one can this gainsay,
His poems are left behind although he's passed away;
Fond affection has caused this monument to be here erected,
Showing how he was universally honored and respected;
This monument has a twofold duty to impart,
Being marked as a beacon on the island's chart.
May it boldly stand forth and this duty perform,
Either in the calm and sunshine, or in the raging storm;
Its base is imbedded in the high down chalk,
The spot and the place where the poet liked to walk.
It was here the poet could meditate amid scenery superb and grand,
As any to be found in the whole island;
This monument has been designed by Mr. Joseph Pearson, B. A., who is deserving of great praise,
As it stands a real ornament, as it in the air is raised;
It is in form of a tall Iona Cross, thirty-two feet high, with the pedestal
Soaring high into the air, pointing to the celestial.
This cross, a beacon to sailors, is raised by the people of Freshwater and others who wished to do him honor,
While America subscribed over £250, taking this part upon her;
May true friendship like this always go hand in hand,
The son and the mother country by one another stand.
The Trinity House and Board of Trade have agreed to accept the Beacon as national property to maintain;
It will serve as a landmark for vessels coming from the main,
That the illustrious poet himself would have chosen this form of monument, there is no kind of doubt,
Especially on this spot he so often was about.
The site of the beacon forms no part of the manor of Farringford, the poet's secluded home,
Where all is serene and quiet except the sound of the ocean's moan;
The great stone for the shaft was from the Cornish quarries brought,
The best that could be found for durability sought.
Then three cheers for this monument and beacon in one,
Whose weight is colossal, weighing many a ton,
A sigh and a tear for the late lamented poet, the poet of royal renown,
Whose equal in Great Britain was nowhere to be found,
He gained the steep and slippery pinnacle, the pinnacle of fame,
And had the "Poet Laureate" added to his name;
This monument will be another jewel added to Britannia's Crown,
Whose coast with beacons and lighthouses doth plentifully abound,
The wooded beacon has seen and had its day, it's no longer needed,
But we praise it for the work it's done, it stood and did its duty,
So gently pass and now retire, give room for this monument of beauty,
Time will age this monument, and from it some of its beauty take,
Its defects will be well looked after and repaired by the State,
The universal welcome to the opening was deserving of much praise,
As it did all interested to High Down level raise,
All interested will be welcome, these words were to the world at large,
Free to all comers without any gate money or the slightest charge;
Partiality that bitter weed was not seen in sight,
In this honest welcome it was strangled outright.
Many flocked hither the monument to see, and their sympathy to pay,
On the 6th of August, the Poet Laureate's birthday,
I shall not enter into the proceedings of the opening here,
As the whole of the particulars in the papers did appear,
I have watched the erection of this monument with interest from my garden several miles away,
Which can be plainly seen by glass on a clear day,
This monument by the mariner for a great distance will be seen,
I will now my lines conclude with "God save the Queen."

Topics Out of Books.

Castle Rack Rent.

From the "Autobiography of Arthur Young."

"His (the Irish landlord's) hospitality was unbounded, and it never for a moment came into his head to make any provision for feeding the people he brought into his house. While credit was to be had, his butler or housekeeper did this for him; his own attention was given solely to the cellar that wine might not be wanted. If claret was secured, with a dead ox or sheep hanging in the slaughterhouse ready for steaks or cutlets, he thought all was well. He was never easy without company in the house, and with a large party in it would invite another of twice the number.

"One day the cook came into the breakfast parlor before all the company, 'Sir, there's no coals.' 'Then burn turf.' 'Sir, there's no turf.' 'Then cut down a tree.' This was a forlorn hope, for in all probability he must have gone three miles to find one, all round the house being long ago safely swept away. They dispatched a number of cars to borrow turf. Candles were equally deficient, for, unfortunately, he was fond of dogs, all half starved, so that a gentleman walking to what was called his bedchamber, after making two or three turnings, met a hungry greyhound, who, jumping up, took the candle out of the candlestick and devoured it in a trice, and left him in the dark. To advance or return was equally a matter of chance, therefore, and groping his way, he soon found himself in the midst of a parcel of giggling maid-servants."

Mrs. Siddons's Farewell.

From the Autobiography of Elizabeth Grant.

Uncle Ralph ventured to Covent Garden that night; he did get in, but came out again, returning to us nearly exhausted, his hat crushed, his coat torn, his face so pale that he frightened us. Never had there been such a crush at the doors of the pit; it had so overcome even his strength that he was unable to endure the heat of the closely packed house. We heard next day that the audience would listen to no other performer. When she was on the stage a pin could have been heard to fall; when she was off all was uproar, Kemble himself even unattended to, and when she walked away at the last from her doctor and the waiting gentlewoman they would hear no more; all rose, waving hats and handkerchiefs, shouting, applauding, making such a din as might have brought the house down. All passionless as was that great actress's nature in private life, she was overcome. Uncle Ralph ever regretted being unable to remain to see the last of her fine acting. She had no successor.

I am quite sure that we, we young people I mean, owed more to Covent Garden than to any other of our teachers. We not only learned Shakespeare by heart, thus filling our heads with wisdom, our fancy with the most lovely imagery, and warming our hearts from that rich store of good, but we fixed, as it were, all these impressions, John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, embodying all great qualities, becoming to us the images of the qualities we admired.

Wales's Official Debut.

From "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

"He made his first official appearance in London on Oct. 30, 1849. It had been arranged that the Queen was to be present at the opening of the Coal Exchange, but she was not able to go as she was suffering with chicken-pox. Accordingly it was arranged that the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales should represent their royal mother. "Puss and the boy," as the Queen called them, went with their father, in state, from Westminster in the royal barge, rowed by twenty-six watermen. Lady Lyttelton, in a letter to Mrs. Gladstone, gives a charming account of the event, and tells (her sister) how the Prince Consort was careful to put the Prince of Wales forward. In honor of the royal children a great many quaint old city customs were revived, including a swan barge, and both the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal seem to have retained a very delightful recollection of their first sight of the city."

Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle.

From "Many Memories of Many People," by Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson.

I am afraid I did not quite appreciate his extravagant theories and destructive philosophy, but I delighted in the wit and humor and originality of Mrs. Carlyle. My husband and I spent an evening in Cheyne Row just before her death, and I have one of the last letters she ever wrote, telling me of the horror with which Carlyle was looking forward to delivering his address at Edinburgh. "Mr. Carlyle," she wrote, "is starting to Frystone on his way to Edinburgh, in no humor, already, for doing anything but committing suicide. I am sure many a man with a good thick skin has gone to be hanged more comfortable in his mind than Mr. C. goes to make that tiresome address."

The Flight of Pelicans.

From "Nature and Sport in South Africa," by H. A. Bryden.

It was sunset as we struck the river, and the day was sinking across the flat and endless plains. On our right a vast mass of flaming reeds, how being burnt by the natives, sent an immense column of smoke far into the heavens. High in the air above the river, their flight clearly outlined in transparent shades against the rose and amber sky, their silvery plumage flushed with the glow of the sunset, were the noblest birds it has been my lot to see in a wild state. Their numbers were beyond all calculation, and the flight I was riding with us informed us were pelicans. It was a marvelous and most beautiful sight. Each bird followed its neighbor in single file and in the most regular order, the great wings (no one can imagine how great is the spread of a pelican's wings till they have been extended in a dead specimen) beating their passage through the air in solemn and stately fashion.

There were numerous bands in the air, numbering some hundreds, and the long skeins and circles occasionally crossed or united in mid-air, all sharply silhouetted against the evening sky. Presently, before we actually reached the river, the skeins trended lower and lower, and the birds sank, still in orderly and majestic flight, into the shallows and reed beds for their night's repose.

What Did the Queen Read.

From "Many Memories of Many People," by Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson.

"At dinner we talked of the Queen.

"'She is an excellent person of business,' said Lord Aberdeen. 'Though she reads all the diplomatic papers, she never keeps them for more than twelve hours. George IV. and William IV. used to read them, or, at least, to ask for them, but we could never get them back. At last we had everything copied that we sent to either of them. With the Queen this is unnecessary. She has the more merit, as she does not like business, or, indeed, the gêne of royalty. She has often said to me that the Salic law was an admirable institution, the only wise law of royal inheritance, and that she wished that it prevailed in England.'

"'I suppose,' I said, 'that she reads little except papers on business?'

"'Scarcely anything,' he answered. 'The Prince reads everything. His knowledge is as remarkable as his intelligence.'

"'I send to him,' I said, 'my journals. Do you suppose that he reads them?'

"'Every word of them,' answered Lord Aberdeen. 'He has often talked to me of them.'"

Questions and Answers.

From "Books of To-Day."

Q. Who is Stephen Phillips?

A. Another poet.

Q. Is he Greek, too?

A. No, he's English, but he has the Greek spirit.

Q. What rot! How old is he?

A. He is not yet thirty.

Q. Where does he live?

A. He lives at Ashford.

Q. But I thought the Poet Laureate lived there?

A. There are two Ashfords.

Q. I am glad of that; I was afraid he might be a Conservative journalist. Has he always been in the poetry business?

A. No, he was once an actor. He was considered to be one of the best Ghosts in the provinces.

Q. What are the titles of his poems?

A. One is "Christ in Hades," another "The Woman with the Dead Soul."

Q. How ripping! Is he a good poet?

A. It is not known; but he writes good poetry.

Q. Is it as good as "The Bab Ballads?"

A. Hush.

Mr. Green's Ideas of Sacred History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A California contributor to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 11, writing of an article in which I proposed to take Eusebius at his own word and deny him any sources except what he calls "prayer to God" and "the power of Christ," says: "Mr. Green, it is evident, has not written, nor will he ever write, sacred history."

What is history? According to Webster, "a methodical record of important events which concern a community of men, usually so arranged as to shew the connection of causes and effects, to give an analysis of motive and action, &c." And its human value lies in its truthfulness, its conformity to events as they actually occurred, not as partisans of some theory or interest think they ought to have occurred. Real, genuine history is intent on the fact—the fact and its bearings—and has no hospitality for anything else. The whole thinking and working world is to-day alert to get ever nearer the actual thing. For such the age of authority, of "Thus saith the Lord," of ipse dixit, has gone by. Perpetually some old fable that has been passing as history is looked in the eye and challenged; and perpetually it disappears under the scrutiny. Where are William Tell and the apple, and Arnold Winkelried, and George Washington and his hatchet? A great part of the labor of a modern historian lies in the close examination of legends that have been taken into "history" as fact.

And what is "sacred"? Webster: "Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; especially in a good sense, made holy; relating to religion, or to the services of religion; not secular." And in Andrews's Latin-English Lexicon, the comprehensive meaning of sacer, the root of "sacred," is given as: "Dedicated or consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred." The object to which this word is to be applied is to be taken out of its natural, normal relations and invested with an unnatural, arbitrary quality; degraded, to use a theological expression, "from a common to a sacramental use." The word and the thing are survivals. When the God or gods were looked upon as beings apart from everyday human life, in arbitrary thunder and hurricane and tempest, in departures from the natural order, in "miracles," in "wonders," as something to be placated, or propitiated, or deprecated, or, when honest and whose worship lay outside of daily duties, such words as sacer and the collateral words of Greek origin, hagios, hieros, etc., were proper. Priests arose, a class of the community set apart to the service of the God, and the sacred was the property of the priests. Sacred history was the history of the God and his priests, and it must cast its shadow and iron hand across and among and through all human relations. Its grip is the stronger because it is so hard to describe; because ever, as you go back to what it actually means, the symbols employed become so shadowy; the Dii and the Deus and the Jahweh always elude the grasp that would bring them into the daylight. The cousin of sacred, "holy," is another word of fog, all the way from Holy Lord God of Sabaoth to Holy Smoke.

When you put the adjective to the noun and get "sacred history," what have you? What is sacred history? It must necessarily be, as it has always been, a contradiction in terms. The ideas of the two words are mutually exclusive. If the facts of life are to be twisted as the twister or twisters fancy "sacred" exigencies require, there is no place for any real history. And if what actually occurs is to be put down as it actually occurred, and its consequences studied in the light of candid and sincere investigation, the element of "sacred" will disappear. • • •

As might be expected, what is called "sacred history" is the especial region of fog, of falsehood, of manipulation, of forgery. The dramatis personae and what they do here are assumed to be outside the "tests" to which all else is unhesitatingly subjected. Nowhere else do men admit that the uniformity of nature can be broken. What testimony could convince thinking men to-day that a child in this century had been born of a woman without the participation of a man; or that a man, once dead, had come back again to life? And how could such things have happened any more in the first century than in the nineteenth? The whole course of events has been falsified and perverted by writers in the interest of "sacred" history. One can hardly read one of the old classics without coming on the "holy" traces. I lately looked up Tacitus ii., 85, referred to in a foot note of Renan's "Apostles." The old Roman is made to say that by a decree of the Senate against "the Jews and the Egyptians" descendants "defiled with that superstition" should be deported unless by a stated day "they had renounced their profane rites." Judaeus Apella credat. • • •

When one doctor divinitatis claims the resurrection of Jesus to be so well established a fact that the onus probandi lies on those who deny it, and another that that resurrection is probably the best attested fact in history, may not the occasional dissenter be entitled to a hearing? May he not turn his back on the fog and fable and forgery of "sacred history," and gratefully recognize that, in spite of the all-pervading credulity, he is living in the Eye and Hand of the Everlasting Faithfulness, of the Unswerving Integrity, of the Unbending Probity, and that in the whole realm of nature and life, in the rocks and the stars, in memory, and in literature, there is no shred of evidence that at any time or in any place He has varied or turned? And does not a hearty, robust Faith assure him that, humanly speaking, the work of the Central Energy has always been so perfect, that any fancied interference must only blur and mar it?

S. W. GREEN.

New York, July 20, 1898.

Inscription for the "Coleridge Cottage," at Nether Stowey.

Stranger, beneath this roof in bygone days
Dwelt Coleridge. Here he sang his witching lays
Of that strange Mariner, and what befell,
In mystic hour, the Lady Christabel.
And here what time the Summer breeze flew free
Came Lamb, the gentle-hearted child of glee;
Here Wordsworth came, and wild-eyed Dorothy!
Now all is silent, but the taper light
Which from these cottage windows shone at night,
Hath streamed afar. To these great souls was given
A double portion of the Light of Heaven!

—From "Poems" by Ernest Hartley Coleridge.

The Washingtons and Dartmouths.

From The Spectator.

Allow me to point out as briefly as possible the exact relationship between the Dartmouth family and the American Washings. Elizabeth Washington, who married William Legge, and became the mother of George, first Lord Dartmouth, was the daughter of Sir William Washington of Packington, in the County of Leicester. John Washington, who emigrated to Virginia in 1657, and became the great grandfather of the first President, was her first cousin, being the son of Sir William's younger brother, the Rev. Lawrence Washington, Fellow of Brasenose and rector of Purleigh. Sir William and the Rev. Lawrence Washington were members of the Washington family of Sulgrave and Brington, in the County of Northampton, and great-grandsons of Lawrence Washington, (Mayor of Northampton,) to whom the manor of Sulgrave was granted on the dissolution of the monasteries. The brass effigy of this original Lawrence Washington, (the grantee,) who died in February, 1584, is still to be seen on the slab over his grave in Sulgrave Church, surmounted by the Washington arms. A portion of the house which he built in the village is still in good preservation, and here again—on the spandrils of the arch over its main entrance—these can be distinctly traced the bars and mullets, the stars and stripes of his family arms. Declining fortunes appear to have forced the Washingtons to dispose of Sulgrave in 1610, and its subsequent history is [illegible] in from this family, whose ancestors in these two Northamptonshire villages, that both the Dartmouth family and the American Washingtons are descended. The connection of the Dartmouth family with the Washingtons of Sulgrave has always been clearly established. The connection of the American with the Northamptonshire Washingtons, however, was for years a matter of conjecture and controversy, owing to the uncertainty which so long surrounded the English antecedents of the first emigrant, John Washington, (great-grandfather of the President,) but their direct descent from the Sulgrave Washingtons has been finally established within the last decade by the researches of Mr. Waters and by the curious discovery made by Mr. Worthington Ford.

Chevalier Georges Marchiangi.

He who for many years edited the famous "Almanach de Gotha" has recently passed away in Hungary in the person of the Chevalier Georges Marchiangi. The Chevalier was one of the greatest authorities, if not the greatest, on heraldry of his time. He wrote much on genealogical subjects and his correspondence, which was as enormous as that of Voltaire, included letters of inquiry from every Court in Europe as well as from Americans who had suddenly found themselves wealthy, and who eagerly hoped that they might have ancestors of distinction. To all who came in contact with him Chevalier Marchiangi proved himself a literary [illegible] "mais pour ce que concerne."

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

Sunday, Aug. 28, 1898.

FEATURES:

Rough Riders' Chief

Full-page picture of Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the uniform of the Rough Riders on horseback. This picture was taken exclusively for The New York Times at Montauk last Friday.

The Great Naval Parade

Snapshots of the scenes of the day and a double-page wash-drawing of the welcome extended to Sampson's fleet as the ships passed between Governors Island and the Statue of Liberty.

Men and Women of the Hour

Portraits of the Countess of Minto and Lord Minto, the new Governor General of Canada; Brigadier General M. C. Butler, one of the new American Commissioners to Cuba; of Vice Admiral S. Makaroff, the Nansen of Russia, who is to try to reach the north pole by means of ice breakers.

The Drama

Portraits of Mae Lowery, Otis Harlan, Grace Rutter, Louise Gunning, Lotta Linthicum, Attalie Claire, Katherine Grey, Gertrude Bennett, and Hattie Williams.

A Queer Institution

The Hoboken Turtle Club illustrated and described, from its organization in 1798 up to the present date. The illustrations are unique and the history of the organization is extremely interesting.

Foreign Types of New York Life

A novel and interesting article of the queer types of people to be met in the streets of New York.

Art of the Day

An American Cattle Painter—William H. Howe. Four examples of his work and a portrait of himself.

Fiction

"The Spinster and the Players." By H. Murray Gilchrist, and illustrated by Fred Pegram.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Calm	sleep
The	paves
A	waves
Then	deep
Here	steep
My	again
The	pain
Depart	sweep
You	seems
A	sky
To	argosy
The	dreams
I	alone
While	tone.

This may be a nut for "E. G." to crack, and I hope he will accept it as cheerfully as it is given. PINDAR.

New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

"E. G.'s" Sonnets and One by Keats

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article on "The Sonnet," printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 20, the writer, "E. G.," woefully misconstrues the sonnet. His misconception is, doubtless, due to an essay on the subject by Richard Henry Stoddard, published in Scribner's Monthly some years ago, in which the form of the sonnet to the exclusion of its spirit was treated at length. In that essay Mr. Stoddard informed us about the octave, the sestet, and the rhyme, but not a word about the creator's breath that animates it. The writer's misconception may be due, furthermore, to the fact that many of the sonnets selected as perfect by the admirers of that form of verse will not bear a very rigid analysis as a whole, however beautiful they may be in part. Take, for example, Keat's sonnet, "On Looking Into Chapman's Homer," in the first line:

"Much have I traveled in the realm of gold,"

what is meant by the phrase, "the realm of gold"? It is too general, for true imagination imagines—that is, gives us an image. Then, after the lines:

"Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne,
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene,"

how prosily the octave ends:

"Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold"!

The fact that Chapman spoke out "loud and bold" in no wise strengthens the tale that the poet had been "told," and certainly adds nothing in point of beauty. Had Chapman led the poet to the discovery of Homer's epic or Cortes (or, rather, Balboa, to be historically correct,) led his followers to a glimpse of the Pacific, we would have had an unbroken picture. The sonnet's unity is again broken by the lines beginning the sestet:

"Then felt I like a watcher in the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken,"

for, though these lines are beautiful in themselves, they carry us away from the "demesne" ruled by "deep-browed Homer." The breach of unity is all the more apparent by the poet's return to the original image in his magnificent conclusion:

"Or like stout Cortes, when, with eagle eyes,
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent upon a peak of Darien."

What, then, is a perfect sonnet? It is a poetic thought, or a noble emotion that finds adequate expression in the space of fourteen lines. It is an organism in that it is the gradual development of an idea to its consummation, and not a mere aggregation of lines. Its unity is that of a living thing, and not that of a mechanical contrivance. Its life is breath, and its breath is the spirit of the poet. Its life is short, as life is short, and its breath is the breath of inspiration, and not the product of labor. Its life is eternal, as the life of the poet is eternal, and its breath is the breath of immortality. Judged from that standpoint, the sonnet of Keats and Shelley is not a failure, nor is it a success. It is a thing of life, and as such it is beyond criticism. It is beautiful or it is not beautiful, as the poet is or is not a poet. If it is beautiful it is not conducive to the good for any branch of literary endeavor to point out its proper sphere to others, as "that every man may write a sonnet of his own."

The very solicitude of "E. G.'s" attempt to show that there is no life in the sonnet but rings into his own, thereby giving himself "the lie direct". His mode of sonnet-scores spending six months "trimming, sandpapering, and polishing" their productions is without point, for a work of art commands our appreciation whether it takes twenty minutes or a lifetime to produce it.

EDWARD DOYLE.

New York, Aug. 22, 1898.

Keats, Shelley and the Sonnet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a lover of Keats and Shelley I cannot let pass unchallenged "E. G.'s" mooring reference to them as effeminate poets of the past. If Keats and Shelley are merely effeminate then all pure and imaginative verse, all forms of artistic beauty are effeminate, and a large body of poetry lovers will protest that the poems of the two great masters are alive to-day. Their work belongs to the present, not to the past, and carries as perfect and satisfying a message to us of to-day as to men of their own era.

What "E. G." writes about the sonnet proves very little as to its merits as a verse form. His is merely an expression of one person's opinion. It is possible to parody any beautiful verse form by unworthy and inferior examples such as "E. G." has evolved. Because "E. G." does not possess "the vision and the faculty divine" in any degree, and is therefore unable to produce a luminous and suggestive sonnet, is no proof that the form, in the hands of a true poet, is not the best form for the expression of a single impressive or vivid thought.

I question altogether the truth of the statement that "the sonnet will never die, because people in general never had the faintest suspicion that it ever lived." It may be true as regards the great mass of people who have no love or appreciation for literary beauties, but of the audience, small but fit, for which every poet of any artistic sense must write, it is emphatically false.

BRAINERD P. EMERY.

Portland, Conn., Aug. 20, 1898.

Seeks a Literary Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am interested in the subject of small literary clubs and have often wished during my two years' residence in New York to become a member of one. That other readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW are interested also is evidenced by the inquiry of "W." in THE REVIEW of Aug. 13, and the very entertaining letter from "Percie Vial" in the issue of Aug. 20. The idea outlined there seems a particularly good one, and if he would take the initiative I am sure a mutually stimulating and helpful circle could be formed among readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I would suggest one important modification of the original plan, however, namely, that ladies be admitted as members. Let "Percie Vial" be heard from again. BELLICENT.

New York, Aug. 21, 1898.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It overjoys me to remark that interest is at last being evinced in the existence and growth of small literary clubs. You undoubtedly speak the truth in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW when you say: "They are doing, in the main, very useful and potent service in spreading abroad knowledge of books." I know that I have never learned as much of literature in reading independently as I have as a member of a certain small literary society. Of course, the training received there is not thorough and broad such as a college affords, but it certainly forms a solid foundation upon which to base a future study of letters.

The club of which I speak, known as the "Holmes Literary Society," consists of eleven young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty. It was founded five years ago by four of its present members and fought against heavy odds for about three years, until it grew large enough to carry out its purpose. Its aim is to educate its members in English and American literature, to develop in them the power of oratory, and the art of debating, and to give them practice in the writing of both serious and light essays.

Our methods of bringing about these ends are the result of years of experience. We study one author at a time, learn each salient detail of his life, and endeavor to discern what influences were brought to bear upon him to call forth certain writings. The reading of a single writer consumes from six weeks to two months, and last from about 8 to 11 o'clock. After the reading the members meet under the rules of parliamentary law and enact a problem play together. The consequence or penalty of a prior offense being serious, for all members are as boys here, college students in fact, one of the requirements in gaining admission to the club is that the candidate shall have attended college at least two years. Naturally this raises the tone of the society and imparts to it an atmosphere surrounding but few organizations of a similar nature.

WALTER JAMES HEILMANN.

Far Rockaway, L. I., Aug. 23, 1898.

Jargon That Takes Another Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in the articles on Christian Science, so called, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. The last one, (in its favor,) by Emma L. De Fresse, is unique, but I fail to find in it either science or religion. The jargon it calls science is made up of terms taken from mathematics, which have no more reference to religion than the term "knee drill," which the Salvation Army applies to prayer. That the religion is based upon the "teachings of Jesus," as she says, I absolutely deny. His teachings are so perverted and distorted that no Christian would recognize them, and the historical truths of His life are completely falsified.

Apropos of their teaching, have you ever seen a copy of the Lord's Prayer, on which Mrs. Eddy has laid her sacrilegious hands and dared to call her profanation of what is sacred to every Christian heart spiritualizing it? There is not a vestige of the original left, and if you heard it repeated you would never recognize it. The commandments do not mean what they say, but what Mrs. Eddy declares them to be, and so with everything else. You cannot go to the Bible without her key to its interpretation in your hand, and she prefers the novices to take the key alone.

Talking of the historical facts of our Lord's life and death, "H. E. C." in an article entitled "Experience with Christian Science," in your REVIEW of July 31 says:

"I attended a Bible class under one of their first readers. The lesson was on the journey of our Lord to Jerusalem. The opening sentence was, 'And He went up to Jerusalem.' Laying down the book, she glanced around the class and said, 'Now, my dear students, do not allow yourselves to be misled by these words into supposing that Jesus ever actually went up to Jerusalem. He only went in thought.'"

For myself, I heard another one of their first readers take for her text, "And they found the napkin and the linen clothes lying." She chose the word napkin as the one requiring explanation, and said:

"I suppose you think this means an ordinary napkin, or, in other words, something to bind about the head, but you are mistaken. Nap means sleep and kin little; therefore, the significance is only a little sleep. Jesus never died. He only took a little sleep. You must take it in a spiritual and not in a material sense."

Can you imagine any one with a sound brain listening to such twaddle as this and giving it serious consideration? One does not need to go to the dictionary to find out that nap itself means a little sleep, and there is no necessity to tack the kin to it to make it intelligible to any one of ordinary ability. I cannot sum this up better than to quote from your REVIEW of Saturday, Aug. 20, these words:

"Of all the rot and rubbish ever printed, the 'Elementary Trials of Science,' of which one Papus is the editor, takes the palm, and this stuff, as an example of the gullibility of mankind, is in the fifth edition. * * * What can the present century have to do with Cabala, or fortune telling, or Christian Science? The last, impiously decking itself with what are sacred colors. * * * It is a return to the ignorance, the superstitions, of the Dark Ages, and is the work of the impostors and charlatans of to-day."

HENRY E. SAMPSON.

New York, Aug. 21, 1898.

A Word for Oliver Optic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nobody pretending to fastidiousness is likely to recommend the study of Oliver Optic to boys in whom it is desirable to cultivate a literary taste, but is not the correspondent who calls his books "devoid of truth, degrading, and pernicious," rather severe? Is it quite true that they contain "nothing that is instructive"? Do they "treat mainly of newsboys, bootblacks, street arabs, Fagins, thieves, gamblers, tramps, and robbers"? Oliver Optic wrote about 120 books. Of the last 35 that came from his pen 24 were stories of travel in foreign lands and 11 were stories of the civil war. Of his earlier books 18 had young soldiers or young sailors for their chief characters, and were patriotic in their teachings. Then there were 17 in which boating and yachting furnished the chief interest, 6 railway stories, a set of 6 intended to describe the West and South, 4 books for adult reading, 3 being novels and 1 a life of Gen. Grant.

In the comparatively small number remaining there are a few stories of bootblacks, newsboys, and the like, which are not above criticism, but which are not open to the charges brought against them. Directed from that list of the first rank he wrote and edited, successfully, reverting to the old story, and in his later years he collected material for sacred cities series by traveling far and wide, and by study of war histories. He was in no sense a maker of literature; he was a maker of books, and of books which sold by the myriad. They were not "art," but they were more wholesome reading for boys than the average newspaper. Not being artistic, they taught nothing favorably, but the boy who could find a very bad lesson in them must have brought a completely depraved mind to the search. The worst that any decent child or any moderately ingenious bad child could find was a "rude conceit of himself."

It was proper to exclude Oliver Optic's books from certain public libraries because of their literary faults, and also because there is no more reason for the State's giving the young citizen free story books than for its giving him free theatre tickets, or free toys, but the literary style of the newspapers, magazines, and stories remaining on the shelves is in many cases worse than Oliver Optic's, and the morality is infinitely lower. Keep him out by all means, and increase his publishers' profits—for the boys buy his books—but exclude others also. One page of "Chimmie Fadden" is more powerful for evil with boys than all Oliver Optic's books taken together. "With boys," be it understood. Chimmie is harmless to strong-minded, well-educated adults, unless they are very sensitive and imitative.

Too much cannot be said in condemnation of librarians who, aiming chiefly at increasing their circulation, fill their shelves with books despised by the untaught, but why should they not also be censured for buying the works of half scores and dozens of illiterate novelists, the Oliver Optics of fiction? Why protect the boy and leave his equally ignorant mother to fatten on stupid fiction?

So long as librarians are judged by circulation, so long will they buy books which circulate. They need no outsider to tell them that if they locked up all the twaddle and viciousness now on their shelves, the confirmed readers would call for the good books, since read they must, but they know better than any one else, the booksellers excepted, that the judicious reader is the rarest of all birds; that the confirmed reader, who must have something for his eyes to traverse, something to occupy his attention, is not too common, and that both, taken together with those who read for business or professional purposes, are as one to ten of those who cannot read anything worth a sensible creature's inspection. Therefore they keep Oliver Optic for Johnny, and T. S. Arthur, and Mr. Tupper, and Mr. Roe, and Dr. Holland for Johnny's mother, and The Daily Dodderer and Weekly Wagger in the reading room for Johnny's father, and their Trustees bless their name in the gates, and, verily, their fame is exalted at the annual conventions and fat salaries are offered to them. It is easy to condemn them, but any teacher who has been ground between a school board and his own knowledge; any manufacturer crushed between his conscience and the market price; any man of the world, knows that the librarian, like every other dweller in a world of compromise, must do what he can, not what he would. M. N.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1898.

When Writing English, Write Only It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you listen patiently while I complain? I should hesitate to express my opinion about this question if I were modest, because, as you will presently see, I must arraign, in opposition to my petty self, a long, long line of illustrious men; but I am not modest, and I am somewhat glad that I am not so. The brightest name among all these bright ones, complaining of whom is my severe duty, is, my best knowledge leads me to believe, on my side. My subject of complaint has rubbed me so long that I cannot keep quiet. It bothers me from every direction. I read a book by a man who has discovered a class of people called snobs whom it is his privilege to ironize and, behold! I find in him the biggest snob of all!

You will be better prepared to follow the reasoning of my complaint if I tell you now that I complain of the custom of interspersing, into writing in the English language, blotches of foreign tongues. Do you comprehend the sense of this complaint? First let me ask you: Dou you comprehend the widespread annoyance which a writer causes to his readers by putting slices of foreign language into his local language writings? And, second: Do you know of a good excuse for the practice?

You are permitted to infer that I am unacquainted with foreign languages and that I argue this question from purely personal motives; but you will later on see that I personally, under such a condition, would stand very well for the plaintiff whom I endeavor to represent. I enter into the full enjoyment of reading a celebrated book which is written in the English language;

but I am sadly hindered in the pursuit of this pleasure by running into words, phrases, sentences, and passages which are written in a tongue which is foreign to the language in which the book is professedly written. I have no knowledge of the purport of these words, phrases, sentences or passages. I am too poor, or, for one of millions of other good reasons which exist, I cannot obtain the means to translate this language; or, though I could obtain these means, I hold that expecting me to do what should be the author's own work is unreasonable and unworthy of serious discussion—in fact, one of the few things in this world which are unworthy of that useful and sensible instrument, and poor I, being unable to divine the hidden meaning, must, perforce, relinquish some of the full measure of delight which the book imparts to those who have been educated in such mysteries. I think I hear you say that it is my misfortune, but not the writer's culpability, but will you tell me why this practice, this vile, snobbish, arrogant flaunting of miscalled wisdom in the wrong place, is followed? Tell me why. Is it done because sometimes a writer cannot translate the foreign into the domestic tongue without dropping some of its valued flavor? Does not every man who acknowledges this know that he but argues his own mediocrity by saying so? Many a man who has said a thing couldn't be "did" has found himself humbled by some upstart who proved that it could. What other sound reason has any one to give in defense of this offense? Do these words, phrases, sentences, educate the reader into a knowledge of the meaning of these foreign tongues? Do good authorities agree upon this being a simplified and helpful method of learning this worthy and valued branch? That excuse will not defend it well. What then? Honestly, do not you, do not those who contribute to your interesting columns, do not the writers of letters, of books, of papers, essays, poems, and what of this nature I have not enumerated—do not you, do not they, and have not all always made use of this miserable habit (which has turned many a poor man's liver) solely to display a knowledge of these foreign languages? I don't assert—I ask. Please do not tell me that you did it because you could not translate the meaning expressively, because I think that is inexcusable. Please don't, I ask, on second thought, answer me at all. Just refrain from doing so again and spread the reform abroad. You will show to me thusly that you sympathize with me and those for whom I orate, and that is all I want. I seek the embarrassment of no one. Teach all the reading world that this disease is a snobbish trait more virulent than any (but few) of all those which were enumerated by Thackeray. He couldn't see this bacillus for the reason that the fat man who sang "O Where, O Where, Has My Little Dog Gone?" couldn't see his dog—because of personal impediments.

Many another fault mars our happiness, Mr. Editor, and to these I may some day sing a dirge, but now I have but one song, and so all day (at present) I sing, When writing English, write English.

JAY KNICKERBOCKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1898.

Pope's Homer and the Caryls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was attracted to a communication bearing the title "Pope's Homer in Quartos" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20; not that I know anything about the monetary value of the first edition of Pope's translation of the Iliad, but because I know something of the once owner of the copy in question, viz., Mr. Richard Caryl. Pope had a very dear friend, John Caryl, a Catholic gentleman and a stanch Jacobite, living at Ladyholt, in the County of Sussex, to whom he was greatly indebted for many kindnesses, and at whose instigation he wrote "The Rape of the Lock," as he relates in the third line of the first canto:

"This verse to Caryl, muse! is due."

The greater part of the translation of the Iliad was made at Ladyholt. The whole Caryl family were greatly interested in the success of the work. They did everything to encourage Pope in his most laborious undertaking, not only as friendly critics, but also by substantial financial aid. Out of the 575 subscribers they obtained by personal solicitation the first thirty-eight, and among them there were four of the family—John Caryl, Esq., John Caryl, Jr., Lady Mary Caryl, (a daughter of Mackenzie, Count Seaforth,) and Mr. Richard Caryl, a brother of the elder John. Pope alludes to this in a letter to John Caryl, Esq., written on the 19th of March, 1714: "I think you have been very successful in procuring so many [subscribers] and too kind enlisting so many out of your family." The above-named Richard Caryl may have been the owner of your correspondent's copy of the Iliad, or it may have belonged to his nephew, Richard Caryl, S. J. Both of these gentlemen lived in Paris, and were both priests of the Church of Rome. The nephew was a Jesuit, served on the English mission, and died in 1761 at Stapehill, in Derbyshire. His brother, Harry Caryl, also a friend of Pope, was a page to the King of Poland, and accompanied the Princess Maria Leczinski to Paris in order to witness her marriage to Louis XV. Among the original subscribers was Sir Harry Tichborne, who at one time was imprisoned in the Tower of London for six years with Sir John Caryl, an uncle of the foregoing Caryls. Pope's publisher, Lintot, was also a friend of the Caryls. I have now before me a letter written by John Caryl's wife to Mrs. Lintot, dated Ladyholt, Jan. 28, 1721. The subscription for the first edition of the Iliad was I guess a volume, and it is now sold for as much, and often more. If I could see the signature of Richard Caryl I would be able to tell to which one the Iliad belonged.

Among the Caryl papers, once in the muniment room at Ladyholt, now in the British Museum, there are a number of letters from Pope and also memoranda concerning him.

CARYL COLEMAN.

Pelham Manor, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1898.

Broad Scotch True English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "R. H.," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of this week, makes the following statement, which I readily indorse: "'Broad Scotch,' so-called, is probably more like the speech of the Angles than that more cultivated and literary speech which has by a certain right arrogated to itself exclusively the name English."

Scotch is English, Englise; that is, the language of the Engles or Angles. The language of the Teutonic invaders was originally called by them Saxon or English, according as the people were Saxons or Angles. To combine these two we use the compound word Anglo-Saxon. London is in Middlesex, Middle Saxons; Essex, East Saxons; Sussex, South Saxons, and Alfred the Great was frequently called "King of Wessex," a title which, it is said, he preferred to "King of England."

The principal Anglian Kingdom was Northumbria, north from the Humber (in Yorkshire) to the Frith of Forth in Scotland. The later division between the two countries did not then exist. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, was Edwin's Burg, founded by Edwin, King of the Anglian Kingdom of Northumbria. What is called "Scotch" is nearer to the Anglian speech than the modern English. Any one with a good knowledge of Scotch will understand Chaucer and the other older English writers better than one who is not familiar with it. Scotch is, then, the Anglian speech spoken in Scotland. I need hardly say, however, that there is a large admixture of Celtic, Danish, and Norman-French.

J. P. A.

Montreal, Aug. 23, 1898.

"Comin' Thro' the Rye" Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me call the attention of readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to the fact that a Scottish poet of the sixteenth century makes use of the phrase "through the rye" in its ordinary significance. Satirizing the "jackmen," as the armed feudal retainers were called, the self-styled "John Upland" says:

"They ride about in such a rage
By forest, firth, and field,
With buckler, bow, and brand.
Lo! where they ride out through the rye!
The Devil mot sane the company,
Quoth John Up-on-land."

In quoting the above lines, Scott remarks that special laws were passed in restraint of the damage done to agriculture by these troops of military retainers.

To show that rye was cultivated in Scotland in the time of Burns, it is only necessary to quote his rhyming repartee to Lord Boyd. If my memory is not at fault, the impromptu runs thus:

"'Tis not Lord Crawford, but Lord Boyd;
Of grace and manners he is void:
Just like a bull among the rye,
Cries 'Baugh!' at folks as he goes by."

As to the meaning of the word "rye" in the familiar song, the natural presumption ought to prevail, in the absence of clear and specific evidence to the contrary. And if the rustic bard really had in mind an insignificant rivulet instead of a field of rye, he was to blame for using an expression so plainly misleading.

E. J. H.

Biltmore, N. C., Aug. 21, 1898.

Daniel Webster Called In.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The practice, so common among newspaper writers, of designating the flag of our country by the absurd and incongruous title "Old Glory," makes one wonder how so poor a substitute for the time-honored names like "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Stars and Stripes" gained so great a vogue and who originated it.

It may have been a Spaniard, who first used the name in derision, little thinking that the people who have so much love for their flag would perpetuate such a pitiful appellation. Usually, when a new name or phrase is put forth and generally adopted, it has a special fitness for the purpose to which it is applied, and meets an obvious need, qualities entirely wanting in this wretched "Old Glory." Darwin's law of the survival of the fittest does not seem to apply to language.

A good way to make "Old Glory" appear in all its bald deformity is to take one of Daniel Webster's patriotic addresses, and at every point where he alludes to the National flag substitute the term Old Glory. It would be a species of sacrilege, but the effect would be, I think, to prevent any one ever using the name "Old Glory" in a serious piece of writing. But it is of no avail to protest against innovations of this kind when writers of high standing and journals sanction them. Common people can only express their opinion, and let it go at that.

C. G. B.

Mansfield Centre, Conn., Aug. 20, 1898.

Miss Brown and Miss Jewett.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"C.'s" commendation of Miss Alice Brown's books in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is none too strong. It was by oversight that her "Meadow Grass" was omitted from my list published in THE REVIEW of Aug. 6. It should have the place occupied by "Do Brown's Practice." Miss Brown's view of life and character is as exquisitely charitable as Miss Jewett's, but seems to be the result of deliberate intellectual effort, rather than of temperament, as in Miss Jewett's case; so that the two writers impress a different class of readers. If the generalization may be permitted, Miss Jewett's books appeal to the mind through the heart; Miss Brown's influence the heart by convincing the mind; both reveal the simple, humble New Englander as he is.

M. A.

Boston, Aug. 23, 1898.

"The Foremost of the Literary Magazines."

The Bookman

JAMES LANE ALLEN, author of "The Choir Invisible," says:

"*The Bookman* is the nearest approach to the ideal journal of its class that has yet been made in this country."

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER

Is a notable one, as regards both circulation and contents, and includes illustrated articles on "Bismarck as Phrasemaker," by Prof. Munroe Smith; "Nietzsche, the German Philosopher," by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck; "The First Books of Thoreau, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Whittier," by L. S. Livingston; an inquiry as to Rhyme, by Prof. Brander Matthews; Mrs. Lynn Linton, by Beatrice Harraden; an interview with Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, by Gelett Burgess, etc., etc.

☞ The circulation of THE BOOKMAN during the 12 months of 1897 averaged UPWARDS of 14,000 copies per month. Advertising rates on application.

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Heretical for Fifty Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned, a "literary feller" for fifty years, (of low degree, he admits,) begs emphatically to indorse "Juveen's" estimate of "Don Quixote." Allow him to say, also, that his literary heresy, which, it may be said, is shared by Ruskin himself, extends to "Wilhelm Meister" and "Faust."

H.

Winthrop, Me., Aug. 22, 1898.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW flatters the editor by referring to the "charming" account which the latter gave "of the rare beauty of the Phi Beta Kappa Hall in Yale University, wherein 'Don Quixote,' by inscription of the name in the central place, is ranked as one of the five chief books in all literatures and of all ages, the other four being 'The Iliad,' 'The Book of Job,' 'Divine Comedy' and 'King Lear.'" Then he turns upon "Don Quixote" and rends it thus: "This does seem an amazing, breath-taking rank to give a book one-third of which is too random dull to read and the other two-thirds an extravagant outpouring of mere ridicule and fun."

Naturally the editor is shocked, in spite of the preliminary dose of sugar and molasses, and he retorts with a load of authorities which comes down upon the correspondent like a thousand of brick. For myself I take pleasure in reading "Don Quixote," but I sympathize with the correspondent's refreshing independence. He has the spirit that overturns shams and humbug, and it is a spirit that should be let loose upon current literature. Puffers and faddists have flourished in the past, but never more luxuriantly than they do today.

Van Buren's Son's Wife.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know that the error is of sufficient importance to be noticed, but in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6 M. Mower states that Col. A. Van Buren married a Miss Singleton of Virginia. He did marry a Miss Singleton, but she was of Sumter County, S. C. Her father was a very large land and slave owner, one of the wealthiest men in the State. A sister of Mrs. Van Buren married George McDuffie, Governor, and afterward United States Senator from South Carolina in "nullification times." The only child of this union, a daughter, married Gen. Wade Hampton, the distinguished cavalry leader of the Confederate Army, and died childless. These facts are all well known to the writer, who has spent a long life within fifteen miles of the old Singleton homestead, and who has seen Van Buren on his visits to South Carolina.

W.

Sumter, S. C., Aug. 15, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

"H. A." writes from Boston: "'G.' will find papers on Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney and Mr. Aldrich in the first series of 'Poets' Homes' papers, published in Wide Awake, a juvenile magazine absorbed by St. Nicholas some years ago. The editor, Miss Ella Farman, long before there were 'poets' days' in the schools, conceived the idea of interesting her young readers in living poets by publishing their biographies and portraits, together with pictures of their homes and selections from their verses. The biographers were chosen with some care, most of them being authors of repute, and each being a personal friend of the poet who was his subject. The sketches were published some twenty years ago in two volumes."

Mabel Read, writing on the same topic from Hanover, N. H., says: "'G.' of Newburyport, Mass., will find sketches of those writers she wishes in 'American Writers of To-day,' by Vedder."

Will Edwin T. Filmore, who wrote the letter, "Books Harmful for Children," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20, please forward his street address to the editor, in whose care a pamphlet has been sent to Mr. Filmore?

Augustus Toedleberg writes from Brooklyn: "In answer to your correspondent, 'F. K. P.,' in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I would say that he can get a good portrait of Ada Clare from J. O. Wright & Co., 6 East Forty-second Street, New York. It is a reproduction, taken from a life photograph.

"A Subscriber" writes from Charleston, S. C., asking if any reader can tell him the name of the author of the following lines:

"Woman, 'tis thine to cleanse man's heart
From every base, unholy past,
His friend, companion, guide to be,
And win him back the Heaven
He forfeited for thee."

David Hutcheson informs us under a Washington date that the author of "Ligan: a Collection of Tales and Essays," Philadelphia, 1857, (about whom a correspondent inquires in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20,) according to the catalogue of the Boston Public Library, was William Duane of Philadelphia. A short notice of his life will be found in Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography.

"X." of Sumter, S. C., says he has been accustomed to think Knight's "History of England" preferable in some respects to Green's "for one wanting a general knowledge of English history." He has a young friend "of limited early educational advantages" who wishes to read a good general history of England, and he is disposed to recommend Knight. "Will you kindly give me your advice?" he asks. "Also, will you please indicate the standing of Knight's History among the learned, as compared with Green, Hume, and Smollett, and other general histories of England? I say general, as distinguished from Froude, Macaulay, McIntosh, and others, who only write of selected periods." Knight's "Popular History of England" will serve our correspondent's purpose much better than the one by Hume and Smollett, and better probably than Green's. His young friend would do well, however, to read Green afterward.

"Rusticus" of Glen Head, L. I., indorses "a clipping from an article in your delightful SATURDAY REVIEW for July 30, on a volume of poetry by Charles Camp Torelli. A line," he says, "was evidently put in by mistake of the printer," another line, the right one, having been taken out. "A young friend of mine," continues our correspondent, "a hard-working farmer, who has had but two years schooling in his life, happened to take up the paper and, perceiving the error, took out his pencil and corrected it as follows: 'Of weaving schemes that draw a tightening net.' Now, it almost seems to me as if these might well be the poet's very words left out in your quotation. Anyhow, wouldn't you call it a pretty smart emendation, considering the source? Please print the line in question, so that we may make a comparison." The correct line is:

"Of idle learning, thoughts that hover yet."

Robert S. Stodart writes from New Brighton, S. I.: "Referring to Mr. Brainerd P. Emery's inquiry of last Saturday for titles of books and pamphlets on Rossetti and the pre-Raphaelites, permit me to add a title to the list furnished by you—Ruskin's 'Pre-Raphaelitism.' This thin book, which is enriched with a fine portrait of Ruskin, is one of my most intimate friends. In it Ruskin is at his best, and how great that best is! Let Mr. Brainerd get 'Pre-Raphaelitism,' and I am certain he will come to treasure it as something exquisite and precious."

On this topic Eve King Starr, writing from Pennsylvania, asks why we have passed by the book bearing that exact title, "Dante Gabriel Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement," by Esther Wood, published in London by Sampson Low, Marston & Co. It certainly is very pleasant reading.

Harper & Brothers will publish Sept. 9 "A Constitutional History of the American People," by F. N. Thorpe, in two volumes; "A Study of a Child," by Louise E. Hogan; "China in Transformation," by Archibald R. Colquhoun; "Metaphysics, a New Edition," by Borden P. Browne, and "The Oxford Alphabet."

"Yesterdays in the Philippines," by Joseph Earle Stevens, which was published a short time ago by Charles Scribner's Sons, is reported to be making a fine record for an author's first book.

A. & C. Black of London and the Macmillan Company of New York will publish simultaneously before long a work on the life of St. Paul, which Dr. Orello Cone of Boston has recently completed. It is entitled "Paul, the Man, the Missionary, and the Teacher."

Mrs. Voynich's "The Gadfly" has gone into the unlucky thirteenth edition, as might be expected in these humid days of late August, when insects of all species thrive at the expense of man. The cold weather, however, will probably not blight this "Gadfly," as it will those of its natural kind. It will undoubtedly not stay long enough in its thirteenth impression to be seriously harmed by the direful influence of the magic number.

A history of the Palais Royal Theatre from 1784, in which year it was first opened as a marionette show, down to the present day, is being prepared by Robert B. Douglas, the author of "The Life and Times of Mme. du Barry" and "Sophie Arnould," of which the latter has created no end of comment both in London and on the Continent. In Mr. Douglas's new volume, which will be appropriately entitled "The House of Laughter," there will be many anecdotes of Parisian actors and authors, including some hitherto unpublished material concerning Mlle. Montansier, who became manageress in 1789.

Henry Holt Co. add to their Fall announcements "Public Finance," by Prof. W. M. Daniels of Princeton University.

The October Scribner will have an illustrated article on the "Storming of San Juan de Cuba," by Richard Harding Davis. Brief papers on subjects growing out of the war may also be expected from the pen of John R. Spears, the well-known naval authority, and Miss Aline Gorren will write on "American Unpopularity Abroad." The British military attaché, Capt. Arthur Lee, Royal Artillery, will present a paper on the fight at El Caney from the point of view of a military critic. Among the fiction there will be a pathetic story of a peculiar sort of bravery on the part of a recruit to the recently organized volunteer army; it is entitled, "Drummed Out," and its author is Harrison Robinson, author of "How the Derby Was Won." Octave Thanet will continue her series of Labor and Capital stories with "Johnny's Job"; this is a love story and will be illustrated by A. B. Frost. The serials by Mr. Wyckoff, Senator Lodge, and Mr. Page are continued. James F. J. Archibald will present a spirited and vividly descriptive paper "On the Day of Surrender of Santiago."

An extensive collection of over 2,500 items of Hebrew and Arabic manuscripts has recently been acquired by the British Museum, which is likely to throw considerable light on early Eastern Jewish literature. The collection, whose date embraces the period between the ninth and the fourteenth century, includes a number of Arabic deeds, written both in Hebrew and Arabic characters.

Sydney Grundy has finished his dramatization of "The Three Musketeers." It is said in London that Mr. Tree will produce it at Her Majesty's Theatre in November. It will be interesting to see whether Mr. Grundy has improved upon "The Three Guardsmen" so familiar to American audiences. News of another adaptation also comes from London; Anthony Hope is at work putting into dramatic form "Rupert of Hentzau."

The well-known Parisian publishing house of Hachette et Cie will shortly add "Voltaire," by Joseph Texte, to its list of literary monographs. The whole series, which now numbers forty-three volumes, had its origin in M. Gustave Lanson's "Corneille." "Voltaire" succeeds "Mérimée," by Pierre Marie Augustin Filon, which was presented a few weeks ago.

Lord Ashbourne has just finished a work on Pitt, upon which he has been toiling through varying periods of leisure for several years. It will be published in October by Longmans, Green & Co., and will be entitled "Pitt: Some Chapters of His Life and Times."

Mrs. Margaret Deland's "Old Chester Tales," which have appeared in Harper's Magazine, will shortly be brought out in book form by Harper & Brothers in America and by Longmans, Green & Co. in London.

A well-known London literary review says that the success in that city of George W. Cable as a reader from his own stories has been so pronounced that it is likely to encourage other American authors who read from their own works to tempt fortune in England.

A new volume of poems by Mrs. Ella Higginson will shortly be brought out by the Macmillan Company both in New York and London. Its title is "When the Birds Go North Again." Mrs. Higginson, who, it will be recalled, recently presented a volume of stories entitled "From the Land of the Snow Pearls," has also a similar book ready called "A Forest Orchid."

Charles F. Thwing of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, is reported to be at work on a sequel to "The American College and American Life," which has been very favorably received both here and in London.

George Haven Putnam of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, whose book on [illegible] was published some time ago, has written a book upon a subject of [illegible] which the writer spoke while [illegible] It is said, however, that Mr. Gladden will probably preserve the volume for separate publication. The author's "Conversations with Castyle," of which some of the matter was originally presented in The Contemporary Review, will however, shortly make its appearance.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish on Sept. 1 "The Wonderful Century," by Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace; "The Women of Honor," by Walter Copland Perry; "The Jubilee Book of Cricket," by Prince Ranjitsinhji, all of which have been described in these columns.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press an elaborately illustrated work on the ferns of North America, entitled "How to Know the Ferns." The author is Mrs. William Starr Dana.

Alexander Black, author of "Miss Jerry" and "A Capital Courtship," is writing a new novel for Charles Scribner's Sons, entitled "Miss America."

The Macmillan Company has in press a new volume by Benjamin Kidd, whose "Social Evolution" created quite a stir in London and New York sociological circles a few months ago. The author will arrive in this city next week. Like several other famous students of political institutions, Mr. Kidd has found this country the most suggestive site for his special study. At the present time he is directing his attention, in common with other thoughtful Europeans, to the exercise by the United States of their sway of so-called imperialism. He has dealt with this subject very thoroughly in "The Control of the Tropics," which will be published immediately.

Miss Maria Parloa will have an illustrated book from The Century Company's press in the early Fall entitled "Home Economics." The volume covers every subject that engages the attention of the careful housewife, and bristles with suggestions for saving money and economizing time.

Elliot Gregory, "An Idler," has in press a collection of essays, revised from the form in which they originally appeared in a New York paper, entitled "Worldly Ways and Byways." They will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Conder has written a volume entitled "The Hittites and Their Language," which will be published next Thursday by Dodd, Mead & Co. Lieut. Col. Conder, it will be recalled, is the author of "Tentwork in Palestine," and his new books will include a study of Egyptian conquests in Syria, the Assyrian conquests in Syria, races of Western Asia, and the Mongol Hieroglyphics.

Mrs. Ella F. Peattie, author of "The Judge" and "With Scrip and Staff," has a book composed of "spook" stories of every-day people, in press with the Macmillan Company. The volume, which will be entitled "The Shape of Fear, and Other Ghostly Stories," includes, among other sketches, "The Spectral Collie," "The Obstinate Corps," and "The Astral Onion."

Norman Hapgood has been engaged to conduct a new department in The Bookman, on "The Drama of the Month."

A three-volume work by Augustus J. C. Hare will be published next Thursday by Dodd, Mead & Co., and is entitled "The Story of Two Noble Lives: Charlotte, Countess Cannon, and Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford." This edition, like other works by the same author, has been imported.

A new and enlarged edition of Mary White's "The Book of Games" will be ready Sept. 16, from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Alice Morse Earle, the author of "Customs and Fashions of Old New England," "Costume of Colonial Times," &c., has written a new volume on her special subject, which the Macmillan Company will bring out before long. The volume is entitled "Home Life in Colonial Days," and deals with such subjects as the serving of meals, wool culture, and spinning and weaving, girls' occupations, jackknife industries, &c. The book will be well illustrated.

That interesting volume of drawings entitled "Life's Comedy" will have its third series presented in September by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is composed of 140 drawings from Life, most of them being full page in size. The principal artists represented are Gibson, Wenzell, Van Schaick, Toaspern, A. D. Blashfield, Sullivant, Mayer, Hyde, Keller, and others.

A clever story which gives a picture of the literary life in the London of to-day will be issued Sept. 1 by Dodd, Mead & Co. in William Le Queux's "Scribes and Pharisees." The chief scribe in the book is an unsuccessful young artist who turns his attention to journalism primarily as a stepping stone to the higher branches of literature. Through him as a medium the author gives us an insight into journalistic life in the metropolis of the world and traces the evolution of a successful English novelist.

The last novel by the late Dr. Georg Ebers was entitled "Arachne," and was recently published by D. Appleton & Co., the publishers of the complete and authorized edition of Dr. Ebers's works.

It is announced by the Macmillan Company that they have purchased the long-established publishing business of Richard Bentley & Son of London. All the Bentley present publications, and those heretofore issued, will hereafter be published by the Macmillan Company, in London and New York. By this purchase a long list of notable books is added to the already multitudinous publications of the Macmillan Company.

A new volume of essays on Jane Austen, Goldsmith, and other writers of the eighteenth century, by Austin Dobson, has just been announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. These publishers have already presented a [illegible]

The Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, New York City, will publish in September, through Thomas Whittaker, a volume of Sunday morning discourses entitled "Visions," uniform with his earlier book, "From Things to God."

Among the interesting articles in The Century for September there will be discussed the question of territorial expansion by two well-known publicists of different views. Carl Schurz, formerly United States Minister to Spain, will write on "Thoughts on American Imperialism," and Whitelaw Reid, at one time United States Minister to France, will have a paper on "The Territory with Which We Are Threatened." The paper by M. Emile Ollivier, which has already, through extracts, been widely commented on, will form perhaps the feature of the number. Its title, as already stated, will be "America, Spain, and France."

Arthur Hoeber, art editor and critic, has just finished a series of four articles on "A Century of American Book Illustration," which will appear in The Bookman some time in the forthcoming season and will be fully illustrated. The first article will quite likely appear in the October number.

John Long, the publisher, of Chandos Street, Strand, London, will publish some time next month a collection of Australian bush stories under the title of "When Mopoke Calls." The author is William S. Walker, an Australian by birth and the nephew of "Rolf Boldrewood."

The "Classics for the Million," by Henry Grey, of which John Long is the London publisher, has just reached its eighteenth thousand in England. An American edition will be issued next Monday by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A new book by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, entitled "Blessed Are Ye; Talks of the Beatitudes," will be published early next month by Thomas Whittaker.

Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director of the Lawrence School of Elocution and Acting of this city, has in press a volume on "Modern Oratory," consisting of selections from the works of the most learned and famous American and British statesmen, ministers, lawyers, and public speakers of modern times, with an introduction including suggestions on the use and management of the speaking voice and gesture.

Henry James's new novel, "The Two Magics," will be presented before long by the Macmillan Company.

Charles Hannan's new historical romance announced for early publication by John Long will, in order to avoid conflicting with other works already published, be called "Castle Oriel; or, the King's Secret," in place of the previously chosen title, "The Secret of the King."

William Harris Arnold's "First Report of a Book Collector" will be published Sept. 1 by Dodd, Mead & Co. It comprises a brief answer to the question, "Why first editions?" and other interesting subjects dear to the bibliophile. On the same date will also be presented a new and revised edition of William Anton's "The Invisible Playmate," which will also include "W. V., Her Book." The two books thus appear in one volume for the first time in this country.

Among the books for boys which the Century Company will present before long are "Two Biddicut Boys," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Through the Earth," a story of the Jules Verne order, by Clement Fesandié; "The Lakerim Athletic Club," by Rupert Hughes; "The Book of the Ocean," by Ernest Ingersoll, and "Dennis and Ned Toodles," by Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—"James Russell Lowell and His Friends," by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Reminiscences" will be the golden gossip of the season. A biography of Lowell is necessarily a history of the Cambridge and Boston of his time and a history of American literature in the years prior to his acceptance of the Spanish mission, and Mrs. Howe has occupied a position among reformers corresponding to his among authors, besides being a woman of society.

Mr. Mackenzie Bell, the biographer of Christina Rossetti, and author of "Spring's Immortality," is the solitary poet in the list of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have one volume. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "From Sunset Ridge," and this is not entirely new, but will contain those of her earlier verses which she esteems her best. She is one of the very few American versifiers who have never been in haste to publish single poems or to collect those published into volumes, and the book will probably be all too small to please her admirers. Messrs. Copeland & Day have "Sicilian Idyls and Other Verses," by Mrs. Jane Minot Sedgwick; "The Wayfarers," by Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody; "Impressions," by Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry; "Fate," by Ada Negri, translated by A. M. Von Blomberg, and Mr. Morris Rosenfeld's "Songs from the Ghetto," the last long delayed by the absence in Europe of the translator, Prof. Wiener. "The Round Robin," by Miss Agnes Lee, is composed of verses for children, and has no reference to Santiago, and Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott's "The Harvest and Other [illegible]

[illegible] Books from [illegible] Co. [illegible] are published by Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. They are "Freedom Secured or Modern Russian Versification," by Mr. Charlton T. Lewis; "Aristo; a New Study of the Life and Writings," by Caroline Louise White; "The Life of St. Cecilia," from manuscript sources with introduction, variants, and glossary by Miss Miss Bertha Lovewell; "Dryden's Dramatic Theory and Practice," by Miss Margaret Sherwood; "Studies in Jonson's Comedy," by Miss Elizabeth Woodbridge, and "Guide to the Middle English Metrical Romances," by Miss Anna Hunt Billings. Seneca's "Medea" and "The Daughters of Troy," translated by Miss Ella L. Harris, under Prof. Cook's supervision, have an introduction from his pen, and "Dramatic Law and Dramatic Technique," by Miss Elizabeth Woodbridge, is a volume of essays also owning Yale as its source.

A complete edition of Browning in twelve volumes is to be issued by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. The edition is liberally annotated and is line numbered, and each poem has a descriptive synopsis for the benefit of those who cannot understand the poet, but desire to read him, the class which combines with those who can understand him and desire to talk about him and forms those Browning Clubs of which Miss Francesca Madison Monroe unwarily boasted to Ronald McDonald. The editors are Miss Charlotte Porter and Miss Helen A. Clarke, who have excellently adapted their notes to the probable needs of the clubs.

The list of permanently valuable books prepared for early issue by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is long and varied. Four volumes in the American Statesmen Series, "Salmon P. Chase," "Charles Sumner," "Thaddeus Stevens," and "Charles Francis Adams"; "Letters to George Washington," edited by S. W. Hamilton and containing matter belonging to the days of his Colonelcy; "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," by Mr. William S. Stryker; "John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution," by Mellen Chamberlain; "A History of the Presidency," by Mr. Edward Stanwood; the second volume of Mr. Hannis Taylor's "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution"; a memoir of "Samuel Edmund Sewall," by Nina Moore Tiffany, are the principal excursions in historical fields. "The Making and Unmaking of the Preacher," by Dr. William Jewett Tucker; "Afternoons in the College Chapel," by Dr. Francis G. Peabody; "Human Immortality," by Prof. William James, and "The Life and Letters of Paul the Apostle," by Dr. Lyman Abbott, may be roughly classified as dealing with religious matters. Mr. George H. Darwin's "On Tides," Mr. Percival Lowell's "Annals of the Lowell Observatory," are not too scientific to dismay the reader of ordinary intelligence, and Mr. Samuel H. Scudder's "Everyday Butterflies" and Mr. Bradford Torrey's "A World of Green Hills" are simply and frankly addressed to all lovers of nature.

"Stars and Telescopes," by Prof. David P. Todd of Amherst Observatory, is to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.; "Corona and Coronet," by his wife, Mabel Loomis Todd, describing his voyage and hers in the yacht Coronet when they went to Japan in 1896 to watch the eclipse, will be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Prof. Todd gives the history of some great observatories, descriptions of their telescopes, and sketches of some great astronomers. Mrs. Todd tells of the Ainus, the Hawaiians, and of the eclipse. The coincidence of publication is pure chance, but some readers will find that it gives both books a certain personal interest.

The number of new editions to be issued this Winter is rather formidable, and includes a new twelve-volume library edition of Parkman, with two photogravure plates in each volume, some from historical portraits, some from pictures by artists whose studies have made them sympathetic with Parkman. The text will follow the author's latest revisions, which were extensive, and it has been newly indexed. The publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., also announce a new edition of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's works, two volumes appearing every month; a "popular" edition of Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor's "Constantinople"; a new edition of "The Complete Angler," with the text of the Major edition, illustrations on wood, and an introduction by Lowell; and in fiction they will bring out a complete set of Daudet's novels, translated by Mr. George Burnham Ives, and a new complete edition of Jane Austen, including a memoir and a volume of letters. Evidently they believe that there are still those who care for Elizabeth, and even for Marianne Dashwood.

"What's in a Name?" by Mr. William Foster Apthorp, descriptive and analytical musical papers, and "Literary Likings," by Mr. Richard Burton, are announced by Messrs. Copeland & Day; "Select Essays on Dante," by Dr. Karl Witte, translated by Miss C. M. Lawrence; "The Bibliotaph and Other People," by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, and "Social Ideals in English Literature," by Miss Vida D. Scudder, appear on Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s. list. "Great Books," by the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, will be published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., and also authorized translations of Count Tolstoi's "What is Art?" and M. Bonnetière's "Manual of the History of French Literature."

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's Japanese experiences and researches furnish the former half of "Exotics and Retrospectives," which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish this season. The latter half is chiefly fantasies, some of them returning to the style with which Mr. Hearn used to delight the readers of the New Orleans papers nearly a quarter of a century ago. The whole volume is new, which is a novelty, its predecessors having made their first appearance in magazines.